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History of York county, Pennsylvania, from the
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Presented by

Ada Layton Lewis

HISTORY

OF

YORK COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME, DIVIDED INTO GENERAL,
SPECIAL, TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH HISTORIES, WITH A
BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT
APPENDED.

JOHN GIBSON, HISTORICAL EDITOR.

ILLUSTRATED.

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ERRATA.

Springetsbury Manor, page 88, for line 35, and also European Title, page 43, for lines 7 and 8, second column, read "The father of Springet Penn was not the eldest son of the founder. His eldest son was Springet, who died unmarried. His second son, William, was the father of Springet, after whom the manor was named, and he was the youngest child of the founder by his first wife."—F. D. Stone, librarian, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

On page 78, first column, line 24, read "1874," instead of "1774." The survey by Thomas G. Cross, Esq., was made for contestants of land within fifteen years past.

Springetsbury Manor, page 93, read "Blunstone's Licenses" instead "Blumstone's Licenses."

On page 106, line 20, first column read "dictator."

On page 113, second column, line 33, for "saying," read "saving."

The Revolution, page 117, second column, first line, read "at the Court House, York."

The Revolution, page 120, first line, second column, after the word "colonies" read "And whereas it appears absolutely irreconcilable to reason and good conscience for the people of these colonies, now," etc.

On page 128: "Aid to Baltimore;" on line 21 read "Harford County" instead of "Harvard County."

On page 128, the note citing "Purviance's Narrative" should be placed at the foot of the second column after the letters which are taken from that book.

On page 147, second column, line 15, read "First, Second and Third Pennsylvania Regiments."

On page 147, second column, line 47, strike out the letter "d" in Capt. McClellan's name; also strike out lines 49 and 50, they refer to company of Capt. Joseph McClellan.

On page 152, line 26, second column, read "York County" instead of "Yale County."

On page 155, "Major Denny's Journal," line 41, read "it was designed with that view."

On page 156, in line 45, strike out the word "of" and read "convention prisoners."

In "Pennsylvania Germans," on page 231, second column, next to last line, read "its" for "is."

Page 234, first column, sixth line, read "Katzenellenbogen" for "Katzenellenbegen."

Page 238, second column, eighth line, read "above" for "below."

Page 240, second column, seventh line from bottom, read "Farmers'" for "farmers."

Page 245, second column, read "R. F." for "B." F. Strayer.

Page 256, first column, read "Schindel" for "Schinidel."

Page 267, second column, sixth line from bottom, read "assertions" for "aspirations."

Page 273, second column, lines 36 and 37 from top, read "as" for "an" and "in" for "is."

On page 377 the last word in line 28 should be "now."

On page 382 the word "topography" occurs instead of "typography," in thirteenth line from top, first column.

In "Biographies—Bench and Bar," page 448, add "Thomas C. Hambly died on Saturday, September 5, 1885."

On page 463, in foot note, read "*Docteur es-Sciences*," instead of "*Docteures-Sciences*."

On page 465, first line of second paragraph, read "Quaternary," instead of "Quatenary."

On page 467, eighth and ninth lines, from top, first column, read "they are frequently in close proximity to," instead of "they are very generally in close proximity with."

On page 467, thirty-fourth line from top, first column, read "abound on the slope" instead of "abounds," etc.

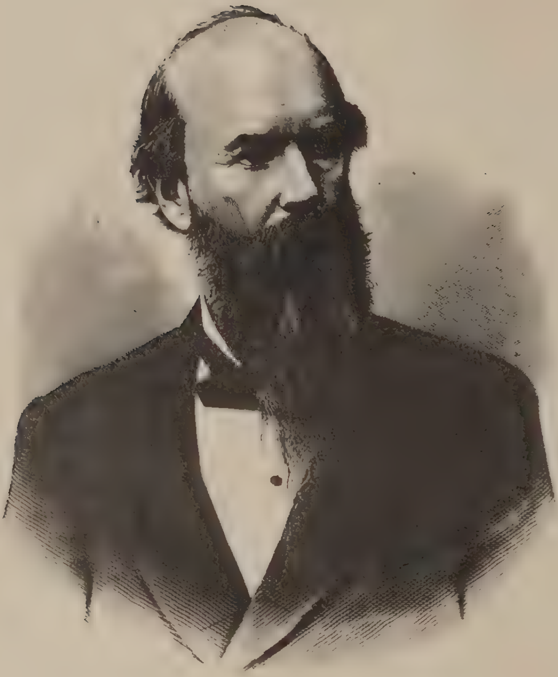
On page 469, first and second lines of last paragraph, first column, read "We are forced to look to other counties," instead of "We are forced to look to other parts of the county."

On page 471, second column, first and second lines, under head of "The Mesozoic Rocks," etc., read "None of the numerous measures of Mesozoic age," instead of "None of the numerous members of Mesozoic rocks."

In the foot note read "I have shown that, calculating by the ordinary method the beds exposed in Prof. H. D. Rogers' Yarleyville section, * * * their thickness would appear to be 51,500 feet," etc.

On page 473, thirteenth line from top, second column, read "may have been suggested," instead of "seems to have been suggested," etc. On same page, read "Detweiler," instead of "Detwieler." The foot note, second column, should be on page 474.

PART I.



John Gibson

GENERAL HISTORY.

BY JOHN GIBSON.

THE EARLY SETTLERS—THE ABORIGINES—INDIAN TITLE—EUROPEAN TITLE—BORDER TROUBLES—THE BOUNDARY LINE—SPRINGETSBURY MANOR—THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—THE REVOLUTION—CONGRESS—CONTINENTAL TROOPS—SUBSEQUENT MILITARY HISTORY—WAR FOR THE UNION—ETC., ETC., ETC.

INTRODUCTORY.

THERE is no portion of the territory of the United States in which there is centered more of historic interest than that occupied by the county of York in the State of Pennsylvania. The town of York, in the words of LaFayette, was "the seat of the American Union in our most gloomy times." In its cemeteries lie buried the remains of two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. But not only during, but before and after, that great event, the American Revolution, the incidents of our history are full of interest. The county was organized 136 years ago. Its earliest settlements were made some twenty years before. Throughout the whole period of time since then its progress has been steady and its development commensurate with the growth of the American nation. It is the purpose of this history to trace that progress and to study that development. As a portion of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, York County is largely identified with its early settlement and its social and political progress.

Many of our citizens have had interest enough in the subject to search out for themselves from available sources, such as the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives, and the collections of the Historical Society, the matters that pertain to our early history. The historians of Lancaster County have furnished some material, inasmuch as the original settlement of our territory was made while it was a part of that county. Such are the works of I. Daniel Rupp and Rev. D. Mumbert—the former of whom also published a history of York County in connection with that of Lancaster. A complete history, however, to its time, was written by Adam J. Glossbrenner, who was assisted in the compilation of the work by W. C. Carter, fifty years since—a work well known to the citizens of the borough of York, but copies of which are now scarce. The great amount of information contained in it, the accuracy of its details of facts, and the pleasing style of its composition, as well as the curious nature of its contents, have made it a noted literary production, and it is now, as the Italians say, *rococo* in its character. The editor of this book takes pleasure in saying that that history has been to a large extent embodied in this work, with its proper credit. This it well deserved. Wherever available the words of that history have been used, instead of taking the carefully compiled information therein afforded and molding it into other language. Every subsequent attempt to portray the early history of this county has been indebted largely to that book. Rupp's History and Day's Annals give it credit for material. The work, therefore, ought to be perpetuated for the benefit of our people. A history of the county was written, some years since, by M. O. Smith, editor of the Hanover *Herald*, and published by him in his newspaper by weekly installments. That history faithfully collates facts from all sources, and evidences a very patient investigation of the original records and ancient documents, while the simple style of the narrative makes the work attractive. The editor is indebted to that work for many points and data. He also takes occasion to say that he has embodied in this history, wherever available, his own historical sketch of the county, delivered on the 4th of July, 1876, and which was published at the time by O. Stuck & Son.

The first chapter of the present work shows what people came here to settle and under what auspices, and the form and character of government to which they were accustomed when the responsibilities of self-government fell upon them as upon the rest of the people of America. The dealings with the Indians are of interest to us as the descendants of those who purchased from them, or contended with them, for the possession of this domain. That remarkable race of men, their manners, their nature, their religion and polity, have so impressed the minds of our people, that societies for the perpetuation of their rites and ceremonies, accompanied with moral teachings derived from their customs, are prevalent in the land, somewhat after the order of speculative Masonry. They are indeed a part of our history.

As hunters and traders in skins, they are more particularly associated with the territory of York County.

The great contest between the Penns and Lord Baltimore involved intricate questions, which diplomacy on a larger scale has hardly ever grappled with. It was a controversy which concerned our people almost exclusively, many of whose titles to their lands depended upon its determination, and the border troubles arising from which were unparalleled in history anywhere. It was a coarse age, that of the period of the settlement of this county—it was so in England and on the continent of Europe, as contemporary history shows, and roughness of manners and disregard of the claims of others are not worse in their details here than in older countries. The efforts to establish a boundary line between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and to fix the status of the settlements on this side of the Susquehanna River, the peculiar jurisdiction arising from the royal attempt to quiet the disturbances by the running of the temporary line with its *salvos* to the respective proprietors, created curious complications. This is the only locality to which at the time of its impetration the royal order of 1738 was applicable. It concerned our people alone of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and the establishment of the final boundary line by the agreement of the proprietaries alone determined who were to be Pennsylvanians and who were to be Marylanders. This was the celebrated Mason and Dixon's line, famous once as the line of sectional division of North and South. But for us it constitutes the entire southern boundary of the county, and fixed the domicile of those persons who lived upon the border.

The manor of Springetsbury, which comprises within its limits the city of York, involved in its surveys and settlement many interesting questions of title, passed upon by the highest tribunals of Pennsylvania and of the United States. The origin of this manor and its bounds was at one time a matter of great importance, for after the Revolution, the right to the lands was contested by the Commonwealth itself.

The part taken by our people in the great wars of the nation was common to the people of the United States, and the narrative shows that we were not behind any in devotion to our country. The period of the Revolution as its events centered around York, is rife with incidents of the deepest interest. For the greater part of those extracts from contemporary memoirs and chronicles, which so enliven the scenes that were enacted here, the editor is indebted to Martin S. Eichelberger, Esq., of York, who has evinced great zeal in the collection and preservation of historical incidents and events connected with our local history.

In the war for the maintenance of the Union, as in the war of the Revolution, the borough and county of York contributed to all branches of the service their full complement, while the events that took place here have made it a center of more than ordinary historic interest. To this branch of the general history, as well as to other portions of the same which claimed special notice, complementary and entertaining papers have been contributed by competent writers—as also biographies of those worthies who are inseparable from our history.

The fashion of late has been to compose what are called popular histories, that is, of the people, to tell what that once unknown factor has done toward the development of the national prosperity. This work is intended to be such, and its entire scope must therefore be taken together. The agricultural, mechanical and mercantile progress of our people, and all the pursuits of ordinary life, are combined to present a bright page in the general history of the nation.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

THE English, who came over to this continent with William Penn, came from a spirit of adventure. Indeed, the conditions or concessions as to grants of land in the province were agreed upon between the proprietary and those who were styled "adventurers and purchasers." The immediate followers of William Penn came on a mission of good will to man, and to found a mighty empire, guided by that inner light, which is the foundation of all true liberty and government—a government not of forms made for the people, but by the people for themselves. The language of the proprietaries was: "We lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty as Christians and as men, that they may not be brought into bondage but by their own consent; for we put THE POWER IN THE PEOPLE."* The belief in spiritual guidance and the religious fervor of the society of Friends, made not simply an enthusiast, but an apostle, of the great founder of this commonwealth. He sought out those who were oppressed for conscience' sake. A few years before he obtained his charter he had visited that portion of the continent of Europe which to many of our people is most dear and famous, the Palatinate upon the Rhine. He sympathized with the Swiss reformers and others who had taken refuge there; and when that fertile country was made the scene of devastating wars, when their Elector, Frederick V, could not maintain his principality, and the armies of Louis XIV, under Marshal Turenne, caused the people to experience the worst calamities of fire and sword, and were compelled to flee from their homes, they found an asylum by his invitation on these shores. A number of Mennonites went to England in 1707 and made an agreement with William Penn, at London, for taking up lands.† Thus commenced that great German emigration that made the English fear that their new land would be possessed by aliens; but which added to the stability of the province and became the means of its agricultural wealth.

The forests disappeared before that people, and, as has been said, like the lichens and mosses of nature, they fastened themselves to the fertile soil where they were planted, and the agricultural regions of this commonwealth where they settled are the boast of Pennsylvanians. They seem to have paid little attention at first to the political features of their new home. They accepted the freedom they enjoyed as a means of exercising their industry, and of practicing their thrift. They seemed to dwell apart from others, and formed, as it were, a separate population, and in many portions of the State, to this day, they are distinguishable from their fellow citizens, maintaining a language peculiarly their own. For a long time, with conversation and books in German, they and their children were ignorant of the English tongue. They preserved their usages, and held among themselves the superstitions of the peasantry of the land from which they came.* The howl of the dog, the hoot of the owl, the croak of the raven were to them prognostics of evil. They believed in dreams, love spells and charms, and in incantations for the relief of aches and hemorrhages. Sorcery and witchcraft were as much matters of reality to them as to the New Englander. The horse-shoe nailed to the door was fatal to the witch, and the tail or ear of the black cat or young dog would counteract the machinations of the sorcerer.† Some of these superstitions in a modified form linger amongst their descendants in these days of education.

Yet, with all this, they were firm in their religious faith. Their preachers came with them, taught in the schools of the Reformers. Churches were established at once, and it required no laws, like the Blue-Laws, to compel their attendance on the services. They were Lutherans and German Reformed, and among them were Mennonites and Amish. The latter had come over in the first immigration and remained where they had settled in the territory now comprising the counties of Berks, Lancaster, and Lebanon. Those who subsequently crossed over into what is now York County, were generally orthodox followers of Luther and Zwingli. The impress of their worship and theology has a permanent hold here that cannot be displaced.

When licenses to settle opened the rich regions of Codorus and Kreutz Creeks to them, they at once occupied the choice places, extending their settlements toward the site of the present borough of Hanover. The names of the beautiful cities of Mannheim and Heidelberg, capitals of the country from which they principally came, are remembered in the townships bearing these names. Manheim is one of the original townships of the county. The Rhenish Palatinate, and places adjacent, have furnished the ancestors of many of those citizens of York County who now constitute its principal families in wealth and culture. If one visits that section of Europe, he will find those same idioms of speech which are the peculiar features of the celebrated Pennsylvania Dutch language, except so far as they may have been corrupted by Germanized Anglicisms or Americanisms.

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* Bancroft.
† III Col. Rec. 374. Rupp's Hist. Lanc. Co. p. 74.

* Introductory Memoir to Braddock's Expedition. Hist. Soc.
† Ibid.

On the 2d of January, 1738, Gov. Thomas, in a message to the General Assembly, said: "This province has been for some years the asylum of distressed Protestants of the Palatinate, and other parts of Germany, and I believe it may with truth be said, that the present flourishing condition of it is in a great measure owing to the industry of those people; and should any discouragement divert their coming hither, it may well be apprehended that the value of your lands will fall, and your advances to wealth be much slower, for it is not altogether the goodness of the soil, but the number and industry of the people that make a flourishing country." To which the Assembly replied: "We are of opinion with the Governor that the flourishing condition of this province is in part owing to the importation of Germans, and other foreigners; but we beg leave to say, that it is chiefly to be ascribed to the lenity of our government, and to the sobriety and industry of the first settlers of this country, and of the other British subjects inhabiting the same." *

The jealousy of foreigners expressed by the English settlers was soon diverted by another class of immigrants, whose antagonism to the views of the Friends was more to be apprehended than the aggregation of Germans. This was the Scotch-Irish, a people of peculiarly marked character. They were the descendants of the Scotch and perhaps English, who had been settled a century before in the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland. James I had parceled out that part of Ireland to Scottish and English settlers in the early part of the seventeenth century, which is known in history as the plantation of Ulster. And later, after the Restoration, when Charles II attempted to introduce Episcopacy into Scotland, many of the Covenanters took refuge in the north of Ireland. And still later, when the Union was formed between the kingdoms of England and Scotland in 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne, † the dissatisfied seceders took refuge in the same country. The province of Ulster became a flourishing and enlightened part of the "Green Isle," where the Presbyterians obtained control. From thence the more adventurous sought a more secure asylum here. Of the counties of the province of Ulster, Monaghan is the only name which is fixed in the county of York, being one of the original townships; while in that portion of the county which was afterward made the county of Adams, are the names Menallen, Tyrone and Strabane. The Scotch-Irish were a hardy and brave race. They are described as hot-headed, excitable, invincible in prejudices, warmly attached to friends, and bitter antagonists to enemies; the hand opened as impetuously to the one as it clenched against the other. They were Calvinistic in faith, and haters of prelacy, as they venerated Calvin and Knox. They lost none of these characteristics here. They did not respect the Quakers and they hated the Indians.*

Their ancestors had experienced persecution on the hills of Scotland, and the world owes much to those barren heights and to the sturdy Covenanters who came from them, and passed through many trials for freedom and the rights of man. This people, in their settlements, did not locate on the rich limestone lands, which it was said were liable to frost and heavily wooded, but found their way to the barrens and red lands, to which they were accustomed, and which their sturdy industry has made fertile. They have been the progenitors of statesmen and of lawyers of distinction and influence, who have been the peers of any in the world, and whose intellect and energy have molded the free institutions of America. Such men as James Smith, James Ross, Hugh H. Breckenridge, James Buchanan and Jeremiah S. Black are numbered among them.

From these two peoples, the Germans and the Scotch-Irish, are descended the larger portion of the inhabitants of this county. At the time of its settlement, the population of Pennsylvania by immigration, principally from Germany and the north of Ireland, was increasing at the rate of 5,000 or 6,000 a year. That of the Scoth-Irish began about 1715, and the number annually increased to such an extent that the Provincial Secretary, in writing to the proprietaries, says: "It looks as if Ireland is to send all her inhabitants, for last week not less than six ships arrived, and every day two or three arrive also. The common fear is that they crowd where they are not wanted." So the Scotch-Irish possibly thought of the Germans. By reason of feuds, in 1749, between the Germans and Irish in York County, the proprietaries instructed their agents, in order to prevent further difficulties and disturbances, not to sell any more lands in York County to the Irish, but to hold out strong inducements by advantageous overtures to settle in the north, in the Kittaning Valley.*

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* IV. Col. Rec. 315, 316.

† Knight's Hist. Eng., Vol. V., pp. 311—328.

* Introductory Memoir-supra.

We must not overlook the fact that the peculiar people to whom the colonization of Pennsylvania is due, had some settlers here. The hills of Newberry were found by the Friends, who came from Chester and planted themselves on that land known as Sir William Keith's Tract. There still linger among the inhabitants of that section and the surrounding region of country some of their peculiar marks. One is that of affirmations in courts of justice instead of the oath on the Book.

These people were peacemakers and were opposed to war. Yet their descendants could not long maintain their peaceful attitude, for that section of country was subject in some degree to incursions of the Indian. That race, whom the followers of Penn had made friendly, appeared in fierce and deadly array as the allies of the French, and the Friends here upon the border imbibed to some extent the martial spirit of their fellow-citizens. But there will be occasion hereafter to note, in passing, the embarrassments of the province on account of the anti-belligerent principles of the Friends, as well as of large bodies of Germans, whose religious faith contained the same doctrines regarding war.

It seems strange to us, of the present day, that the religious peculiarities of the original settlers upon the soil of Pennsylvania should be so expressly noted. But the history of the seventeenth century, in which the colony of Pennsylvania was planted, was that of struggles for religious freedom. In England, dissenters of all kinds had boldly proclaimed their opinions and had been subjected to punishment for them, and the Covenanters of Scotland had been hunted in their recesses by the armies of the king. While the greater struggles around monarchical thrones were carried on by Catholic and Protestant, the quiet religionists like the Quakers and the Anabaptists were securely working their way among the peasantry. A sympathetic feeling extended itself from land to land, and hence, when the colonization of this great commonwealth began, immigration was opened to those peasants, to a country where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and enabled them to become that power in political life known as the People. Religious toleration became at once in Pennsylvania a fundamental principle, and that, rather than political freedom, had been the real object of its first settlement. The wars that devastated Europe so many years had been religious wars. They had ceased at the time when this history begins. There was the dawn of a new era. The political rights of the individual had begun to clamor for recognition. The opening of the eighteenth century had already changed the aspect of affairs. The treaty of Utrecht had ended the war of the Spanish succession, which placed Philip V on the throne of Spain. Louis XIV, the grand *monarque*, had calmly passed from earth, and from the State of which he had declared himself the impersonation. Charles XII of Sweden had fallen by the fatal cannon ball in Norway, soon after,

"On dread Pultowa's awful day,
When fortune left the royal Swede."

Peter the Great had founded his mighty empire, and hitherto barbarous Russia had taken its place among the powers of Europe. The Scottish and English union had been formed, constituting the kingdom of Great Britain. The second king of the House of Hanover, George II, had ascended the throne. There was a period of peace on the continent of Europe, and democratic ideas had begun their advance—an advance which before the close of the century secured the independence of the American colonies and plunged a great nation on the continent of Europe into a state of anarchy—a nation, which, after successive periods of democratic and monarchical rule, has at length become an established republic. Even as a monarchy, France had helped our people to republican freedom.

The government of Pennsylvania had been established on a purely democratic basis. It had been instituted by William Penn, with the advice of one of the noblest and wisest of men, Algernon Sidney. The right of popular representation was enjoyed to some extent in all the other colonies, but the system of Penn was a holy experiment—the experiment of a commonwealth in which the whole power lay with the people, the trial of a pure democracy, to bear witness to the world that there is in human nature virtue sufficient for self government.* The great founder had died in 1718, some years before the first settlers crossed the Susquehanna River into our territory. They came on this side of the river with his principles of government fixed for them in their new homes. An account of the organization of the government of the province will show how speedily the hold of the people on its administration was secured. On the 4th of March, 1681, Charles II had constituted William Penn proprietary of the land in America, which the monarch himself named Pennsylvania. In 1682 Penn visited the country, landing at Newcastle on the 27th of October. He called an assembly of the freemen, which met at Chester on the 4th day of December, and which though it continued in session but four days, passed laws for the government of the province. He then divided the territory into three counties, namely, Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester. Writs were issued for the election of members of the Council and Assembly provided by the charter—three from each county for the Council and nine for the Assembly. This Council and Assembly met for the first time on the 10th of March, 1683, and over the Council the proprietary himself presided, giving personal assent to its transactions. These representatives soon manifested jealousy of their rights. The Frame of Government under the charter had provided for a number not exceeding seventy-two for the Provincial Council and 200 for the Assembly. This included the three lower counties, as they were called, namely, Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, which had been annexed as Territories to the Province. It was supposed that the seventy-two chosen by the writs issued had the power of the whole freemen of the Province and Territories and so were capable of serving as a Provincial Council and General Assembly and thus hinder the people from the benefit of the charter. The Governor answered "that they might amend, alter or add for the public good, and that he was ready to settle such foundations as might be for their happiness and good of their posterities according to ye powers vested in him."* The number was to be increased by the governor, council and freemen, in Provincial Council and Assembly met. A new charter of privileges was granted by the proprietary in 1701, which was approved and agreed to by the Assembly and Council. This allows four members out of each county for the Assembly. The three lower counties did not accept the charter and separated themselves from the province, hence the representation was increased to eight members from each county. The Assembly had by the last charter been given the right to sit upon its own adjournments, and could not be dissolved during the term for which it was elected. It passed bills of every character, took upon itself the reorganization of the judiciary, refused to vote supplies or not, at its pleasure, and claimed the right generally to meddle with the affairs of state, and assuming full legislative power, the government virtually fell under its control.* Settlers in all parts of the province were thus, from the start, accustomed to the right of suffrage, not alone for the purpose of representation, for the right had also been extended to the choice of sheriff and coroners in each county, at least to name the persons from among whom these officers should be selected, a century and a half in advance of the mother country, which has not even yet attained to popular suffrage in representation. The great Reform Bill did partially relieve the people of Great Britain from the oppressions of government, but the property qualifications still exist. There was no test here for holding office but a belief in Christianity. The Friends held the wealth of the province and the control of the Assembly. The Episcopalians were the next in influence, though not numerous.† In addition to the religious denominations of Germans already mentioned, the Moravians claimed consideration, and there afterward sprang up the sect of the Dunkers and the Menists.

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*Egle's Hist. Penn., Cumb. Co., p. 615. Gordon's Pa. 241–2.

*Dixon's Life of Penn.

The very first law passed by the General Assembly of the Province was "The Law concerning Liberty of Conscience," and though repealed by the Council, there was a similar law passed on the 14th of October, 1705. So when the first Roman Catholic Church was built on Walnut Street, Philadelphia, in 1734, and Gov. Gordon objected that it was contrary to the laws of England, passed in the reign of William III, the Council doubted whether the act of 1705, passed in the fourth year of Queen Anne, was repealed. Besides, it was contended that there was warrant for the provincial law in the charter of privileges. The church therefore remained.‡ "This" says Hildreth, "was the only Catholic Church allowed in any Anglo-American colony prior to the Revolution." The act of William and Mary seems to have been in force in Maryland; though by a law of 1704, chapels were allowed in private houses, or where they were under a common roof.§

It will thus be seen how religious and political freedom had been already established in the province, at the time of the commencement of our history. Before any authorized settlements were made on the west side of the Susquehanna, the county of Lancaster had been organized in the year 1729. In the spring of that same year the first settlements were made, under the authority of the government, in what is now called York County. During the interval of time from 1729 to its organization in 1749, our people had their representation in the Assembly as citizens of Lancaster County. Among the Delegates during that period were John Wright and Samuel Blunston, who were Quakers, and who are so well known in the history of the province and of this county, as foremost men in Indian affairs and in resistance of Maryland encroachments. The history of that period of time on our soil is of the most intense interest, and forms a very considerable part of the trials of the early settlers. John Wright and Samuel Blunston were in the commission of the peace, and were by virtue of their office Justices of the Courts of Quarter Sessions. In pursuance of an act of Assembly in 1739, providing for the division of Lancaster County into districts, the first district was constituted of Hempfield, Lancaster and Hellam Townships.* This last named appears to have been the first township formed in the territory now York County, and was the seat of the fiercest border contests. In 1741 the town of York was laid off on the Codorus Creek, within Springetsbury Manor, and became a center of renown and enterprise. During this same interval of time, namely, between the time of the first settlement and the county organization, there were born men who were destined to take conspicuous part in the affairs of the county and of our country's history. James Ewing was born in Manor Township, Lancaster County, in 1736. Henry Miller was born in Lancaster City in 1741. Thomas Hartley was born near Reading in 1748. John Clark was born in Lancaster in 1751, just two years after the formation of the county of York. The names of these patriots suggest reflections upon the spirit-stirring times in which they lived and acted. York took a very prominent part in the transactions of those days, as will be seen hereafter. The Revolution occurred scarcely forty years after the settlement of the county, and the eloquence of that period does not alone belong to the Roundheads and Cavaliers of Massachusetts and Virginia. The Scotch-Irish of Pennsylvannia seconded with voice and pen the great struggle for freedom, and the rolls of honor contain numerously the names of their descendants, as also of those of Palatine ancestors.

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*I. Col. Rec. p. 2.

*Dixon.

†Hildreth's History, U. S.

‡III. Col. Rec., page 563.

§ Hist. of Balt. Sharff.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The following interesting account of the early settlers is copied from Glossbrenner's History of York County, 1834:

"*Kreutz Creek.*—The first settlements in this county were made on Kreutz Creek* and in the neighborhood where Hanover now stands. Before the erection of the county of Lancaster in 1729, a number of persons resided on tracts of land lying on the west side of the Susquehanna, within the bounds of what is now York County. These persons remained, however, but a short time on the lands they occupied—were not allowed to warm in the nests on which they had squatted—and may not be looked upon as the progenitors of the present possessors of the soil of York County. They were known only as "Maryland intruders," and were removed in the latter end of the year 1728, by order of the Deputy-Governor and Council, at the request of the Indians, and in conformity with their existing treaties.

In the spring of 1729 John and James Hendricks, under the authority of Government, made the first authorized settlements in what is now called York County. They occupied the ground from which some families of squatters had been removed, somewhere about the bank of Kreutz Creek. They were soon followed by other families, who settled at a distance of about ten or twelve miles west and southwest of them.

"The earliest settlers were English; these were, however, succeeded by vast numbers of German emigrants. It is a remarkable fact, that, when the first settlements were made in this county, the greater portion of the lands in the eastern and southeastern part of it were destitute of large timber. In sections where now the finest forests of large timber stand, miles might then have been traversed without the discovery of any vegetable production of greater magnitude than scrub-oak; and in many places even that diminutive representative of the mighty monarch of the forest was not to be found. This nakedness of the country was generally, andwe have no doubt correctly, attributed to a custom which prevailed among the aboriginal owners of the soil, of annually or biennially destroying by fire all vegetation in particular sections of the country for the purpose of increasing the facilities of hunting.

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* Rupp, 274.

* Some persons say that the proper name of this creek is Kreis' Creek, from an early settler near its mouth, whose name was George Kreis. But others with greater appearance of truth say that the common name is the correct one. It is called Kreutz Creek not from a man of the same name, as some assert, but on account of the union of two streams, and thereby the formation of what the Germans call a Kruetz (i. e. a cross). In the return of a survey made in 1722, it is called the "White Oak Branch." It had, however, no certain name until about the year 1736, when numerous German settlements were made on its banks.

"Most of the German emigrants settled in the neighborhood of Kreutz Creek, while the English located themselves in the neighborhood of the Pigeon Hills. In the whole of what was called the 'Kruetz Creek Settlement,' (if we except Wrightsville) there was but one English family, that of William Morgan.

"The early inhabitants of the Kreutz Creek region were clothed, for some years, altogether in tow cloth, as wool was an article not to be obtained. Their dress was simple, consisting of a shirt, trowsers and a frock. During the heat of summer, a shirt and trowsers of tow formed the only raiment of the inhabitants. In the fall the tow frock was superadded. When the cold of winter was before the door, and Boreas came rushing from the north, the dress was adapted to the season by increasing the number of frocks, so that in the coldest part of the winter some of the sturdy settlers were wrapped in four, five or even more frocks, which were bound closely about their loins, usually with a string of the same material as the garments.

"But man ever progresses, and when sheep were introduced, a mixture of tow and wool was considered an article of luxury. But tow was shortly afterward succeeded by cotton, and then linsey-woolsey was a piece of the wildest extravagance. If these simple, plain and honest worthies could look down upon their descendants of the present day, they would wonder and weep at the change of men and things. If a party of them could be spectators at a ball of these times in the borough of York and see silks and crapes, and jewels, and gold, in lieu of tow frocks and linsey-woolsey finery, they would scarcely recognize their descendants in the costly and splendid dresses before them; but would, no doubt, be ready to imagine that the nobles and princes of the earth were assembled at a royal bridal. But these honest progenitors of ours have passed away, and left many of us, we fear, with nothing but the names they bore to mark us their descendants.

"But all of good did not die with them. If they would find cause of regret at the departure from their simplicity and frugality, they would find much to admire in the improved aspect of the country, the rapid march of improvement in the soil of their adoption. Where they left unoccupied land, they would find valuable plantations, and thriving villages, and temples dedicated to the worship of the God of the Christians. Where they left a field covered with brushwood, they would find a flourishing and populous town. The Codorus, whose power was scantily used to propel a few inconsiderable mills, they would see with its banks lined with large and valuable grist-mills, saw-mills and fulling-mills; they would find the power of its water used in the manufacture of paper and wire, and they would find immense arks of lumber and coal floating on its bosom from the Susquehanna to the very doors of the citizens of a town whose existence commenced after their departure from toil and from the earth.

"But to return to the situation of these early settlers. For some time after these early settlements were made, there was neither a shoemaker nor a tanner, in any part of what is now York County. A supply of shoes for family use was annually obtained from Philadelphia; itinerant cobblers, traveling from one farm-house to another, earned a livelihood by mending shoes. These cobblers carried with them such a quantity of leather as they thought would be wanted in the district of their temporary visit. The first settled and established shoe-maker in the county was Samuel Landys, who had his shop somewhere on Kreutz Creek. The first, and for a long time the only tailor, was Valentine Heyer, who made clothes for men and women. The first blacksmith was Peter Gardner. The first schoolmaster was known by no other name than that of 'Der Dicke Schulmeister.' The first dwelling houses of the earliest settlers were of wood; and for some years no other material was used in the construction. But about the year 1735 John and Martin Shultz each built a stone dwelling house on Kreutz Creek, and in a few years the example was numerously followed." Glossbrenner's History gives us the further information of the time it was written, in regard to the early settlements.

"*Settlements of 'The Barrens.'*—For several years after the settlements were made in the neighborhood of Pigeon Hills, and on Kreutz Creek, the inhabitants of those regions were the only whites in the county. But about the years 1734, 1735, 1736, a number of families from Ireland and Scotland settled in the southeastern part of the county, in what is now known as the 'York Barrens.' These families consisted principally of the better order of peasantry—were a sober, industrious, moral, and intelligent people—and were for the most part rigid Presbyterians. Their manner partook of that simplicity, kindness and hospitality which is so characteristic of the class to which they belonged in their native countries.

"The descendants of these people still retain the lands which their respectable progenitors chose upon their arrival in York County. And we are happy to add, that the present inhabitants of the inappropriately named 'Barrens' inherited, with the lands of their forefathers, the sobriety, industry, intelligence, morality and hospitable kindness of their predecessors.

"The townships comprised in the 'Barrens' are Chanceford, Fawn, Peach Bottom, Hopewell, and part of Windsor, and from the improvements which have of late years been made in the agriculture of these townships, the soil is beginning to present an appearance which is entirely at variance with the idea a stranger would be induced to form of a section of country bearing the unpromising name of 'Barrens.'

"Before the commencement of the improvements in farming recently introduced, the mode of tilling which generally prevailed was ruinous. Having abundance of woodland, the practice was to clear a field every season. Wheat was uniformly the first crop, of which the yield was from eighteen to twenty bushels per acre. The second crop was rye, then corn, then oats. After going through this course, it was left for a year or two, and then the course began again; this was continued until the soil would produce nothing. But most of the farmers have, as we have said, much ameliorated the condition of their lands, by the adoption of a better system of culture.

"Having introduced the first settlers of the 'Barrens,' we shall defer further remark upon this section of country, while we return to 'olden time,' and look after the early settlers of other parts of the county. We have now settled the eastern, southeastern and southwestern parts of the county, and leave the settlers 'hard at it,' while we take a view of the north and northwest.

"SETTLEMENT OF NEWBERRY AND THE ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

"About the same time that the 'Barrens' were settled by Irish and Scottish emigrants, Newberry Township and the circumjacent region was settled by a number of families from Chester County, who, under the auspicious influence of that spirit of peace and amity which had been spread abroad by the wise and excellent proprietary of Pennsylvania, sate themselves down here and there in a few rudely constructed cabins, surrounded on all sides by the still more rude wigwams of their aboriginal neighbors. Thomas Hall, John McFesson, Joseph Bennet, John Rankin and Ellis Lewis were the first persons to visit this section of the county; and having selected the valley in which the borough of Lewisberry is situated, they gave it the name of the 'Red Lands,' from the color of the soil, and 'red rock,' on which it is based. By this name it was principally known to them and their eastern friends for many years. It was by a descendant of Ellis Lewis that Lewisberry was laid out—and it is from Joseph Bennet that the main stream which winds its devious way through the valley derives its name of 'Bennet's Run.'

"An anecdote is related of Bennet, Rankin and Lewis, connected with their first visit to the 'Red Lands.' Having arrived at the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River, and there being no other kind of craft than canoes to cross in, they fastened two together and, placing their horses with their hinder feet in one and their fore feet in the other, thus paddled to the shore, at the imminent peril of their lives.

"This section of the country, naturally productive, had suffered a material deterioration of quality, and was indeed almost 'worn out' by a hard system of tillage, when the introduction of clover and plaster, in the year 1800, established a new era in the husbandry of the neighborhood, and gradually produced a considerable amelioration of the soil. At present the spirit of 'liming' is gaining ground rapidly in Newberry and the adjoining townships, and promises very fairly to effect a material increase of productiveness. There is also a great change of system in the husbandry of this section which is doing much for the land. Formerly the farmer depended mainly upon keeping a large stock, and enriching his land by the manure which he would be thus enabled to make, at the expense of all the hay and grass on the farm. At present he keeps a comparatively small stock, except where there are extensive meadows, and depends more upon plowing down a clover lay and liming. It is to be remarked also that this quantity of manure is not lessened by this curtailment of the stock of his farm; but with care may in fact thus be increased, and his land greatly benefited. For instead of putting all his hay and straw into them, he turns some under with the plow, leaves some to shade the ground, and saves a goodly portion to put under them.

"We have now fairly settled those parts of the county which were the first to be inhabited by the whites. Those parts of which we have made no mention in noticing the early settlements were not in fact taken up by the immigrants to York County; but became populated from the stock which we have introduced to our readers. In the course of time the Kreutz Creek settlement increased in population, and gave inhabitants to a large tract of country surrounding it, including parts of Hellam, Spring Garden, York and Shrewsbury Townships. The few early settlers of the region in which Hanover stands gave population to several townships in that quarter of the county. The number of families in the 'Red Lands' and thereabout was for some time annually augmented by fresh emigrants from Chester County, the small portion of territory at first chosen became too small for the increased population, and the whole northern division of the county, comprising Newberry, Fairview, Monaghan, Warrington, Franklin and Washington Townships, were partially settled as early as 1740–50."*

"Mills there were none for the first few years—the people being obliged to cross the Susquehanna for their flour and meal. Even from the Conowago settlement, Digges' choice (now Hanover) the long journey was made. Andrew Schriver, an early settler in that neighborhood, (whose first dwelling in this county, by the way, was a haystack), used to relate to wondering auditors, in his old age, how he tied his clothes on the top of his head, lighted his pipe and forded the Susquehanna. Roads being almost unknown, wagons and carriages were not much used, journeys being made on horse-back. While the Indians were generally peaceable, great caution was used to avoid injury from the drunken or vicious among the sons of the forest, while away from home on these journeys."†

"It did not take long to build a house in those days. Logs were felled and hewed of the proper length, and arranged with a friendly aid into the frame work of a one-roomed log-cabin. A roof of puncheons rudely shaped with the broad axe was placed upon it, and an outside chimney of stone and sticks, filled in with clay, adorned one end of the edifice. The interstices between the logs were then plastered up with mud and moss, a door, and an aperture for a window added, and, if the building were a luxurious one, a puncheon floor, and the house was done. A block or two served for stools; a broad slab of timber for a table; a rude frame work for a couch. Here in one chamber would sleep all the family; here was their kitchen; here did they eat. In some more elegant establishments, a double cabin or even a loft was to be found. A few wooden bowls and trenchers, some spoons carved from a horn, a calabash and an iron pot, with two or three forks and knives, completed the simple furniture. China or even ordinary delf ware was unknown in those times; a few pack horses in their annual journey were the only means of communication with the seaboard. For food, the chief reliance was upon the product of the chase, the corn, pumpkins and potatoes which were cultivated upon the little farm and the invariable dish of pork. No settler was without his drove of swine, and 'hog and hominy,' is still a proverbial expression for Western fare. Their cows yielded them milk; and corn meal either ground by hand or pounded in a wooden mortar, furnished their only bread."*

"The most important feature of a new settlement, was, however, its fort. This was simply a place of resort for the people when the Indians were expected, and consisted of a range of contiguous log-cabins, protected by a stockade and perhaps a block-house or two. It was chiefly in the summer and fall that the approach of the savage was to be dreaded. Families would move into the fort. Panics would crowd the inland towns."†

THE ABORIGINES.

WHEN William Penn visited the province in 1682, the great treaty of amity and peace was made with the nations of the Lenni Lenape Indians, at Shakamaxon, under the historic elm, marked now by a monument within the limits of the city of Philadelphia. In the spring of 1683, he visited the interior of the province, going as far west as the Susquehanna, where he contemplated founding a great city. This conception was almost realized when Wright's Ferry was nearly determined upon as the site for the National Capital, and possibly it has been fully realized in the opinion of the present inhabitants of the State Capital. During the period of his second visit to the province, he formed a treaty of amity and trade with the tribes on the Susquehanna, from whom he had already obtained grants of land; through Col. Dongan, of New York. This treaty, which opened the way for settlements as far as the Susquehanna, was made by William Penn in person, at Philadelphia, on the 23d of April, 1701, with the Indians inhabiting upon and

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*Glossbrenner.
†Smith's History of York County.

*Introductory Memoir to Braddock's Expedition.
†Ibid.

about that river, and an ambassador from the Five Nations. By this last mentioned treaty, the parties were to be hereafter "as one head and heart, and live in true friendship and amity as one people." The articles confirmed the friendship of the parties, and a firm and lasting peace between them, and bound each never to injure the other. The kings and chiefs were to be subject to the laws of the government of the province, and not to aid or abet its enemies; to give notice of all designs of hostile Indians, and not to admit strange Indians to settle in the province. William Penn, for himself and his successors, agreed not to permit any person to trade or converse with any of the Indians, except upon approval under his hand and seal. No skins or furs were to be sold out of the province; and the treaty otherwise regulated their trade. The Indians confirmed the sales, already made, of lands lying near and about the Susquehanna. In confirmation of these articles, the parties made mutual presents to each other of skins, on the part of the Indians, and of articles of merchandise, on the part of the English, "as a binding pledge of the promises never to be broken or violated."*

The treaty of Shakamaxon is altogether traditional, and though the theme of art and story, is, by many, deemed mythical, but this treaty with the Susquehanna tribes is in writing, under hand and seal, and is lodged among the archives of the province. The record states that the kings and chiefs had arrived in town two days ago, with their great men and Indian Harry as their interpreter, with some of their young people, women and children, to the number of about forty, and that after a treaty and several speeches, the articles were solemnly agreed on.† At the time of the treaty of April 23, 1701, according to the minutes of the Provincial Council, the representatives present of the several tribes are named as follows: Connodaghtoh, King of the Susquehanna, Minguay or Conestogoe Indians; Wopaththa (alias Opessah), King of the Shawanese; Weewhinjough, chief of the Ganawese, inhabiting at the head of the Patowmeck; also, Ahoakassough, brother to the Emperor or Great King of the Onondagoes of the Five Nations. The first named are further described in the articles of agreement as Indians inhabiting upon and about the River Susquehanna. There was a tribe known to the early colonists as Susquehannas, who occupied the territory along that river to its source, for some hundreds of years. They are said to have been a powerful nation and considerably advanced in the arts of civilization and war, which is evidenced by the mounds and fortifications existing where they inhabited.* They had terrible wars with the Five Nations, and were not only conquered by the latter, but, according to the authorities, utterly exterminated.† The lands along the river fell under the control of the Five Nations just about the time of the first visit of William Penn to his province. The Five Nations consisted of the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagoes, the Cayugas and the Senecas, and afterward became the Six Nations, by the addition of the Tuscaroroes. These nations were sometimes called Mengwes, otherwise spelled Minguays. Hence, as in the treaty, the name Minguay-Susquehanna Indians. In documents of the period we also find those settled at Conestogoe styled Seneca-Susquehanna Indians.‡ At this same treaty of 1701, an ambassador of the Emperor of the Five Nations, a king of the Onondagos, was present. Therefore, the settlement at Conestogoe was evidently planted by the Five Nations after their conquest of the Susquehannas. The names of all the tribes of that confederacy are mentioned, more or less, by contemporaries, as applying to the Indians settled there, but they were known in a body as the Conestogoe Indians.

The Shawanese mentioned in the treaty were some three or four score of families, who came from Carolina in 1698, and applied for leave of the Conestogoe Indians and of William Penn to settle in Pennsylvania, and leave was granted them. They promised to live in peace and friendship, and the Conestogoes became sureties for their good behavior to the Government.§ Others of this people subsequently settled at Conestogoe and some about Wyoming. About 1738 they were estimated at 700 fighting braves, and turned out to be among the fiercest of those tribes whose savage treachery is so well known in the sad history of that valley. The Ganawese, as is mentioned in the treaty, inhabited in and about the northern part of the river Potomac. They had come into the province by leave and were once known as Piscataway Indians. Having been reduced to a small number by sickness they applied for leave to settle at Conestogoe, with the proprietary's consent, and for them also the Conestogoes became guarantees in a treaty of friendship.‖ The tribe of Shawanese is mentioned some years subsequently in a letter of Gov. Gordon, as consisting of a thousand fierce fellows, and had become a source of apprehension.* A tribe called the Conoys had settled in the same vicinity, who afterward removed to the Juniata, and whose name became a terror. There were also some of the Delaware Indians settled at Conestogoe. All of these tribes, except the Conestogoes, became in after years formidable enemies of the English, but during the period now treated they were all friendly and disposed to maintain a permanent peace.

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*Arch. I. 144.

†II Col. Rec. 15.

*History of Wyoming.

†Ibid.

‡Dougan's Deed, *infra*.

§I Archives 228.

‖II Col. Rec. 191.

William Penn's great treaty at Shakamaxon was made with the Delaware Indians, who are named the Lenni Lenape, and the several tribes of Indians already mentioned, other than the Five Nations, were branches of that people. Lenni Lenapi means original people, but this race were not the original occupants of the country where they were found. Their own accounts brought them from the land of the setting sun. They were named Delawares by the colonists, from their settlements being in proximity to the river of that name. The name is not Indian, but was given to the bay and river in honor of Lord De la War, who is said to have first entered it with a fleet. The Delawares were once a warlike people, and came in conflict with the Five Nations, who were also called the Iroquois. History relates that they were conquered and were compelled to put on petticoats and acknowledge themselves women.* They frequently admitted their feebleness. As late as 1742, in the presence of the Provincial Council at Philadelphia, a chief of the Six Nations, Cannasatego, turning to the Delawares, holding a belt of wampum in his hand, spoke to them after this fashion: "Let this belt of wampum serve to chastise you; you ought to be taken by the hair of the head and shaken severely till you recover your senses and become sober; you don't know what ground you stand on. We have seen with our eyes a deed signed by nine of your ancestors about fifty years ago for this very land, and release signed not many years since by some of yourselves and chiefs now living to the number of fifteen or upward. But how came you to take upon you to sell land at all? We conquered you, we made women of you, you know you are women, and can no more sell land than women. We charge you to remove instantly. We don't give you the liberty to think about it. This string of wampum serves to forbid you, your children and grandchildren to the latest posterity, for ever meddling in land affairs."*

An explanation is given by the Delawares for this singular subjugation. The women were the peacemakers among the Indians, as the warriors would not deign even to propose peace, and the prayers and appeals of the weaker sex led to the burying of the tomahawk. In order to effect reconciliation it was necessary that one of the powerful tribes should act the part of the peacemaker and assume the garb of the woman. Confiding in the sincerity of the Iroquois, in an unfortunate moment, the Delawares yielded and assumed the petticoat. They were disarmed, and the Iroquois took such absolute control over them, that, as in the instance just related, when European adventurers had fraudulently deprived them of their land, by cunning leagues made with the chiefs of their conquerors, they were obliged to relinquish their claims and were silenced by the command not to speak, as they were women.† But the Delawares did not rest under the ban imposed upon them. Though they were prevented for many years from recovering by force of arms and numbers their original superiority, on account of the rapid settlements of the Europeans encroaching upon them, they did at length throw off the yoke, and at Tioga, in 1756, Tledyuscung extorted from the Iroquois chiefs an acknowledgment of their independence.‡ The Delawares became the most formidable of the hostile Indian tribes, and appeared in a terrible attitude in those dreadful incursions that made the settlements on our frontiers scenes of devastation and massacre. At the period of the settlement of this county they had largely deserted the eastern parts of Pennsylvania and moved westward with the fiercer tribes. The Indians who remained were peaceful and in complete harmony with the proprietary government. It appears that it was difficult for those Indians who remained in this region to maintain themselves, even in the necessaries of life. They had periodical fits of hunting, but they were waylaid by traders and plied with rum, for which they parted with their valuable furs. The warlike ones had wandered to other parts, leaving the feeble behind them.

It is this mixture of feebleness and ferocity, that has made the American Indian at once an object of pity and of dread; that has caused him to be despised and his nobler qualities overlooked. Unable to cope with the cunning of traders, and realizing the deception practiced upon him for gain, drawn backward by a power against which he is helpless to contend, he instinctively burns for revenge. His nature is such that he cannot embrace civilization. Though possessed by some intuitive promptings of nature of a species of liberality in gifts and a lofty idea of peace and its blessings, the firm sentiments of generosity, benevolence and goodness were wanting. This has been declared to be so by those most familiar with the Indian character. William Penn and his followers came among the Delawares in a spirit of peace and brotherly love, to which they seemed to respond, but they succeeded no better than the Puritans in changing their habits and character, nor could the missionaries, Catholic or Protestant, or Edwards or Brainerd, or any other of the great teachers who went among them. They were morally inflexible, and adhered to their hereditary customs and manners. The Indian child soon discovers a propensity for the habits of his ancestors. This is displayed in their wild and fitful hunting, and indolence, and in their manner of warfare. Their war parties consisted of volunteers for special expeditions, surprising the enemy and taking their scalps. They would follow each other singly and in silence. They would hide and dash upon the unwary.* It is this that made the frontiers tremble.

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*I Archives 324.

*Day's Annals p. 7.

*IV Col. Rec. 579.

†Day's Annals, p. 7. Heckenwelder.

‡Day, 7.

Much learning has been exhausted in accounting for their appearance on this continent. William Penn, in his letter to the Free Society of Traders of the Province at London, in 1683,† accepts without question the theory that they were the remnants of the lost tribes of Israel. He writes: "For their origin, I am ready to believe them of the Jewish race; I mean of the stock of the ten tribes; and that for the following reasons: first, they were to go to a 'land not planted, nor known;' which to be sure, Asia and Africa were, if not Europe; and He that intended that extraordinary judgment upon them might make the passage not uneasy to them, as it is not impossible in itself, from the easternmost parts of Asia, to the westernmost of America. In the next place I find them of the like countenance and their children of so lively resemblance, that a man would think himself in Duke's place or Berry street, in London, when he seeth them. But this is not all: they agree in rites; they reckon by moons; they offer their first fruits, they have a kind of feast of tabernacles; they are said to lay their altar upon twelve stones; their mourning a year; their customs of women, with many other things that do not now occur." He also says about them, "their eyes, little and black not unlike a straight looked Jew." "Their language is lofty yet narrow; but like the Hebrew in signification full; like shorthand writing, one word serveth in the place of three, and the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer; imperfect in their tenses, wanting in their moods, participles, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections; I know not a language spoken in Europe, that hath words of more sweetness, or greatness in accent and emphasis than theirs." From many other sources we learn that their language was as perfect in its way as taught by nature, and governed by rules and methods just as the bee builds its cells regularly without the recognition of the laws of geometry.

The religious ideas of the aborigines have been a matter of much comment, as well as how far they possessed a knowledge of a Supreme Being. William Penn, in his letter, already quoted, writes thus: "They say there is a Great King that made them, who dwells in a glorious country to the southward of them, and that the souls of the good shall go thither where they live again." "Their worship," he says, "consists of two parts, sacrifice and cantico. Their sacrifice is their first fruits. The first and fatted buck they kill goeth to the fire, where he is all burnt with a mournful ditty of him, that performeth the ceremony, but with such marvelous fervency and labor of body, that he will even sweat to a foam. The other part is the cantico performed by round dances, sometimes words, sometimes songs, then shouts; two being in the middle that begin; and by singing and drumming on a board direct the chorus." "Their diet is maize, or Indian corn divers ways prepared; sometimes roasted in the ashes; sometimes beaten and boiled with water, which they call homine; they also make cakes, not unpleasant to eat. They have likewise several sorts of beans and pease, that are good nourishment; and the woods and rivers are their larder." "If any European comes to see them or calls for lodging at their house, or wigwam, they give him the best place and first cut. If they come to visit us, they salute us with an Itah: which is as much as to say, good be to you, and set them down; which is mostly on the ground close to their heels; their legs upright; it may be they speak not a word, but observe all passages. If you give them anything to eat or drink, well; for they will not ask; and be it little or much, if it be with kindness, they are well pleased, else they go away sullen but say nothing."* "They are great concealers of their own resentment; brought to it by the revenge that hath been practiced among them." "But in liberality they excel; nothing is too good for their friend. Give them a fine gun, coat or other thing, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks; light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent. The most merry creatures that live, feast and dance perpetually. They never have much nor want much. Wealth circulateth like blood; all parts partake, and though none shall want what another hath; yet exact observers of property. Some kings have sold, others presented me with several parcels of land: the pay or presents I made them were not hoarded by the particular owners; but the neighboring kings, and their clans being present, when the goods were brought out, the parties chiefly concerned, consulted on what, and to whom, they should give them. To every king, then, by the hands of a person for that work appointed is a proportion sent, so sorted and folded and with that gravity that is admirable. Then that king subdivideth it in like manner; they hardly leaving themselves an equal share with one of their subjects." "And be it on such occasions as festivals, or after their common meals, the kings distribute, and to themselves last. They care for little because they want but little, and the reason is, a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us; if they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits, and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live: their pleasure feeds them; I mean their hunting, fishing and fowling, and their table is spread everywhere. They eat twice a day, morning and evening, their seats and table the ground."

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*Brancroft's Hist. U. S. Vol. X1, Chap. 37, 38. Indians.

† Proud's Hist. of Penna.

"In the fall, when the corn cometh in, they begin to feast one another. There have been two great festivals already; to which all come that will. I was at one myself—their entertainment was a great seat by a spring under some shady trees, and twenty bucks, with hot cakes of new corn, both wheat and beans; which they make up in a square form, in the leaves of the stem, and bake them in the ashes; and after that they fall to a dance. But they that go must carry a small present, in their money; it may be sixpence, which is made of the bone of a fish; the black is with them as gold; the white silver; they call it all wampum." He also says: "The justice they have is pecuniary; in case of any wrong or evil fact, be it murder itself, they atone by feasts, and presents of their wampum, which is proportioned to the quality of the offence or person injured." "It is rare that they fall out, if sober; and if drunk, they forgive it, saying 'it was the drink and not the man that abused them.'" "Since the Europeans came into these parts, they have grown great lovers of strong liquors, rum especially; and for it exchange the richest of their skins and furs. If they are heated with liquors, they are restless till they have enough to sleep; that is their cry, 'some more, and I will go to sleep;' but when drunk one of the most wretched spectacles in the world." Well did William Penn say: "The worst is that they are the worse for the Christians; who have propagated their vices and yielded them tradition for ill and not for good things." . . . . "It were miserable indeed for us to fall under the just censure of the poor Indian conscience, while we make profession of things so far transcending."

He further says: "Their government was by kings, which they called sachems, and those by succession always of the mother's side. For instance, the children of him who is now king will not succeed him, but his brother by his mother, or the son of his sister, and after them the children of her daughter, but no woman inherits. Every king had his council, consisting of all the old and wise men of his nation. War, peace, selling of land, or traffic, were only undertaken after advising with them, and also with the young men. The king sat in the middle of a half moon, and had his council of the old and wise men on each hand; behind them, or at a little distance, sat the younger fry in the same figure." "Having consulted and resolved their business, the king ordered one of them to speak to me; he stood up, came to me, and, in the name of the king, saluted me; then took me by the hand, and told me he was ordered by the king to speak to me, and that now it was not he, but the king, that spoke, because what he should say was the king's mind. He first prayed me, To excuse them, that they had not complied with me the last time; he feared there might be some fault in the interpretation, being neither Indian nor English; besides it was the Indian custom to deliberate and take up much time in council, before they resolve; and that if the young people and owners of the land, had been as ready as he, I had not met with so much delay.

Having thus introduced his matter, he fell to the bounds of the land they had agreed to dispose of, and the price, which now is little and dear; that which would have bought twenty miles not buying now two." "During the time that this person spoke, not a man of them was observed to whisper or smile; the old, grave; the young, reverent in their deportment. They speak little, but fervently and with elegance. I have never seen more natural sagacity, considering them without the help (I was going to say the spoil) of tradition; and he will deserve the name of wise, that outwits them in any treaty, about a thing they understand."

"When the purchase was agreed, great promises passed between us of kindness and good neighborhood, and that the Indians and English must live in love as long as the sun gave light; which done, another made a speech to the Indians, in the name of all the sachamakers or kings, just to tell them what was done, next to charge and command them 'to love the Christians, and particularly to live in peace with me, and the people under my government; that many governors had been in the river; but that no governor had come himself to live and stay here before; and having now such an one, that had treated them well, they should never do him or his any wrong.' At every sentence of which they shouted and said Amen, in their way."

If their personal appearance and language indicated such resemblances as tend to prove an Eastern origin, there are, on the other hand, certain things, for which the Eastern races are proverbial, and of which the American Indians knew nothing. Of all races of mankind, they alone were ignorant of the pastoral state. They kept neither sheep nor kine. They knew nothing of the use of the milk of animals for food. They had no wax, nor oil, and no iron.* They had no idea of government or of trial and condemnation. Retaliation was the only law of punishment.* Everything, to their conception, was material in its character. They had some sort of a genius that was an object of veneration and fear, called the Manitou. This was represented by a bird, a buffalo, a bear, a feather, a skin; but, in no case, a man. Each Indian appears to have had his Manitou, and any evil that happened to him was attributed to its anger. They buried with the warrior his Manitou, his pipe, his tomahawk, his quiver and bow, and his apparel—placed by his side his bowl of maize and his vension for his long journey to the country of his ancestors.* With many manly qualities and an evident respect for each other as warriors, and admiration for powers of endurance in the midst of tortures, and delight in the *eclat* of success, there was no reverence for man as such, no matter what an individual's fame might be. The apotheosis of the Aryan race had no place among them, or the Semitic reverential awe of the prophet. His fellow man was not adored, nor was homage paid to the dead.* Long before William Penn landed on the shore of this continent, Christians had been at work among the Indians, and it is difficult to say what ideas by that time had been implanted among them of a Great Spirit, or any spirit of poetic fancy, that inhabited the woods, the water, the stars or the sea.

The Indians have been described as being well formed, straight, and having no deformity among them. Their color, reddish brown or copper color, as distinguished from olive, with dark, straight hair and no beards; their cheek bones prominent, with projecting jaws, and an expression of indolent insensibility, and with no flexibility of feature, so that when the Indian depicted his passions, it was by strong contortions and a kindling of the eye, that seemed ready to burst from its socket. Their clothing was made of the skins of the bear, fox, and beaver, and moccasins of deer skin, without a sole, ornamented on the upper side.* Their wigwams were made with long poles fixed in the ground; covered with bark, having no door but a loose skin, and having an opening in the roof for a chimney, and were about the height of a man. In one of them the whole clan huddle together, men, women, and children, with weeds or grass on the ground for a floor. In traveling they would lie around great fires.*

The pipe of peace was reverenced by them. The person of him who traveled with it was sacred. Each village had its calumet, which was adorned by the chief with eagle feathers and which was consecrated by the nation. This, together with the ceremonies attending its acceptance, has served to throw a charm around the savage nature, and is remembered by its figurative use in our language. "The envoys from those desiring peace or an alliance, would come within a short distance of the town, and uttering a cry, throw themselves on the ground." The great chief, bearing the peace pipe of his tribe, with its mouth pointing to the skies, goes forth to meet them, accompanied by a long procession of his clansmen, chanting the hymn of peace. The stranger rises to receive them, singing also a song to put away all wars and bury all revenge. As they meet, each party smokes the pipe of the other, and peace is ratified."* With all this commendable decorum, worthy of imitation in our own public councils, the imposing scene was accompanied by features that may be considered inimitable. "Some had the nose tipped with blue, the eyebrows, eyes and cheeks tinged with black, and the rest of the face red; others had black, red and blue stripes drawn from the ears to the mouth; others had a broad, black band, like a ribbon, drawn from ear to ear across the eyes, with smaller bands on the cheeks. When they made visits, and when they assembled in council, they painted themselves gloriously, delighting especially in vermilion."*

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*Bancroft.

*Bancroft.

Their frequent councils with the English were attended with the same ceremonies and gifts to which they had been accustomed among themselves. "Their delight was in assembling together and listening to messengers from abroad. Seated in a semi-circle on the ground, in double or triple rows, with the knees almost meeting the face; the painted and tattooed chiefs, adorned with skins and plumes, with the beaks of the red-bird and claws of the bear; each listener, perhaps, with a pipe in his mouth, and preserving deep silence, they would give solemn attention to the speaker, who, with great action and energy of language, delivered and brought the message; and if his eloquence pleased, they esteemed him as a god. Decorum was never broken, there were never two speakers struggling to anticipate each other; they did not express their spleen by blows; they restrained passionate invective; the debate was never disturbed by an uproar; questions of order were unknown."*

"The art of public speaking was in high esteem among the Indians, and much studied. They were extremely fond of method, and displeased with an irregular harangue, because it is difficult to be remembered. Their speeches were short, and the sense conveyed by strong metaphors; in conversation, they were sprightly, but solemn and serious in their messages relating to public affairs. Their speakers delivered themselves with surprising force and great propriety of gesture. The fierceness of their countenances, the flowing blanket, elevated tone, naked arm, and erect stature, with a half circle of auditors seated on the ground, cannot but impress on the mind a lively idea of the ancient orators of Greece and Rome."†

Wampum is described to be belts of cloth of some kind on which are fastened beads made of pieces of shell, cut and polished, some white and some of purple color, the latter being the more valuable. Each belt was called a fathom. At every treaty belts of wampum were presented, and in this way their annals were kept. During these treaties, at every clause of speech ratifying or creating a covenant, a belt was given. These belts were about four inches wide and thirty in length, and were treasured and kept as records of the nation, and were had recourse to on subsequent occasions, which ceremony being omitted, all they said passed for nothing.* Belts of wampum were also used as money. The use of these beads or pieces of bone, in the nature of coin, was, probably, derived from intercourse with the Europeans, and existed among the Delawares in the locality where the scenes were enacted which Willim Penn describes.

THE CONESTOGOE INDIANS.

Between the town of Lancaster and the Susquehanna River, there was a very large town and settlement of Indians called Conestogoe, which appears to have been a chief place of councils, and gave the name to such Indians as inhabited there and in that vicinity. The Conestogoe Indians were a friendly and peaceable people, long settled among the whites.

The resident Indians complained of settlers and traders interfering with their hunting, and it was to accommodate them that Springetsbury Manor, as will hereafter be related, was laid out, though on the part of Pennsylvania, it was designed to prevent Maryland encroachments. These Indians are therefore intimately associated with the events surrounding our early settlements. Our territory was on their way to their hunting grounds, and they desired that it should be free to them. The only Indian town mentioned, on the west side of the river was a place called Conedoughela,† further south than Conestogoe. Frequent visits were made by Indians to the government at Philadelphia, and frequent councils were also held at Conestogoe, where the governors of the province attended, and belts of wampum were given, and gifts of personal goods and skins were exchanged in testimony of confirmed friendship. The minutes of the provincial council will show the nature of these interviews, and the condition of the Indians and their relations to the whites, just previous to the time of the settlements west of the Susquehanna.

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*Bancroft.

†Smith's History of New York. Proud.

*Proud.

†III Archives, p. 393. (Possibly Conedochly now.)

At a meeting of the Provincial Council held at Philadelphia, June 6, 1706, James Logan, Secretary, gave an account of his visit, with others of the council, to the Indians at Conestogoe the preceding October, when he told them, "That he was come from the Governor of Pennsylvania, who had always been a friend to all the Indians within the bounds of it. That Gov. William Penn, since first he came into this country, with all those under him, had always inviolably maintained a perfect friendship with all the natives of this country that he found possessed of it at his first arrival. That when he was last in the country he visited those at that place, and his son upon his arrival did the same, in order to cultivate the ancient friendship between them, that he and his posterity might, after his father's example, maintain peace and good understanding with them and theirs. That they should take great care in giving ear to malicious reports spread and carried by ill men, for that we heard they had been alarmed at the Christians putting themselves in arms in all these parts and mustering; the reason of this was the war with the French, and was designed rather to help them than to hurt them, but as they and we are brethren, each must be assistant to the other, and therefore the English took up arms to defend themselves, and the Indians also, against both their enemies." The Secretary further added, that "among the Shawanois, with whom their chief abode was, he had also held a treaty to the same purpose with that at Conestogoe." "That he had made a journey among the Ganawese, settled some miles above Conestogoe, at a place called Connejaghera, above the fort, and had conferences with them, which seemed wholly to compose all their apprehensions, and that he had reason to believe he left all these three nations in a perfect good understanding with us."* There were present at this conference chiefs of the Conestogoe, Shawanese, and Ganawese Indians upon Susquehanna, being come to town, in order to confer with the Government, about public affairs relating to them, and were all seated in the council chamber. Andaggyjunquagh, the chief of those of Conestogoe, (whose name appears in the deeds for the lands upon the Susquehanna,) laid before the Governor a very large wampum belt of twenty-one rows, with three hands wrought in it in black, the rest white, which belt he said was a pledge of peace, formerly delivered by the Onondagoe Indians, one of the Five Nations, to the Nantikokes, when they made them tributaries; that the Nantikokes, being lately under some apprehensions of danger from the Five Nations, some of them had this spring come up, and brought this belt with them, and that they had another of the same also at Conestogoe to show to those of the Five Nations that were expected shortly to come down to receive the Nantikokes' tribute." This belt had been taken to Philadelphia, that it might be shown to those of the Five Nations who might come down that way, as evidence that there was peace with them and that the English were at peace with the neighboring Indians. The Shawanese also owned themselves under some apprehensions from the Five Nations. The Nantikokes were a Maryland tribe or nation. Gov. Evans, with several persons, visited the Indians, and among others met the Nantikokes, and while among them, one of them took into his hands a belt of wampum from a line whereon there hung nineteen others, and several strings of beads, and said, "they had been given to understand the Queen had sent orders that the Indians should live in peace with one another, and that they were sent to give some of these belts in behalf of the Governor of Maryland, and themselves, to the Five Nations. Governor.—How long have you been at peace with these nations? Nantikoke.—Twenty-seven years. Governor. What is the reason then of so many belts of wampum and strings of beads? Nantikoke.—We send them as tribute."

At a meeting of the Council, June 16, 1706, the Indians were informed that a law had been enacted that no person should trade with them, but such as should first have a license from the Governor. They desired that only two persons should be allowed to trade with them; but it was answered that they would be the more subject to be imposed on, the fewer should trade with them. They further desired that none might be suffered to go up into the country beyond their towns to meet the Indians returning from hunting, for they sustain great damage by that practice, by being made drunk at their return before they got home to their wives, and so were imposed on and cheated by the traders of the fruits of all their labors. Upon this they were desired to take care among themselves that none of their people should sell anything to the traders till they came home to their own towns. And in licenses that should be given for the future, the Governor would take care to oblige them not to go any higher into the country than the noted Indian towns, and to trade nowhere else.* On the

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* II Col. Rec. 244.

*II Col. Rec. 248.

23d of July, 1712, several Indians being arrived from Conestogoe on business of importance, met the Council. Tagodrancy or Civility, a war captain and chief with Tanyahtickahungh, the old speaker, Knawonhunt and Soachkoat, two brothers, and some others being sate, they first presented a bundle of deerskins, and by Indian Harry, their interpreter, said: "That the Proprietor, Gov. Penn, had, at his first coming amongst them, made an agreement with them that they should always live as friends and brothers, and be as one body, one heart, one mind, and as one eye and ear, and that what one saw the other should see, and what the one heard, the other should hear, and that there should be nothing but love and friendship between them and us forever." They presented a small bundle of furs and said, that on their part they had always kept up to this agreement, and should constantly observe it in all respects; that if anything came to their knowledge relating to us they would always, like brothers and friends, acquaint us with it, and if, at any time, any foreigners or strangers came among them they would give notice of it immediately at Philadelphia, and in all things would acquit themselves according to what they had promised and engaged. They presented two bundles of skins together, and said that on our part we had promised them to regulate the trade that was carried on with them at Conestogoe and had spoken of licenses to be given to the traders, by which means all abuses were to be rectified. But that since licenses were granted they found themselves worse dealt by than ever; they received less for the goods they sold the traders; were worse treated and suffered more injuries, which they desired the Council to inquire into and know why it was so and cause it to be redressed. They presented a fifth bundle, and said that the cattle the traders kept, hurt and destroyed their corn. The Council having taken into consideration the complaints of the Indians, ordered that the traders whose cattle had done damage should be forthwith obliged to make compensation, and that they should remove to a greater distance and not be allowed on any terms to keep any cattle or horses than what are for their immediate service, unless they should live on purchased land.[*]

Sir William Keith, whose name is associated with the first surveys made in the territory now comprising the county of York, arrived from England, on the 31st of May, 1717, with a commission from the Proprietor and the Royal Approbation, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the province. On the 15th of July[*] he informed the Provincial Council that he intended to set out for Conestogoe the next morning, and goods to the value of £20 were provided as presents for the Indians. A number of the members of the Council accompanied him, and on the 8th of July the chiefs and others of the Conestogoe or Mingoe Indians, the Delawares, the Shawanese and the Ganawese, all inhabitants upon or near the banks of the Susquehanna, met them. The Governor told the Indians that he had lately been sent over by their great and good friend and brother, William Penn, to act in his place and stead in affairs of government, while he himself was absent near the great King and Emperor of the English. That the Governor and his Council had come to inquire what new matter had befallen them, and to give them all necessary assistance. The Mingoes, or Indians of Conestogoe, answered that they wanted to know what Christians had settled back in the woods behind Virginia and Carolina. The Governor answered that the settlements of Maryland, Virginia and Carolina, to the southward, were subject to the same great King of England and had nations of Indians under their protection. It was then related that the son of a chief of the Delawares had been killed by a large company made up of Christians and Indians, while hunting. During the same conference complaint came from Virginia of the killing of some Catawba Indians by the Senecas. It was then said to them that to hurt or molest the Indians who were in friendship with any English government was a breach of the league of friendship. And thereupon a treaty was made.

First, for their strict observance of all former contracts of friendship made between them and the government of Pennsylvania. Secondly, That they must never molest or disturb any of the English governments, nor make war upon any Indians whatsoever, who are in friendship with and under the protection of the English. Thirdly, That in all cases of suspicion or danger they must advise and consult with this government, before they undertook or determined anything. Fourthly, That if through accident any mischief of any sort should happen to be done by the Indians to the English, or by the English to them, then both parties should meet with hearty intention of good will to obtain an acknowledgment of the mistake, as well as to give or receive reasonable satisfaction. Fifthly, That upon these terms and conditions the Governor did, in the name of their great and good friend William Penn, take them and their people under the same protection and in the same friendship with this Government, as William Penn himself had formerly done and would do now if he were present. To which the several chiefs and their great men assented, it being agreed that in testimony thereof they should rise up and take the Governor by the hand, which accordingly they did with all possible marks of friendship on their countenance and behavior.*

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[*] II Col. Rec. 553.

[*] II Col. Rec. 19.

In the war with the southern Indians the Conestogoes had lost their king, and at the meeting of the Council, June 16, 1718, they presented a new one, by the name of Oneshanayan, "who had an English heart and great love for the Christians."†

At this conference, Tagotalessa or Civility chief or captain of the Conestogoe Indians, with other chiefs of the same nation, a chief of the Shawanese above Conestogoe, George, an Indian sent to represent the Gawanese, and a chief of the Delawares, formerly on Brandywine, all then inhabitants on the Susquehanna, came from their respective habitations to pay a visit to the government, and waited on the Governor and Council, and John Cartlidge and James Hendricks, being interpreters, both skilled in the Delaware tongue. After stating that they came only on a friendly visit, and to renew the old league of friendship and presenting a bundle of skins, Civility, among other things, said "that he with some of the young men had this last spring some inclination to go out to war toward the southward, but being put in mind that it would not be agreeable to this government, and afterward receiving the Governor's letter forbidding them to proceed, they desisted; that they intend to go out this next winter a-hunting that way, and think it proper to acquaint this government therewith, for that they bear such a respect to the government, and know that we have always been so ready to protect and assist them, that they are agreed not to do anything which will be disagreeable to us; that they look upon themselves but like children, rather to be directed by this government, than fit to offer anything more on this head. But they must crave leave to add one thing further, viz.: that they have reason to think that the authority of this government is not duly observed, for that notwithstanding all our former agreements, that rum should not be brought among them, it is still carried in great quantities. They have been doubtful with themselves whether they should mention this, because if they were supplied with none from hence, they would be from Maryland, which would be a means of carrying off their peltry thither, but there have been such quantities of that liquor carried of late amongst them by loose persons who have no fixed settlements, that they are apprehensive mischief may arise from it; that though they are perfectly well inclined when sober, yet they cannot answer for their people when drunk, and lest any inconveniences may ensue from thence to this government, whom they so much respect, as well as their own people, they desire this may be taken into consideration in order to be prevented and redressed by all proper measures." The Delaware chief, who was present, added that "the young men about Paxtan had been lately so generally debauched with rum, carried amongst them by strangers, that they now want all manner of clothing and necessaries to go a hunting, wherefore they wish it would be so ordered that no rum should be brought amongst them, by any except the traders who furnish them with all other necessaries, and who have been used to trust them, and encourage them in their hunting." The Governor on the next day replied, that "he could not take in good part their motions towards going to war last spring, considering they had engaged themselves to the contrary in their last treaty with him at Conestogoe, that they might draw powerful enemies upon them and engage their friends into their quarrels." That they had "too just cause to complain of loose idle fellows bringing quantities of rum amongst them to their great injury, and that this had not for some time past been sufficiently looked after, but he would speedily take care to have it in a great measure prevented. That they of their parts must endeavor to prevent their women and young people from coming to Philadelphia to purchase and carry up rum from hence, which too many were ready to deliver them privately for their skins, and that when they meet with any brought amongst them, they should stave it, as they had formerly been ordered and undertook to do."

In reference to the surveys of land, he said, "they cannot but be sensible of the care that has been taken of them; they had expressed a willingness to retire from Conestogoe, yet the government here had persuaded them to continue near us; we had run a line around them that none might come near them, and had fenced their cornfields by John Cartlidge's care, who alone being placed within those lines may be more capable of looking after the tract, and the bounds of it. It is also further thought fit that lines should be run around the other Indian towns, as soon as conveniently may be to secure them the more effectually from encroachments. But while such care is taken of them, it is expected they shall in all cases on their parts show a due regard to this government, that they be aiding to all its officers in what may lie in their power, that they suffer no idle persons to spread rumors amongst them, or if they hear any such that they give no credit to them, that if they can discover any evil minded persons to have ill designs against this government, or any part of it, they must without delay disclose it to the Governor, or some person in authority under him." There were then provided for the Indians a few garments, with some powder and shot to kill venison, some tobacco and pipes, some bread, and a dram was provided for them when they went.*

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*II Col. Rec. 24.

†Ibid. 46.

After the death of William Penn, which occurred on the 30th July, 1718, Col. French, on behalf of the government, at Conestogoe in 1719, met the following representatives of tribes: Canatowba, Queen of the Mingoes; Sevana, King of the Shawanese; Wightomina, King of the Delawares; Wininchach, King of the Conowagoes. (This is the first mention of the tribe of the Conewagoes.) Captain Civility of Conestogoe was also present, being interpreter of the several nations represented. This Captain Civility was for many years the spokesman on behalf of the Indians at Conestogoe, whose name will be frequently met with, acting as interpreter, and corresponding with the government, and figuring much in councils. His influence was evidently very great with both sides. His Indian name has already been given as Tagotalessa, Tagodrancy, and others less pronouncable, and he is described as a "descendant of the ancient Susquehanna Indians, the old settlers of these parts, but also reputed of Iroquois descent."

Mutual complaints were made by the Indians of the respective provinces of Virginia and Pennsylvania to the government. The Indian chiefs at Conestogoe complained that their Indian hunters had been attacked near the head of the Potomac River by a considerable body of Southern Indians, come out to war against the Five Nations, and the settlements on the Susquehanna, and ten Mingoes had been killed. But at the same time there came official complaints from the Governor of Virginia. The Shawanese said that two of their men had been killed. James Logan asked if they had been abroad hunting. He was answered, No. They had gone out to war. He then demanded the reason why they should offer to go to war after their solemn promise to our Government to the contrary. The chief of the Shawanese replied that a dispute arising among some of their young men, who was the best man, to end it they resolved to make the trial by going out to war, that they could not be restrained, and went out with some of the Five Nations.*

A treaty made on the 6th of July, 1721,† by Gov. Keith, was published in the Philadelphia *Gazette* at the time, as "The Particulars of an Indian Treaty, at Conestogoe, between his Excellency, Sir William Keith, Bart., Governor of Pennsylvania, and the deputies of the Five Nations, and whereby appears the method of managing those people at that time." There had occurred a disagreement between the Pennsylvania and Virginia Indians, the same against whom the war feeling had existed, which demanded the attention of the government. The Governor visited Virginia that year. On the 5th of July he arrived at Conestogoe about noon, and in the evening went to Captain Civility's cabin, where four deputies of the Five Nations and a few more of their people came to see him. This was said to be the first time that the Five Nations had sent any of their chiefs to visit the Governor of Pennsylvania. The first branch of the treaty was with the Conestogoe Indians on account of the troubles with those of Virginia. The Governor said: "I am but just now returned from Virginia, where I wearied myself in a long journey, both by land and water, only to make peace for you, my children, that you may safely hunt in the woods without danger from Virginia and any Indian nations that are at peace with that government. But the Governor of Virginia expects that you will not hunt within the great mountains on the other side of the Potomac River, being it is a small tract of land which he keeps for the Virginia Indians to hunt in. And he promises that his Indians shall not any more come on this side of the Potomac, or behind the great mountain, this way to disturb your hunting, and this is the condition I have made for you, which I expect you will firmly keep, and not break it on any consideration whatsoever." The second branch of the treaty was with the Five Nations. As that celebrated confederacy owned the lands purchased for our people, their doings are of interest to us. In the course of the speech of Ghesaont on behalf of the Five Nations, he said "though they cannot write, yet they retain everything said in their councils with all the nations they treat with, and preserve it carefully in their memories, as if it was committed in our method to writing. They complain that our traders carrying goods and liquors up Susquehanna River, sometimes meet with their young people going out to war, and treat them unkindly, not only refusing to give them a dram of liquor, but use them with ill language and call them dogs, etc. They take this unkindly because dogs have no sense or understanding, whereas they are men, and think that their brothers should not compare them to such creatures. That some of our traders calling their young men by these names, the young men answered If they were dogs, they might act as such, whereupon they seized a keg of liquor and ran away with it." N. B. This seems to be told in their artful way, to excuse some small robberies that had been committed by their young people.—*Gazette.*

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*III Col. Rec. 49.

*III Col. Rec. 92.

†III Col. Rec. 123—Proud 132.

"Then, laying down a belt of wampum upon the table, he proceeded and said that all their disorders arose from the use of rum and strong spirits, which took away their sense and memory; that they had no such liquors among themselves, but were hurt with what we furnished them, and therefore desired that no more of that sort might be sent amongst them." This speech of Ghesaont is a fine specimen of Indian eloquence, and now exhibits their force in the use of metaphor. "He presented a bundle of dressed skins, and said that the Five Nations faithfully remembered all their ancient treaties, and now desire that the chain of friendship between them and us may be made so strong as that none of the links can ever be broken. Presents another bundle of skins and observes that a chain may contract rust with lying and become weaker; wherefore he desires it may now be so well cleaned as to remain brighter and stronger than ever it was before. Presents another parcel of skins and says that as in the firmament, all clouds and darkness are removed from the face of the sun, so they desire that all misunderstandings may be fully done away. So that then when they who are now here shall be dead and gone, their whole people, with their children and posterity, may enjoy the clear sunshine of friendship with us forever, without anything to interpose and obscure it. Presents another bundle of skins and says that looking upon the Governor as if William Penn was present, they desire that in case any disorders should hereafter happen between their young people and ours, we should not be too hasty in resenting any such accident, until their council and ours should have some opportunity to treat amicably upon it, and so to adjust all matters as that the friendship between us may still be inviolably preserved. Presents a small bundle of dressed skins, and desires that we may now be together as one people, treating one another's children kindly and affectionately on all occasions. He proceeds and says that they consider themselves in this treaty as the full plenipotentiaries and representatives of the Five Nations, and they look upon the Governor as the great King of England's Representative, and therefore they expect that everything now stipulated will be made absolutely firm and good on both sides. Among other things, presenting a bundle of bear skins, he said that having now made a firm league with us, as becomes our brothers, they complain that they get too little for their skins and furs, so as they cannot live by their hunting; they desire us therefore to take compassion on them and contrive some way to help them in that particular."

On the 8th of July, the Governor and his Council, at the house of John Cartlidge, Esq., near Conestogoe, having advised upon and prepared a proper present, in return for that of the Indians, which consisted of a quantity of stroud match coats, gunpowder, lead, biscuit, pipes and tobacco, the Governor made his speech in reply to that of the Five Nations from which the following extract is made:[*] "As to what you have said of trade, I suppose the great distance at which you live from us prevented all commerce between us and your people; we believe those who go into the woods and spend all their time upon it endeavor to make the best bargains they can for themselves; so on your part you must take care to make the best bargain you can with them, but we hope our traders do not exact, for we think that a stroud coat or a pound of powder is now sold for no more buck-skins than formerly.[†]

The skins they delivered in the morning having been numbered and weighed as ordered, they were found to be,

38	summer Deer Skins in the hair, many of them ordinary, wt. 681. at 18d.,	£5.	2.	0
10	small Drest Deer Skins, wt. 181. at 3-6d,	2.	2.	0
1	Good Winter Buck in the hair,,		6.	0
2	Bear Skins a 8 ps.		16.	0
		£8.	6.	0

What is prepared & was now Delivered them, are

8	Stroud Water Coats of the best sort, a 17-6d.	£7.	0.	0
10	lb. of Powder, a 20d.		16.	8
20	lb. Lead, a 3d,		5.	0

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[*] III Col. Rec. 129.

[†] Official trade in 1718.

6 pr. Stockings, pt. Blew & pt. Red, a 2-9d.	16.	6
1 Dozn. Tobacco Boxes, a	7.	0
1 Dozn. Tobacco Tongs, a	4.	6
12 lb. Tobacco, a 4d.,	4.	0
3 Dozn Pipes,	1.	0
1 Red Stroud to the Queen,	17.	6
£10.	12.	2

These being Delivered the Governour Gave them an Entertainment, and the Secretary was Ordered to provide for them as from the ffirst, all necessarys During their stay & for their Journey on their return home.

"Beaver is not of late much used in Europe, and therefore does not give so good a price, and we deal but very little in that commodity. But deer skins sell very well amongst us, and I shall always take care that the Indians be not wronged, but except other measures be taken to regulate the Indian trade everywhere the common methods used in trade will still be followed, and every man must take care of himself, for thus I must do myself, when I buy anything from our own people; if I do not give them their price, they will keep it, for we are a free people. I am sensible rum is very hurtful to the Indians; we have made laws that none should be carried amongst them, or if any were, that it should be staved and thrown upon the ground, and the Indians have been ordered to destroy all the rum that comes in their way. But they will not do it; they will have rum, and when we refuse it they will travel to the neighboring provinces and fetch it. Their own women go to purchase it, and then sell it amongst their own people, at excessive rates. I would gladly make any laws to prevent this that could be effectual, but the country is so wide, the woods are so dark and private, and so far out of my sight, that if the Indians themselves do not prohibit it, their own people, there is no other way to prevent it. For my part I shall readily join in any measures that can be proposed for so good a purpose."

These interviews between the provincial Governors and the Indians will serve to represent in some sort to our minds the political relations of each to the other, the manner of their social intercourse, and of the unhappy condition of the Indians, in this section of Pennsylvania, who, when free from liquor, were inoffensive, faithful and hospitable.* The Quakers treated them in an honorable manner. With the frontier settlers, the case was otherwise, when traders came among them, cheating them. Some of these were of a vile class, as will be seen by an act of Assembly of 1754. All sorts of people found their way into the province, and the Indians were subjected to the distresses so feelingly described in the journal of the great interpreter, Conrad Weiser.

These treaties serve an important historical purpose in showing the names of the tribes or nations who inhabited the country anywhere in this vicinity. There were no other tribes than those mentioned, else they would necessarily have been obliged, for their own protection, to join with the others in treaties. Even from a distance, from Maryland and New York, there appear the Nantikokes and the Six Nations, and there is mention of Virginia Indians. At one conference, there was present the King of the Conewagoes. As there is the stream of that name, we may guess either that the tribe took its name from that creek, or gave their name to it, and presumably they were resident near it. A letter from Thomas Cookson to Richard Peters, April 23, 1746, writing concerning a tract of land about three miles from York, says: "The land was settled by Adam Dickenson, who, it is said, has an entry on your books, by the proprietor's order, for settling the same on his obtaining license, from the Indians who lived there about."

Yet it was the Indians at Conestogoe who complained of the settlement of John Grist, * and of whatever tribes were those who inhabited here, they were represented before the Provincial Council by the Conestogoes. It appears, however, from all we can ascertain, that the Indians did not inhabit to any large extent the territory now comprising the county of York. It was, as it appears from the Indian complaints, preceding its settlement, a hunting ground, or in the way to hunting grounds, nearly all woods, and claimed by the Indians to have been expressly reserved for them by William Penn. The original settlers here found immense tracts of land entirely denuded of timber by the annual fires kindled by the Indians, for the purpose of improving their hunting grounds. Yet there is room for the exercise of the skill of the archæologist, from rude and scanty remains of the aborigines, such as weapons of stone found near the river in many localities, especially near the mouth of Conedaghly Creek and Cabin Creek, in Windsor Township. About the Devil's Cave in that locality tradition fixes one of their haunts. Relics have been found about Wrightsville. †

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*Proud.

*Infra.

†Some Indian relics were found here in 1885. "A brass medal has been left at this office"—says the editor of the Columbia Spy—"which, together with several other articles, and a human skull, was dug up a few days since, in Wrightsville, York Co., Penn. It bears on one side a head, with the inscription, "George, King of Great Britain," and on the other an Indian with his bow and arrow, in the act of shooting a deer. It appears to have been worn as an ornament for the nose or ears. There

The Indians and the English moved along in harmony, subject only to those occasional disorders and crimes incident to any community, especially in the intercourse between opposite races, or induced by a free supply of rum. The Indians at Conestogoe continued there until the settlement was abandoned in 1763, when the race in that section was virtually exterminated.

INDIAN TITLE.

THE first deed that appears in the chain of Indian title is dated January 3, 1696, in the eighth year of the reign of William III. "Thomas Dongan, late Governor of New York, and now of London, Esq., to William Penn, Governor of the province of Pennsylvania in America; for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds, for all that tract of land, lying upon both sides of the river, commonly called or known by the name of the Susquehanna, and the lakes adjacent, in or near the province of Pennsylvania in America, beginning at the mountains or head of the said river, and running as far as and into the bay of Chesapeake, which the said Thomas Dongan lately purchased of or had given him by the Seneca-Susquehanna Indians: With warranty from the Seneca-Susquehanna Indians." This sale was effected by deeds of lease and release, on succeeding days, according to the approved English forms of conveyancing under the statute of uses. The Indian deed to Col. Dongan is not known now to exist, nor is there any trace of it in the public offices. It is known, however, that he was the agent of William Penn to make the purchase.[*] The time of the purchase of Col. Dongan is fixed by the relation of it, given in the treaty of July, 1721, at the council at Conestogoe, already referred to, with Sir William Keith, from which the following extract is made: "The discourse being continued they were told that it was now very near, viz.: within one moon of thirty-seven years since a great man of England, Governor of Virginia, called the Lord Effingham, together with Col. Dongan, Governor of New York, held a great treaty with them at Albany, of which we have the writings to this day. Ghesaont answered, they knew it well, and the subject of that treaty; it was, he said, about settling of lands. Being furthered told that in that treaty the Five Nations had given up all their right to all the lands of Susquehanna to the Duke of York, then brother to the King of England, he acknowledged this to be so and that William Penn since had the right to these lands. To which Civility, a descendant of the ancient Susquehanna Indians, the old settlers of these parts, but now reputed as of an Iroquois descent, added that he had been informed by their old men that they were troubled when they heard that their lands had been given up to a place so far distant as New York, and that they were overjoyed when they understood William Penn had brought them back again, and that they had confirmed all their right to him."[*] This would make the date of the Dongan deed in July, 1684. It was confirmed in 1700 by the following deed:

> We, Widaagh, *alias* Orytyagh, and Andaggyjunkquagh, Kings or Sachems of the Susquehannagh Indians, and of the river under that name, and lands lying on both sides thereof, doe declare that for and in consideration of a parcel of English Goods unto us given, by our friend and brother, William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of Pensilvania, and also in Consideration of the former much greater costs and Charges, the said William Penn hath been at intreating about and purchasing the Same; We doe hereby Give, Grant and Confirm unto the said William Penn, all of the said River Susquehannagh, and all the Islands therin and all the Lands, Situate, lying and being upon both sides of the said River, and adjoyning to ye same, extending to the utmost confines of the Lands which are, or formerly were, the Right of the People or Nation called the Susquehannagh Indians, or by what name soever they were called or known thereof, and also all Lakes, Rivers, Rivulets, Fountains, Streams, Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Mines, Royalties, and other Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Hawkings, Huntings, fishings, fowlings, and other Royalties, Privileges and Powers, whatsoever to them or any of them belonging, or by them enjoyed, as fully and amply in all respects as we or any of our Ancestors have, could, might or ought to have had, held, or enjoyed; And also all the Right, Title, Interest, Possession, Claim and Demand, which we or any of us, or the said Nation or any, in Right of the same, have, or hereafter can or may claim, to have in the same; And we do hereby ratifie and confirm unto the said William Penn, ye bargain and sale of the Said Lands, made unto Coll. Thomas Dongan, now Earl of Limerick, and formerly Govern'r of New York, whose Deed of sale to the sd. Govern'r Penn we have seen, To have and to hold the sd Rivers, Lands and Pr'misses, hereby granted and confirmed. with their and every of their Rights, Members & Appurtenances unto ye sd Will. Penn, his heirs and assigns, to the only proper Use and behoof of the said Will. Penn, his Heirs and Assignees forever.

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were found also two others of similar description—a brass kettle, a string of white beads one yard and a half in length, some red paint, and twenty-five rings, one of which was dated 1716."—*Rupps Hist. of York County, page* 724

[*] II Smith's Laws, 111 n.

[*] III Col. Rec. 129.

In Witness we'of, we have, for our Selves & Nation, hereunto set our Hands & Seals, the thirteenth day of September, 1700.

his
WIDAAGH X als ORYTYAGH.
mark.
his
ANDAGGY X JUNK-QUAH.
mark.

Sealed and delivered in presence of Ed. Antitt, Hen. Tregeny, Esq., Edward Singleton, David Powell, James Logan.*

The Conestogoe Indians complained of this deed at the treaty with Sir William Keith in 1722, alleging that William Penn, forty years before, got some person at New York to purchase the lands on Susquehanna from the Five Nations, who pretended a right to them, having conquered the people formerly settled there; and when the Conestogoes understood it they were sorry; and that William Penn took the parchment, and laid it upon the ground, saying to them: "It should be common amongst them, viz.: the English and Indians." The Governor answered: "I am very glad to find that you remember so perfectly the wise and kind expressions of the great and good William Penn toward you; and I know that the purchase which he made of the lands, on both sides of Susquehanna, is exactly true as you tell it, only I have heard further, that when he was so good to tell your people, that notwithstanding that purchase, the lands should still be in common between his people and them, you answered, that a very little land would serve you; and thereupon you fully confirmed his right, by your own consent and good will."†

"It is remarkable that the Indian deed to Col. Dongan was not produced, and it seemed to have been conceded that his purchase was from the Five Nations, who pretended right to the lands by conquest. The words "adjoining to ye same, extending to the utmost confines of the lands which are, or formerly were the Right of the People or Nation, called the Susquehannagh Indians by what name soever they were called or known thereof," were intended to embrace and confirm the title however derived, but did not include any extent of land and is left indefinite. The object of William Penn was to secure the river through the whole extent of the province, and although it was not designed for immediate settlement it was to secure the whole of the Susquehanna from the claims of adjoining colonies, as the charter bounds were not distinctly known." Accordingly by the articles of agreement of the 23d of April, 1701, already mentioned, between William Penn and Connodagtah, King of the Indians inhabiting upon and about the river Susquehanna, and chiefs of the same, and kings and chiefs of the Shawanese and Ganawese Indians, and an embassador of the Five Nations, the deed of the 13th of September, 1700, above set forth, was ratified in the following clause: "Item, the Indians of Conestogoe, and upon and about the River Susquehannah, and more especially the said Connodaghtah their king, doth fully agree to, And by these presents absolutely Ratifie the Bargain and Sale of Lands lying near and about the said River formerly made to the said William Penn his heirs & Successors, and since by Orytyagh & Andaggy-junquah, parties to these presents confirmed to the sd William Penn, his heirs & Successors by a Deed, bearing Date the 13th day of September, last, under the hands & Seals duly executed, and the said Connodaghtah doth for himself and his nation covenant and agree, that he will at all times be ready further to confirm and make good the said Sale, according to the tenure of the same."*

Some years afterward, in 1720, at a conference held with the Indians at Conestogoe, by James Logan, Secretary of the Provincial Council, Civility informed him that some of the Five Nations, especially the Cayugas, had at divers times expressed a dissatisfaction at the large settlements made by the English on the Susquehanna, and that they seemed to claim a property or right to those lands. The Secretary answered that he, Civility, and all the Indians were sensible of the contrary, and that the Five Nations had long since made over all their right to Susquehanna to the government of New York, and that Gov. Penn had purchased that right, with which they had been fully acquainted. Civility acknowledged the truth of this, but proceeded to say, "he thought it his duty to inform us of it, that we might the better prevent all misunderstanding." The Governor, when the Secretary had made his report, said that there was ground to apprehend that the Five Nations, and especially the Cayugas, did entertain some secret grudges against the advancing of our settlements upon the Susquehanna River, and he suspected they were spirited up by French agents from Canada or Mississippi to make those new and groundless claims.† After this report of Secretary Logan, Gov. Keith

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*Col. Thomas Dougan was appointed Governor of New York by the Duke of York, September, 1682, and arrived in the province August 26, 1683. He returned to Ireland in 1689, and succeeded to the Earldom of Limerick.—*Smith's Hist. of New York, published* 1756.

†II Smith's Laws, 112 note, *et seq.*

*II Col. Rec. 15.

†III Col. Rec. 96.

on the 19th of July, 1720, wrote to the President of New York that some of the nation called Cayugas asserted that all the lands upon the Susquehanna River belonged to them, and that the English had no right to settle there, and intended to come down with their people in order to demand possession of those lands. He then writes: "When Gov. Penn first settled this country, he made it his chief care to cultivate a strict alliance and friendship with all the Indians, and condescended so far as to purchase his lands from them, but when he came to treat with the Indians on the Susquehanna, finding they accounted themselves a branch of the Mingoes or Five Nations, he prevailed with Col. Dongan, then Governor of New York, to treat with those nations in his behalf, and to purchase from them all their claims of right to the lands on both sides of the Susquehanna, which Col. Dongan did accordingly, and for a valuable consideration paid in sterling money, Col. Dongan by good deeds transferred or conveyed his said right purchased from the Five Nations to Gov. Penn and his heirs in due form of law. Upon Gov. Penn's last arrival here, about twenty years ago, he held a treaty with the Mingoes or Conestogoe Indians settled on Susquehanna, and their chiefs did not then only acknowledge the sale of those lands made to Col. Dongan as above, but as much as in them lay, did also renew and confirm the same to William Penn. Lastly, about nine or ten years ago, a considerable number of the Five Nations, not less than fifty, came to Conestogoe, and meeting there with Col. Gookin, late governor of this province, attended by several members of his council, Col. Dongan's purchase was mentioned to them, and they not only appeared to be fully satisfied therewith, but proceeded in a formal manner, without any hesitation, to confirm all of our treaties of friendship with them.[*]

MARYLAND INTRUSIONS.

During the administration of Sir William Keith, who was Lieutenant-Governor of the province from 1717 to 1726, those settlements began on the west side of the Susquehanna River that occasioned the complaints of the Indians, and those Maryland intrusions that led to authorized settlements on the part of Pennsylvania.

John Grist[†] had, in 1721, with other persons settled himself and family and taken up lands on the west side of the river, without any warrant from the commissioners of property or any other legal right, and continued in the possession of them in contempt and defiance of the repeated orders of the Secretary of the Province. Complaint was made by the Indians at Conestogoe to the Governor, in July, of abuses they had received from him. The Governor, with the advice of the Commissioners, judged it necessary, for the quiet of the Indians, and to prevent such audacious behavior for the time to come, by a warrant under his hand and seal directed to John Cartlidge, Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing at Conestogoe, to warn and admonish John Grist and his accomplices forthwith to relinquish the lands whereof they had taken possession. In case of their refusal the warrant required the Justice to raise the *posse comitatus* and to burn and destroy their dwelling houses and habitations. Notice was given, and they refused to remove themselves from off the lands, whereupon the Indians destroyed some of their cattle. John Grist came to complain to the Governor at Philadelphia, where, behaving himself in a very insolent and seditious manner, he was committed to gaol. The Council in compassion for his poor family, ordered that leave be given him to carry off his corn then in the ground. On the 21st of August, 1721, he entered into a recognizance in the sum of 200£ to be of good behavior for twelve months, and to remove himself and family from his late settlement within the space of one month, and being severly reprehended by the Governor for his past contumacy and admonished to behave civilly for the future, he was discharged upon paying his fees.[*]

In April, 1722, Gov. Keith informed the Council that the Indians were like to be disturbed by secret and underhand practices of persons, both from Maryland and Philadelphia, who, under the pretense of finding a copper mine, were about to survey and take up lands on the other side of the river, contrary to a former order of the government. He had gone to the upper parts of Chester County, himself, in order to locate a small quantity of land, to which he had purchased an original proprietary right. He understood upon the road that some persons were actually come with a Maryland right to survey lands fifteen miles above Conestogoe, and he arrived in time to prevent the execution of their design. The Surveyor-General was along with him, and part of his right was located and surveyed, namely, 500 acres upon that spot on the other side of the Susquehanna, which was like to prove a bone of contention and breed so much mischief. This survey was made April 14, 1722, and became known as Sir William Keith's tract of Newberry. On his way back the Governor learned that the young men of Conestogoe had made a famous war dance the night before, and that they were all going out to war immediately, and thereupon he appointed a council to be held with the Indians, the next morning in Civility's cabin. On the 15th of June, 1722, the Governor spoke as follows: "Last time I was with you at Conestogoe you showed me a parchment, which you had received from William Penn, containing many articles of friendship between him and you and between his children and your children. You then told me he desired you to remember it well for three generations, but I hope you and your children will never forget it. That parchment fully declared your consent to William Penn's purchase and right to the lands on both sides of the Susquehanna. But I find both you and we are likely to be disturbed by idle people from Maryland, and also by others who have presumed to survey lands on the banks of the Susquehanna, without any powers from William Penn, or his children, to whom they belong, and without so much as asking your consent." There had been certain stipulations between the governors and councils of Maryland and Pennsylvania, that no surveys or settlements should be made by any private persons whatever on the west side of the Susquehanna by rights from either province, and a commission was then issued to make diligent inquiry, and search after any person, who, under the pretense of land rights from either Maryland or Pennsylvania, should presume to survey or settle any lands within ten miles distance of Susquehanna to the westward and not only to forbid all persons to survey as aforesaid, but by force to restrain them.*

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[*] III Col. Rec. 101.

[†] The following note is from Rupp's History: "The stream (Kreutz Creek) has its name from George Kreiss, an early settler on that creek, near the Susquehanna. Others calling to aid the union of the two streams, forming a cross, or Kreutz, in German; hence Kreutz Creek, by which name the settlement has been known since 1739. These are the views of Carter and Glossbrenner. May the stream not have derived its name from John Grist, who with divers other persons, settled himself and family, and had taken up land, as early as 1718, on the west side of the Susquehanna, as shown before? In a report of 1739, touching the location of a road from Wright's Ferry toward the Potomac, Grist Creek is mentioned.—*Rec. Q. S. Lan. Co.*

[*] III Col. Rec. 137.

Commissioners of property had been appointed by William Penn from amongst his intimate friends here to superintend his landed concerns, who had authority to purchase lands and grant them for such sums and quit rents as to them, or any three of them, should seem just and reasonable, or as should be respectively agreed for. And whatever usages grew up in later times, in respect to acquiring lands by settlement, it would seem that no title was at first permitted without an office right.* It seems, however, that the manager of the land office had orders from the proprietary agents or commissioners of property to make a survey beyond the Susquehanna. This the Governor complained of as contempt of his authority, and that it might be of unhappy consequences with the Indians, as being contrary to what the Governor in his treaty two or three days before had stipulated with them. But being an affair of property, the council took no cognizance of the matter.†

On the 28th of May, 1722, Philip Syng, a silversmith, was committed to prison for surveying, under a Maryland warrant, on the west side of the Susquehanna. He said that the tract of land surveyed by William Keith, Governor, belonged to him, Philip Syng & Co., by a Maryland title, and was surveyed by his order and for his use by a surveyor from Maryland. He was charged with endeavoring to defraud the proprietor of Pennsylvania of his just rights, and to create a misunderstanding between the government and its good neighbors of Maryland, and to disturb the Indians settled upon the Susquehanna River, under this government, at that juncture, when it was requisite to give them all possible satisfaction. The Sheriff being ordered to attend with his prisoner, he was called in, and being examined upon the matters alleged against him, he made answer to the several interrogatories put to him as follows:

"Have you surveyed any lands by virtue of a Maryland right upon the west bank of the Susquehanna, viz.: That place known by the name of the Mine?"

"I have."

"How much land did you then survey?"

"Two hundred acres."

"By what surveyor?"

"John Dussey, a surveyor of Maryland."

"How came you to think that place was in Maryland?"

"I was informed so."

"When the Governor met you on the 4th of April, at Pattison's, had you then made this survey?"

"No."

"Did not the Governor then acquaint you that that place was not within the limits of Maryland, and that if you presumed to make any survey, then he would commit you?"

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*III Col. Rec. 161.

*Sergeant's Land Laws, p. 35.

†III Col. Rec. 161.

"I do remember that the Governor said if he had found us there it would have amounted to a severe fine, but as for the rest I have forgot."

He was committed for prosecution.[*]

On the 18th of July, 1722, Gov. Keith informed the council by letter from Conestogoe, that the Indians were very much alarmed with the noise of an intended survey from Maryland upon the banks of the Susquehanna, and proposed to them to cause a large tract of land to be surveyed on the other side of the river for the proprietors, to begin from the upper line of his new settlement, six miles back and extending downward upon the river as far as over against the mouth of the Conestogoe Creek. The Indians were exceedingly pleased with the proposition, and the Governor having heard that the Marylanders were to set out that day, proposed to begin the survey the next morning. He also directed a company of militia from Newcastle to march out and wait his orders, fully determined to run the old Octoraroe line as far west as the branches of the Potomac. The Governor considered this survey as the only effective method of preserving the peace. The Council, however, replied to the Governor on the 20th of June, 1722, that undoubtedly it would be of service to keep the nations of Indians right in relation to any encroachments made or intended by Maryland, but that it did not lie before them as a council of state to concern themselves with surveys of the proprietaries' lands. As to running a line line from the mouth of the Octoraroe westward to the Potomac, as it was a matter concerning the peace of the public, they must say, that could it be done by consent between the governors of both provinces, and fixed as a boundary by consent, not to be passed until such time as the division line would be settled by either side, it would contribute to the tranquility of the whole, but if that could not be done they apprehended the attempt would occasion further disturbances. But if that government should forcibly proceed to make such surveys, they ought to be diverted from it by all the methods justifiable among subjects to the same sovereign, but not other.[†] Three nations of Indians entered into this plan, the Conestogoes, the Shawanese, and the Ganawese. They were unwilling, however. to discourse particularly on the business of land, lest the Five Nations might reproach or blame them, and though the Five Nations had no right to these lands, they said and four do not pretend to any, yet the fifth, the Cayugas, were always claiming some right, and they suggested to the Governor to go to Albany and settle with the Cayugas. But they requested the Governor to cause the surveyor to come and lay out the land for Mr. Penn's grandson, to secure them.[*] Thus originated the warrant for the survey of the manor of Springetsbury.[†] Col. French, to whom the warrant of survey was directed, in which the true reasons and motives for such a procedure were amply and satisfactorily set forth, expressed "the opinion that the Governor had acted with great prudence and caution in pressing the only effectual measure which the present situation of affairs would allow, for quieting the minds of the Indians and preserving the public peace. And since the Honorable Springet Penn was, in his opinion, the late proprietor's heir at law, whatsoever turn the affairs of that family might take in order to resettle the property and dominion of this province, he did not see or comprehend how the Governor's having caused the lands to be surveyed, after the manner which is here returned, could be interpreted or deemed to the prejudice of a family for whose service it was so plainly meant and intended."[‡]

In the meanwhile, according to reports, the proprietor of Maryland was not idle on his part in making surveys of manors. In a letter from Gov. Keith to the Governor of Maryland, dated Newberry, on Susquehanna, June 23, 1722, he wrote that he had been informed that a warrant was issued for surveying a manor to my Lord Baltimore upon the banks of the Susquehanna above Conestogoe, including the settlement from whence he then wrote, and that an order had been issued by the Governor of Maryland to press men and horses for their service, and that they were to set out from Baltimore on Monday, viz.: next day, under the command of Capt. Dorsey. He says: "Knowing the weakness and former attempts of some of your people, of whom I have formerly complained to yourself, who justly bear the character of land pyrates, I was resolved to put it out of their power, upon this occasion, to embroil us by their ridiculous projects, and returning immediately to Conestogoe, where I indeed had left the Indians but two days before, much alarmed with general reports that the Marylanders were coming to survey the lands, which no reasonable man could then believe, I now did at the earnest request of the Indians, order a survey to be forthwith made upon the banks of Susquehanna, right against our Indian towns. And you will find the reasons I had for it more fully set forth in a copy of the Warrant of the Survey here enclosed. As I found this absolutely necessary to be done for quieting the Indians, as well as to prevent the mischief which might happen upon any of your people's presuming to encroach upon what these Heathens call their own property; so likewise it appeared to me the only method I could take at this juncture for preventing our own people from taking up or settling lands on this side,* to disturb or hamper the Indians, unto whom this Province is bound by old treaties to give them a full scope and liberty in their settlements from the Christian inhabitants." He further said that the survey is twelve miles north of Philadelphia, and within the limits of this province without dispute.†

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[*] Lewis Michelle, a Swiss miner, came to America about the year 1703 or 1704 He was among the Indians in and about Conestogoe during 1706 and 1707, in search of some mineral or ore, and it is probable he may have been here, too, in search of gold. It is believed he and his associates had erected a fortress a few miles above Conestogoe—*Rupp*. III Col. Rec. 176.

[†] III Col. Rec. 179.

[*] III Col. Rec. 183.

[†] See chap. VII.

[‡] III Col. Rec. 184.

On the 29th of July, 1723, Charles Calvert, Governor of Maryland, wrote that he had received instructions from Right Honorable Charles, Lord Baltimore, absolute lord and proprietary of the Province of Maryland, forthwith to return to him the true limits and boundaries of the said province, in pursuance of a letter from the Right Honorable the Lord Commissioner for trade and plantations. That he, in obedience to his lordship's commands, intended on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of September next, on the west side of the Susquehanna, to take the fortieth degree of northerly latitude from the equinoctial, the better toward enabling him to answer the ends of His Majesty's service expressed in his lordship's letter. And that the Lord Baltimore had thought proper thus to make known the same to the Governor of Pennsylvania, lest he or some of the Pennsylvanians, our neighbors, might take umbrage or misconstrue their transactions. Gov. Keith in reply said, among other things, that if, under the pretense of executing any orders from my Lord Baltimore, or from the Lord Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, which have not been communicated to the Proprietor and Governor of this province, for the time being, it is in tended or designed to take any observation or run out any line whereby the proprietor of Pennsylvania may be hereafter excluded from, or in the least prejudiced in what will on a fair inquiry appear to be his just right, or if under any pretense whatsoever it be proposed that the officers of Maryland by themselves, and without the concurrence of the proprietor of this province, or of such as are lawfully empowered by him, shall take upon them to extend by any observation or survey the northern boundary of Maryland beyond the Octoraroe line established (as he was ready to prove by incontestable evidence) above forty years ago by Charles, then Lord Baltimore, and second proprietor of that Province, who certainly was well acquainted with the measuring and construction of his own patent or grant from the crown, that in either of these cases his duty indispensably obliged him strenuously to oppose all observations or surveys made with any such inequitable and partial intent. That in the year 1719 he had received a letter from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, which is believed to be much the same as that received of the part of Maryland, and that there was nothing there to direct or countenance them to discover the bounds of Maryland by astronomical rules and uncertain observations. "But if Mr. Secretary Lloyd, whom I know to be a very ingenious and inquisitive gentleman, must needs improve his skill in observations of that nature, he will do it to better purpose and more safely by consulting my Lord Baltimore's original patent or grant, which confines the province of Maryland on this side, in these words: To that part of Delaware Bay which lieth under the fortieth degree of northerly latitude," than by running up into the woods on the west side of Susquehanna River, without a sufficient authority and proper direction for that purpose."

To this Gov. Calvert responded: "That Gov. Keith's letter had been laid before the Council, and they were of opinion that he should strictly observe his lordship's instructions to take an observation on the west side of the Susquehanna, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of September next, so that it is not a project or concert of Mr. Secretary Lloyd's."* He then gave notice by postscript that he intended to be upon the plantation of Robert West, called Maiden's Mount, in Baltimore County, but commonly known by the name of Bald Fryar, on Monday, the 9th day of September, in order there to begin to take observations. Gov. Keith then acquainted the Council at a meeting held on the 4th of September, 1723, that he proposed on the morrow to go to Conestogoe, whereupon they requested him to meet Col. Calvert upon Susquehanna, if he could conveniently. In the meantime, however, an agreement had been made in England between Lord Baltimore and the widow of William Penn, and others interested, to the effect that until a boundary line was agreed upon, no land should be surveyed, taken up or granted near the boundaries claimed on either side. This had been made on the 17th of February, 1723.* And for the time the dispute was ended.

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*This letter is written from the west side of the river.

†III Col. Rec. 184.

*III Col. Rec. 224.

COMPLETION OF THE TITLE.

Delegations from the Five Nations frequently visited Conestogoe and Philadelphia, and in council had renewed and strengthened the leagues of friendship with the English by gifts of wampum and skins and receipt of merchandise in exchange. Gov. Keith visited Albany officially, in 1722, with some of the Provincial Council, taking with him presents of clothing, powder and lead, "to encourage their hunting, that they may grow rich and strong." The Governor received at his chamber ten chiefs of the Five Nations, being two from each, together with two others, said to be of the Tuscaroroes. In their language, the word for pen was "onas," hence that was the name by which they called William Penn, and they were accustomed to address each of the Governors of this province as such. On this occasion they spoke as follows: "Brother Onas: We here now freely surrender to you all those lands about Conestogoe, which the Five Nations have claimed, and it is our desire that the same may be settled with the Christians. In token whereof we give this string of wampum." To which Gov. Keith responded: "Brethren: You know very well that the lands about Conestogoe, upon the river Susquehanna, belong to your old friend and kind brother, William Penn; nevertheless, I do here, in his name, kindly accept of the offer and surrender which you have made to me, because it will put an end to all other claims and disputes, if any should be made hereafter."†

Still later, on the 4th of July, 1727 Gov. Gordon was obliged to reiterate to the Indians, chiefly Cayugas, that Gov. Penn, that is Onas, took away none of their lands without purchasing them and paying for them, and that they had the deeds for all the lands on Susquehanna; that the Five Nations never since claimed these lands, though they had many visits from them hither for brightening the chain of friendship. "And five years since, when Sir William Keith and four gentlemen of the Council were at Albany, at a general meeting of all the Five Nations, the chiefs of themselves confirmed the former grant and absolutely released all pretentions to those lands. Our records show this, and those people who are now here cannot but be sensible of it."*

At a council held at Philadelphia, in the Great Meeting house, June 5, 1728, Mr. Logan spoke to the Indians to this effect: That their great friend, William Penn, had made it his constant rule never to suffer any lands to be settled by any of his people until they were first duly purchased from the Indians, and his commissioners, who acted for him during his absence, had as carefully used the same method, they never agreed to the settlement of any lands till the Indians were duly satisfied for them. That it was stipulated at the first settlement of this province, between the proprietor, William Penn, and the Indians that they should sell no lands to private persons or to any besides himself, or his commissioners, and afterward a law was enacted to the same purpose, that all of the purchases made of the Indians by any other than the proprietor or his agents should be entirely void, which law, he said, is still in force. That the commissioners had been strictly careful to avoid granting any lands that had not been first duly purchased of the Indians, and the Indians were not put off but suffered voluntarily to remove.†

In 1730 Capt. Civility wrote to Gov. Gordon, from Conestogoe, that at Lancaster he heard much talk that both Dutch and English were going to settle on the other side of the Susquehanna. That Mr. Wright and Mr. Blunston had surveyed a great deal of land and designed to dispose of it. That it was in their road to hunting and their young men might break the chain of friendship. That Mr. Wright had often said, when he first came to those parts, that no person should settle on that side of the river without the Indians' consent; that the Governor had desired, when with them at Conestogoe, that they should not hurt any of his people, which they carefully observed, and likewise that Edward Parnell, who was settled there, should go off, which he did. That they heard that one of William Penn's family was coming to this country and they would be glad to see any of his family. That they were then going out to hunt, and desired the Governor to suppress his people from settling there until they returned from their hunting, and then some of their chiefs would come down to him and have some further treaty about the matter.‡ Thomas Penn, one of the

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*III Col. Rec. 232.
†III Col. Rec., 202.

*III Col. Rec. 273.
†III Col. Rec. 320.
‡I Arch 271.

proprietaries, arrived on the 11th of August, and took control of the province.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council at Philadelphia, in 1735, representatives of the Conestogoes, Shawanese and Ganawese being present, Thomas Penn read over to the Indians the former treaties, reciting the deed of agreement of 1701, and the Indians present fully ratified and confirmed all the same between the government and the several nations in whose name and behalf they had come. At this council Civility said: "That when William Penn first came into this country, he called many of the Indians together and told them that the great king of England had given unto him a large tract of land, on which several nations of Indians were settled; that it was his desire to live in peace and good friendship with all those Indians, and therefore he would make purchases from them of those lands, before they should be possessed by the white people. That William Penn and the Indians agreed on other articles, of all which two papers were written; one of them their brother William Penn had, and the other they have brought with them to show that they preserve all these things carefully. That William Penn told the Indians this agreement was to continue for three generations."*

On the 11th of October, 1736, in the tenth year of the reign of King George the Second, a deed was executed by the Sachems or Chiefs of the nations of the Onondagoes, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and the Tuscaroroes, to John, Thomas and Richard Penn, after reciting in the preamble as follows:

> WHEREAS, the late Proprietary of the Province of Pennsylvania, Wm. Penn, Esqr., soon after his first arrival in his said province, took measures to have the River Susquehanna, with all the Lands lying on both sides of the same, purchased for him and his heirs of those Indians of the ffive Nations, * * * and accordingly did purchase them of Coll. Thomas Dongan. & pay for the same, Notwithstanding which the Indians of the five Nations aforesaid, have continued to claim a Right in & to the said River and Land; nor have these claims been hitherto adjusted; whereupon the Sachems of Chiefs having with all the others of the said Nations met the last Summer at their great Council, held in ye Country of the said Onondagoes, did Resolve & Conclude that afinal Period and Conclusion should be put to all disputes that might possibly arise on that Occasion."

And having appointed the aforesaid sachems or chiefs as plenipotentiaries of all those nations to repair to Philadelphia, in order to confirm the several treaties of peace which have hitherto been concluded between them and the said province, and also to settle and adjust all demands and claims that have been heretofore made touching or concerning the aforesaid Susquehanna and the lands lying on both sides thereof: In consideration of the premises and "500 lbs. powder, 600 lbs. lead, 45 guns, 60 strouds water match coats, 100 blankets, 100 duffle match coats, 200 yds. of half thick, 100 shirts, 40 hats, 40 prs. of shoes and buckles, 40 prs. stockings, 100 hatchets, 500 knives, 100 houghs (hoes), 60 kettles, 100 tobacco tongs, 100 scissors, 500 awl blades, 120 combs, 2,000 needles, 1,000 flints, 24 looking-glasses, 2 lbs. vermillion, 100 tin pots, 200 lbs. tobacco, 25 glls. rum, 1,000 pipes, 24 dozen of gartering."

Conveyed to the said proprietaries, "all the said river Susquehanna, with the lands lying on both sides thereof, to extend eastwardly as far as the head of the branches or springs which run into the said Susquehanna, and all the lands lying on the west side of the said river to the setting of the sun, and to extend from the mouth of the said river northward, up the same to the hills or mountains called in the language of the said nations, the Tyannuntasacta, or endless hills, and by the Delaware Indians, the Kekkachtananin Hills."*

On the 25th of October, 1736, a release was executed by the several chiefs on behalf of the same nations, and also of the Mohawks, of the lands conveyed by the preceding deed, described more particularly as follows: Lands on both sides of the river Susquehanna, from the mouth thereof as far northward or up the said river as the ridge of hills called the Tyoninhasachta, or Endless Mountains, westward to the setting sun, and eastward to the furthest springs of the waters running into the said river. Releasing all right, claim and pretensions to all the lands lying within the bounds and limits of the government of Pennsylvania, beginning eastward on the river Delaware, as far northward as the said ridge or chain of endless mountains as they cross the country of Pennsylvania from eastward to the west. That neither they nor any in authority in their nations, would sell to any person, white men or Indians, other than the children of William Penn, or persons authorized by them, any lands within the limits of Pennsylvania. On this deed of release there is an endorsement of ratification, dated the 9th of July, 1754, signed by nine Indians.†

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*III Col. Rec. 598-9.

*III Col. Rec. 601-3.

†II Smith's Laws 115.

EUROPEAN TITLE.

THE European nations claimed the right by discovery to own and possess all countries inhabited by savages. It was a right they assumed to be inherent in them as Christians, for the conversion of the heathen, and between themselves the right was determined by prior discovery. A newly discovered country belonged to the nation whose people first discovered it. The grants by the Popes to the Spaniards were never doubted, and no other Christian prince intruded into the countries made theirs by discovery and conquest. The English acquired the title of first discoverers through Cabot's voyage along our coast in 1498. Yet, as the Delaware River was discovered by Henry Hudson, the right to the land upon it was claimed by the Dutch, because, at the time of discovery, he was in their service and under their flag. Cape May was named after a merchant of Amsterdam, Capt. Cornelius Jacobson May. The English, however, maintained their right, on the ground that Hudson was an Englishman by birth, and because Lord De La War entered the bay in 1610, giving his name to it; but the discovery made by Hudson was in 1609. There was enmity existing between the governments of New England and New Netherlands. Oliver Cromwell had been applied to by the New Englanders for aid, and after his death, Charles II, restored to the throne, determined to drive the Hollanders away. He granted to his brother, the Duke of York, in 1664, the territory possessed by the Dutch, namely, New York and New Jersey, and the land now comprised in the State of Delaware. War vessels were sent over and Newcastle reduced by an armed force. The whole province of New Netherlands was surrendered, and thus an English title was acquired by actual conquest. The Swedes, who had settled upon the Delaware, had come over under a charter from Gustavus Adolphus, but they came only as colonists, about the year 1626.

Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, obtained his grant to Maryland from Charles I, in 1632, and the first settlement under it was at St. Mary's in 1634. He claimed, under his grant, the lands on the west side of the Delaware River included in the whole of the fortieth degree of latitude. This grant to Cecil Calvert was of land promised to his father, George Calvert, Secretary of State, and which had been named by the king, Maryland, in honor of his queen, Henrietta Maria. It was to the unoccupied part of Virginia, from the Potomac River northward, including lands both on the east and west side of Chesapeake Bay. Charles, the son of Cecil, procured a confirmation of the patent in 1661. The words of the grant are: "All that part of a Peninsula lying between the ocean on the east and the bay of Chesapeake on the west, and divided from the other part by a right line, drawn from the Cape, called Watkins Point, situated in the aforesaid bay near the river Wigbee on the west, unto the main ocean on the east, and between that bound on the south unto that part of Delaware Bay on the north, which lieth under the fortieth degree of north latitude from the equinoctial, and all that tract of land, from the aforesaid bay of Delaware, in a right line by the degree aforesaid, to the true meridian of the first fountain of the river Potomack, and from thence tending toward the south, to the further bank of the aforesaid river, and following the west and south side of it, to a certain place called Cinquach, situated near the mouth of said river, where it falls into the bay of Chesapeake, and from thence by a straight line to the aforesaid cape, called Watkins Point."

The extent of land contained in the fortieth degree of latitude, thus mentioned as the northern boundary of Maryland, was claimed by the proprietors of both provinces as lying entirely within their respective grants. That part of the peninsula bordering on Delaware Bay had been settled and was occupied by the Dutch and Swedes, over whom the Duke of York claimed sovereignty. The grant to Lord Baltimore was only of such lands as were "unplanted by any civilized nation", and hence the settled part would be excluded from his charter. The grant to the Duke of York was of all lands occupied by the Dutch from the west side of Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay. Before the grant to the Duke of York, Lord Baltimore had claimed all the lands between the 38th and 40th degrees of latitude from sea to sea. The charters of both Virginia and New England had no certain boundaries, and the geographical position of the degrees of latitude mentioned were equally uncertain. Therefore, when William Penn conceived the idea of securing a tract of land in America for his purposes, he made his application for land lying north of Maryland on the east bounded by Delaware River, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward to extend as far as plantable.* To this application objections were made by the Duke of York and Lord Baltimore. William Penn, in his own account of the application, says he petitioned the king for five degrees, when it was urged that Lord Baltimore had but two degrees. "Upon which the Lord Baltimore, turning his head to me, at whose chair I stood, said, 'Mr. Penn, will not three degrees serve your turn?' I answered, 'I submit both the when and how to the honorable warden".

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*Proud. Anderson's History of Commerce.

The charter of Charles II to William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the province of Pennsylvania, is dated at Westminster, the fourth day of March, 1681, in the thirty-third year of that monarch. The land granted to him is described as follows: "All that tract or parcel of land in America, with the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the east by the Delaware River from twelve miles distance northward of Newcastletown, unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northward, but if the said river shall not extend so far northward, then by the said river, so far as it doth extend, and from the head of the said river, the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line, to be drawn from the head of said river, unto the said forty-third degree. The said land to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and on the south by a circle, drawn at twelve miles distance from Newcastle, northward and westward, unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude and then by a straight line westward to the limits of the longitude above mentioned."*

Newcastle was a town that had been settled by the Dutch, and called Nueue Amstel, and changed to Newcastle by the Duke of York, being the place now of that name, and situate within the fortieth degree of latitude. The land bordering on the Delaware River and Bay, settled by the Dutch and granted to the Duke of York, comprises what is now the State of Delaware. This land William Penn obtained of the Duke of York, by deed of release, dated the 21st day of August, 1682. And by deeds of feoffment, dated the 24th of the same month, he procured from the Duke all his right, title and interest in the land, after known as the three lower counties on the Delaware, extending from the south boundary of the province of Pennsylvania, and situate on the western side of Delaware River and Bay, to Cape Henlopen. The first deed was for the town of Newcastle and a district of twelve miles around it as far as the Delaware River. In the second was comprehended that tract of land from twelve miles south of Newcastle to Cape Henlopen.*

Proud, in his history of Pennsylvania, says: "By the first section of the charter, the extent and boundary of the province are expressed in such plain terms that it might reasonably be supposed they could not well or easily be misunderstood; three degrees of latitude included and bounded between the beginning of the fortieth and the beginning of forty-third degree of north latitude, equal to about two hundred and eight English statute miles, north and south, with five degrees of longitude westward from Delaware River, which, in the parallel of forty-one degrees, are equal to nearly two hundred and sixty-five miles east and west, are as clearly and manifestly expressed to be granted to the proprietary of Pennsylvania as words can do it; and we are otherwise sufficiently certified that the same space or quantity of land was intended by the king to be included in the said grant, yet the dispute between the proprietaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania, on this point, was afterwards remarkable and of many years' continuance, occasioned by each of the respective proprietaries claiming to himself the whole space or extent of land contained in the fortieth degree of latitude, which was the north boundary of Maryland by patent of that province, and which though prior to that of Pennsylvania, specifies or assigns no particular part of the said degree for the boundary as the Pennsylvania grant doth, which space or degree, containing nearly seventy English miles in breadth, north and south, and in length westward, so far as Maryland extends, was no small matter to occasion a dispute. But notwithstanding the clearness of the terms by which the boundary between the said provinces is expressed in their respective charters, as above mentioned, yet this dispute was at length, in the year 1732, finally settled chiefly in favor of Maryland by fixing the said boundary between the two provinces only fifteen miles due south of the most southerly part of Philadelphia, or in the parallel of thirty-nine degrees, forty-four minutes, nearly, instead of 39 degrees, or at the beginning of the fortieth degree, as mentioned and intended by charter, which renders the real extent of Pennsylvania north and south only about 155 miles, instead of 208, and makes the square miles in the province about 41,000, and the number of acres 26,288,000, or near twenty-six millions." When William Penn visited the province, in 1682, he had an interview with

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*I Col. Rec.

*Proud.

Lord Baltimore in regard to the matter, in which he presented a letter from the king, that Lord Baltimore should measure his degrees at sixty miles to a degree, his lordship said that the king was mistaken, and that the letter could not avoid his patent. William Penn says that the proprietor of Maryland treated him with great civility, but in all of their interviews he could never get him to arrange definitely their respective boundaries. *

James, Duke of York, succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, Charles, in 1684. A petition of Lord Baltimore to the late king had been referred to the Committee of Trade and Plantations, and the Committee after many hearings on behalf of both parties, made their report to King James II, and he, in November, 1685, by advice of the council, ordered a division of the land between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the south boundary of Pennsylvania, into two equal parts, the Delaware side to be the king's, and the Chesapeake side to be Lord Baltimore's, on the ground that the lands granted by the patent of Lord Baltimore were inhabited only by savages, and the part in dispute was inhabited and planted by Christians before the date of the patent. This dividing line terminated on the north at a parallel of about fifteen miles due south of Philadelphia, touching the arc of a circle drawn at twelve miles distant from Newcastle to the river Delaware. James II, by the revolution of 1688, lost his throne and William and Mary succeeded. During this period of revolution, William Penn was under a cloud of suspicion, having been charged with being a Jesuit in disguise. It resulted in his being deprived of the government of his province, by William and Mary, which was placed under the control of Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of New York. The affairs of the province went on much as usual, William Markham, the first agent of William Penn, having been appointed deputy. In 1693 the government was restored to him. The same fate overtook the rival proprietary. Cecil Calvert died in 1675, when Charles became proprietor, and in 1691 the king took the government in his own hands until 1715, when the province was restored to the heir, then a Protestant.†

It was at the time of William Penn's second visit to the province, and after his restoration to the government of it in 1693, that the purchase through Gov. Dougan, of New York, was effected from the Indians. This was done in 1696. After the proprietary's return home, the treachery of a trusted friend of his own sect threw him into financial embarrassments, occasioned his imprisonment and the rest of his life was a series of trials and sufferings, mental and physical, until his death, in 1718. His eldest son, by his first wife, died a year or two after his father, leaving a son, Springet Penn. This grandson was the heir at law. The grandfather, however, had made a will by which the government of the province was devised in trust to dispose of to the crown or otherwise. The soil, rents or other profits of Pennsylvania he bequeathed to trustees, to lay out 40,000 acres for Guli Springet's descendants (his first wife's family), and to sell as much land as would pay of the whole of his debts, and then divide the remainder among the children of his second wife, with a pension to his widow out of the profits, making his wife sole executrix. The rights of the devisees were disputed and a tedious suit in the Exchequer Court resulted. He had made his will six years before his death, and after it was made, he had agreed to sell the province to the crown and had received a part of the money. Before the making of his will he had mortgaged the province to secure some borrowed money, with power to sell. This mortgage was unsatisfied at the time of his death.

It will be remembered that, at this time (1723) the intention of Gov. Calvert, communicated to Gov. Keith, was to take an observation on the west side of the Susquehanna to ascertain the fortieth degree of northerly latitude from the equinoctial. Thus commenced the troubles regarding the boundary line under the claim of Lord Baltimore to the lands west of the Susquehanna, and which, if sustained, to the fortieth degree of latitude, would have placed the territory we now occupy in the State of Maryland. It will be remembered, too, that Gov. Keith, in his letter to Gov. Calvert, objects to the extension of the northern boundary of Maryland beyond the Octararoe line, established above forty years before. With regard to this, Gov. Gordon made subsequently the following statement: "King Charles the First, granted to Lord Baltimore the province of Maryland, extending northward to the fortieth degree of northern latitude, in the manner expressed in his patent, at a time when the true latitude of those parts was not well understood, but it can be incontestably made to appear that the grantee himself claimed by his grant no higher than the head of Chesapeake Bay. In the year 1680,

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*Hildreth.

†Hist. of Maryland.

Charles II granted to Mr. Penn, the province of Pensylvania, bounded southward by a circle of twelve miles round Newcastle and to the westward of that circle by the same fortieth degree. Mr. Penn, coming over in 1682 with great numbers of people to settle this province, the then Lord Baltimore, son to the first grantee, being at the same time in Maryland, and willing to fix his northern boundary, came up not long after, in person, to the mouth of the Octoraroe Creek, on Susquehanna, causing Col. Talbot to begin there and run a line from thence eastward to Delaware; after this was done he, in 1683, sent the same gentleman, Col. Talbot, at two different times, with two several commissioners to this government, to demand the possession of all the lands lying on the west side of the Delaware to the southward of that line, leaving both times authentic copies of his commissions, and no further settlement being then made, from that time the mouth of Octoraroe was reputed by the inhabitants of those parts on both sides to give the northern limits of the one and the southern limits of the other province."*

The Maryland encroachments, as they were called by the Pennsylvanians, were founded upon this claim of Lord Baltimore to the territory wherein he authorized settlements to be made. It does not appear that there were any difficulties between the two provinces, from the city of Philadelphia to the Susquehanna River. But west of the Susquehanna River Lord Baltimore issued his warrants under his claims to the fortieth parallel of latitude, even pending the litigation between him and the Penns, evidently surmising that the right to it under his grant might be ultimately acknowledged.

On the 17th day of February, 1724, there was an agreement made between the right honorable Charles, Lord Baltimore, proprietor of Maryland, and Hannah Penn, widow and executrix of William Penn, Esq., late proprietor of Pennsylvania, and Joshua Gee and Henry Gouldney, of London, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the mortgagees of the province of Pennsylvania, as follows: "Whereas there are disputes depending between the respective proprietors of the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania touching the limits or boundaries of the said provinces where they are contiguous to each other. And whereas both parties are at this time sincerely inclined to enter into a treaty in order to take such methods as may be advisable for the final determining of the said controversy, by agreeing upon such lines or other marks of distinction to be settled as may remain for a perpetual boundary between the two provinces; it is therefore mutually agreed . . . . That, avoiding all manner of contentions or differences between the inhabitants of the said provinces, no person or persons shall be disturbed or molested in their possessions on either side, nor any lands be surveyed, taken up or granted in either of the said provinces near the boundaries which have been claimed or pretended to on either side. This agreement to continue for the space of eighteen months from the date hereof, in which time it is hoped the boundaries will be determined and settled. And it is mutually agreed on by the said parties, that proclamations be issued out in the said provinces signifying this agreement, for the better quieting of the people."* There was litigation as to the proprietorship, and after some years a compromise was effected in the family, and the government of the province fell to John, Thomas and Richard Penn, the surviving sons of the second wife. By a letter of August 17, 1727, from John and Thomas Penn to the trustees, it was announced that the long depending dispute was at last determined with respect to the propriety of the province. The court established the will, but in relation to the powers of government the Barons would not take upon them to decide anything until the Attorney-General should have orders to answer whether his Majesty would be pleased to insist upon the performance of the contract made with the late queen, or quit it; but this they had not yet, by all the solicitation they could make, been able to obtain, but hoped to get it against the next term. However, they were now authorized to execute the trust.† In 1732, after the mortgage debt. and all other claims had been settled, Thomas Penn arrived in this country, and for himself and brothers took possession of the province. In that same year, on the 10th of May, articles of agreement were made between Charles, Lord Baltimore, proprietary of Maryland, and John, Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietaries of Pennsylvania. Among other things it provided, "that in two calendar months from that date, each party should appoint Commissioners, not more than seven, whereof three or more of each side may act, or mark out the boundaries aforesaid, to begin, at the furthest, sometime in October, 1732, and to be completed on or before December 25, 1733, and when so done a plan thereof shall be signed, sealed and delivered by the Commissioners and their principals, and shall be entered in all the public offices in the several provinces and counties, and to recommend to the respective Legislatures to pass an act for perambulating these boundaries, at least once in three years. The party defaulting, to pay the other party on demand 6,000 pounds sterling."

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*I Archives, 482.

*III Col. Rec., 232.

†I Penn. Archives, 203.

On the 12th of May, John, Thomas and Richard Penn signed a commission directed to Patrick Gordon, Isaac Norris, Samuel Preston, James Logan and Andrew Hamilton, esquires and to James Steel and Robert Charles, gentlemen, appointing them or any three or more of them Commissioners with full power, on the part of the said proprietaries, for the actual running, marking and laying out the boundary lines, between both the province and territories of Pennsylvania and Maryland, according to the articles of agreement. And an instrument of the same tenor and date was executed by Lord Baltimore, directed to Samuel Ogle, Charles Calvert, Philemon Lloyd, Michael Howard, Richard Bennet, Benjamin Tasker, and Matthew Tilghman Ward, Esquires, appointing them, or any six, five, four or three of them, Commissioners, for the same purposes on the part of the said Charles, Lord Baltimore. At a meeting of the Provincial Council on the 31st of September, 1732, Thomas Penn, proprietary, being present, Gov. Gordon acquainted the Board that the differences between our honorable proprietary family and the Lord Baltimore, touching the disputed boundaries of their respective governments, being now happily accommodated, an agreement had been concluded between them, which, by the direction of the proprietor, he was now to lay before the Board. That it had been as yet only communicated to the Commissioners, and those gentlemen were in a few days to set out to meet Mr. Ogle, Governor of Maryland, and those named on the part of that government. The members of the Council expressed their satisfaction and pleasure that the differences and uneasinesses, which had formerly so much disquieted the government, were in so fair a way of being settled, and as execution of the agreement was entrusted to persons of such good abilities it was to be hoped the same would be speedily brought to a happy issue;* and on the 3d of October, 1732, the Governor notified them that pursuant to an appointment made between the Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland and himself for the meeting of the Commissioners, he was to set out to-morrow for Newtown in Maryland. The Commissioners respectively appeared at the time and place fixed, but upon some differences of opinion, the boundaries were not made in the time limited. The failure was on the side of Lord Baltimore, who alleged, in respect of the agreement, that he had been deceived in fixing Cape Henlopen twenty-five miles southwesterly of the western cape of Delaware Bay, whereas Cape Henlopen is the western cape itself. The Penns affirmed that the western cape is Cape Cornelius, and Cape Henlopen some miles southwardly of it, according to the Dutch maps and descriptions published, about the time when Lord Baltimore obtained his grant. The chart by which the boundaries were given named the cape opposite to Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware Bay, Cape Cornelius, and the point at Fenwick's Island, Cape Henlopen. The charts now transpose that order. Lord Baltimore endeavored to avoid this agreement to settle the boundaries, and the time having expired for completing the articles, Charles, Lord Baltimore, petitioned the King in Council for relief on the 9th of August, 1734, which was opposed by a counter petition by John, Thomas and Richard Penn on the 9th of December, 1734, and upon references and report thereon, the King on the 16th of May, 1735, ordered the consideration of the report to be adjourned, that the Messrs. Penn might proceed in equity. On the 21st of June, 1735, they exhibited their bill in the court of Chancery of Great Britain against Lord Baltimore, praying that the said articles may be deemed to subsist and be carried into execution, and that any doubts arisen may be cleared by the decree. After tedious delays they obtained a decree on the 15th of May, 1750, for the specific performance of the agreement.*

The opinion of Lord Hardwicke, the greatest of the British Chancellors, puts the merits of the controversy in a clear light. "Lord Chancellor.—I directed this cause to stand over for judgment, not so much from any doubt of what was the justice of the case, as by reason of the nature of it, the great consequence and importance, and the great labor and ability of the argument on both sides; it being for the determination of the right and boundaries of two great provincial governments and three counties; of a nature worthy the judicature of a Roman Senate rather than of a single judge—and my consolation is, that if I should err in my judgment, there is a judicature equal in dignity to a Roman Senate that will correct it. . . . The settling and fixing these boundaries in peace, to prevent the disorder and mischief which in remote countries, distant from the seat of government, are most likely to happen, and most mischievous. . . . This has subsisted above seventy years. . . . Though nothing valuable is given on the face of articles as a consideration, the settling boundaries, and peace, and quiet, is a mutual consideration on each side, and in all cases make a consideration to support a suit in this court for performance of the agreement for settling the boundaries. . . . It appears that the agreement was originally proposed by the defendant himself; he himself produced the plan or map afterward annexed to the articles; he himself reduced the heads of it into writing, and was very well assisted in making it; and farther that there was a great length of time taken for consideration and reducing it to form. . . . The defendant and his ancestors were conversant in this dispute about fifty years before this agreement was entered into. . . . It is insisted the whole fortieth degree of north latitude is included; and if so that it is not to be limited by any recital in the preamble. There is great foundation to say, the computations of latitude at the time of the grant vary much from what they are at present, and that they were set much lower anciently than what they are now. . . . In these countries it has been always taken that that European country which has just set up marks of possession, has gained the right though not formed into a regular colony. . . . Next consider the dispute on Penn's charter, which grants to him all that tract of land in America from twelve miles distant from Newcastle to the 43rd degree of north latitude. . . . . Upon the charter it is clear by the proof that the true situation of Cape Henlopen is as it is marked in the plan, and not where Cape Cornelius is, as the defendant insists; which would leave out a great part of what was intended to be included in the grant, and there is a strong evidence of seizure and possession by Penn, of that spot of Cape Henlopen, and all acts of ownership. But the result of all the evidence, taking it in the most favorable light for the defendant, amounts to make the boundaries of these countries and rights of the parties doubtful. Senex, who was a good geographer, says that the degrees of latitude cannot be computed with the exactness of two or three miles, and another geographer says that with the best instrument it is impossible to fix the degrees of latitude without the uncertainty of seventeen miles, which is near the whole extent between the capes. . . . . The objection of uncertainty arises principally on the question concerning the circle of twelve miles to be drawn about Newcastle. It was insisted on in the answer and greatly relied on in America, but is the clearest part of the cause. As to the centre it is said that Newcastle is a long town, and therefore it not being fixed by the articles, it is impossible that the court can decree it; but there is no difficulty in it; the centre of a circle must be a mathematical point (otherwise it is indefinite) and no town can be so. I take all these sorts of expressions and such agreements to imply a negative; to be a circle at such a distance from Newcastle, and in no part to be further. Then it must be no further distant from any part of Newcastle. Thus, to fix a center, the middle of Newcastle, as near as can be computed can be found; and a circle described around that town, which is the fairest way, for otherwise it might be fourteen miles in some parts of it, if it is a long town. Then what must be the extent of the circle? It is given up at the bar, though not in the answer. It cannot be twelve miles distant from Newcastle, unless it has a semi-diameter of twelve miles; but there is one argument decisive without entering into nice mathematical questions; the line to be the dividing line, and to be drawn north from Henlopen, was either to be a tangent or intersecting from that circle, and if the radius was to be of two miles only, it would neither touch nor intersect it, but go wide. There is no difference as to the place or running of the line from south to north, though there is at the cape from which it is to commence. . . . . . In America the defendant's commissioners behaved with great chicane in the point they insisted on, as the want of a center of a circle, and the extent of that circle, viz.: whether a diameter of two or twelve miles; the endeavoring to take advantage of one of plaintiffs' commissioners coming too late to make the plaintiffs incur the penalty. The defendant has been misled by his commissioners and agents in America, to make their objections his defense." It was ordered "that before the end of three calendar months from May 15th, two several proper instruments for appointing commissioners, not more than seven on a side, may run and mark the boundaries, to begin some time in November next, and to be completed on or before the last day of May, 1752."

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*III Col. Rec. 464.

*Penns vs. Lord Baltimore, I Vesey's Reports, 444.

BORDER TROUBLES.

THE history of York County, by reason of the disputed proprietary claims, was inaugurated by disturbances which involved its first settlers in serious difficulties. They had settled themselves in one of those unfortunate sections of country known to all history as border land. The persons who came west of the Susquehanna in quest of new homes, as citizens of the province of Pennsylvania, soon found that there were other claimants of the soil upon which they had planted themselves, coming here under the authority of the government of the province of Maryland. The broils and riots which followed in the wake of those who had first cleared the forests and sowed their crops on this side of the river, filled the annals of that period with protests and remonstrances, criminations and recriminations, affidavits and counter affidavits, unparalleled in the archives of any other government. While it is our duty, as Pennsylvanians, to maintain the rights of the founder of this commonwealth, it is equally our duty to examine fairly the grounds upon which his rival proprietor on the south disputed these rights, and made claims of his own. The people who are embroiled in differences of the character exhibited in the documents and traditions of that period, are not, as a general rule, to blame, especially in an age when the sentiment of loyalty to rulers made them regardless of the rights of others, in behalf of those who were ready and willing to protect them in their outrages. The blame must rest with those in authority, who could have no cause for encouraging unlawful claims, much less for the assertion of them by violent measures. In all frontier settlements there are fierce and reckless men who are eager to carry out, by any means, what they conceive to be the will of those in power, of whom they are the partisans. It is a remarkable feature in the details of those early disturbances, in which the interests of the rival proprietaries clashed, that the Governors of each province for the time being apparently believed and relied on the *ex parte* statements of their partisans on the one side or the other. It is not the Cressaps, and the Higgenbothams, whom we are accustomed to consider as marauders and disturbers of the peace, or the Wrights or Blunstons, whom, on the other hand, we consider the conservators of the peace, but those to whom was committed the government of the respective colonies, and the welfare of his Majesty's subjects therein, who are properly to be made the subject of animadversion, if they failed to use all the means in their power to restrain the evils existing, or from a spirit of partisanship closed their eyes to the real causes of those evils. The details of these disturbances and the mutual grounds of contention between the proprietaries are too tedious to relate. But a narrative of such incidents as led the respective provincial governments into the bitter controversy, may not be without interest to our people, especially to those who dwell in the locality where the occurrences took place. The first complaint as to intrusions on the west side of the Susquehanna, after the agreement of 1724, appears in a letter from Gov. Gordon to Gov. Calvert, on the 14th of September, 1731:

> *Gov. Gordon:*—I am further creditably informed that some persons of Maryland, having obtained grants of land from your offices, have pretended to lay them out over the river Susquehanna, where our Commissioners would never allow any survey to be made, not only on account of our agreement with the Indians, but also of that made with Maryland. Yet some of your people have pretended to large tracts thereof, which some, 'tis affirmed, lie many miles further north than this city of Philadelphia, and have further had assurance even to offer them to sale to some of our inhabitants, without making, on their parts, any scruple of the situation. 'Tis now some months since I heard the rumor of this, but very lately I have had a much fuller confirmation of it.

To which complaint there was the following reply from the Governor of Marylan:

> *Gov. Calvert*—"As to what you mention of our people taking up lands high up the river Susquehanna, I shall endeavor to enquire into it as soon as possible, till when I must beg leave to defer any further answer on that head."*

It would appear from this that whatever settlers there were over the river at that period in the territory, now the county of York, were ostensibly there without the knowledge or consent of either government. The sequel will not bear this out. The complaint came first from the Indians to the government of Pennsylvania. A letter from Samuel Blunston, of the 3d of October, 1731, contains a message from Capt. Civility to Gov. Gordon, that "the Conestogoe Indians had always lived in good friendship with the Christian inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and have behaved themselves agreeable to their treaties with them. That William Penn had promised them they should not be disturbed by any settlers on the west side of the Susquehanna, but now, contrary thereto, several Marylanders are settled by the river on that side, at Conejohela. And one Crissop, particularly, is very abusive to them when they pass that way. And had beat and wounded one of their women, who went to get apples from their own trees. And took away her apples. And further said, that as they shall always take care their people do us no hurt, so they also expect we shall protect them."* This incident, trivial as it may seem, introduces and exposes the character of the principal participant, on the side of Maryland, in our border troubles. In this same letter it is said, in a postscript, "that James Logan had said he should be glad if Crissop could be taken," and Mr. Blunston writes, "we have now just cause to apprehend him for a breach of the law in entertaining and protecting a bound servant, belonging to one of our people, and threatening to shoot any person who shall offer to take away said servant. If you think it will be of any service to the government to have him taken, he believed it may be done." According to an affidavit of Thomas Cressap, made by him on the 29th of January, 1732, he had lived on the west side of the Susquehanna River since the 10th of March, as tenant of Lord Baltimore, by virtue of his Lordship's grant and patent. He was the owner of a ferry opposite a point on the river called Blue Rock. The incident which occasioned his affidavit requires mention, because it first drew the governors of the rival provinces into angry controversy. He made oath that one day, about the last of October, he heard the report of three guns at the Blue Rock, the signal usually made by people who want to come over the river. That he and Samuel Chance, who was a laborer with him, went over the river, and that he saw two men and a negro whom he took into his boat. He then details an assault upon him, that after a struggle they threw him into the river, out of his depth, and went away with his boat and his servant, and that he was rescued from an island after night by an Indian. He complained to a magistrate in Pennsylvania, Mr. Cornish, against the men, and when he demanded a warrant the magistrate enquired where he lived. He said he was an inhabitant of Maryland, a tenant of Lord Baltimore, upon which the magistrate told him he knew no reason he had to expect any justice there since he was a liver in Maryland. It appears, however, that the magistrate granted Cressap his warrant, and that the men were apprehended and bound over to court, and were indicted, convicted and fined for the assault. This deposition was sent to the Governor of Maryland, and a full account of the matter was also sent to Lord Baltimore. Gov. Ogle sent a copy of the deposition to Gov. Gordon, and complained in his letter of the saying by Mr. Cornish, that he knew no reason why Cressap had to expect justice there, since he was a liver in Maryland. And that Cressap was in great fear of other injuries from the behavior of the magistrate and other circumstances, and that some Indians said they were offered a good reward by one Cartlidge, of Conestogoe, to drive Cressap and his family off his land and burn his house. The affadavit of Cressap also stated that a great number of horses and mares, which were claimed by James Patterson and others, inhabitants of Pennsylvania, had been very injurious and troublesome to him and his neighbors, in throwing down their fences and destroying their corn. This matter of the horses becomes important, because of another incident arising out of the killing of the horses, which led to the arrest and incarceration of persons on both sides, and my Lord Baltimore became a participant in the scenes that were enacted on this border land of ours. To the letter of Gov. Ogle, Gov. Gordon replied, among other things, that "Cressap, believing himself aggrieved, applied to one of our magistrates, telling him that he was an inhabitant of Maryland. In which application it must be owned that he had a large share of assurance, for Justice Cornish lives more northerly than Philadelphia, and Cressap's dwelling, by his own description of the Blue Rock, cannot be less than five miles northward. That justice had been administered in Pennsylvania, and that as to the fray, the government was in no way concerned in it, unless justice was denied, which was not the case. "For 'tis plain the whole amounts to no more than that a quarrel happened between Cressap and some others in Pennsylvania, which he thinks fit to call Maryland." It appears from this and throughout the whole controversy, that the Pennsylvanians continually resented the intrusions of the Marylanders into their territory, above a designated line, while on the other hand the Marylanders, with the connivance of their government, refused to recognise that line and collisions occurred necessarily incident to settlements under such conflicting claims. The lands about the Codorus and Conewago were attractive, as Gov. Gordon wrote in the course of the correspondence, "and some Maryland gentlemen cast their eyes on those lands made valuable by the neighborhood of our inhabitants, and it suited their purposes to settle such persons there as would intimidate Pennsylvanians, and give some countenance to their claims."* Indeed Maryland surveys had been made and returned many years before, as in the instances related in the chapter on Indian titles, among which was a warrant issued for the survey of a manor to the Lord Baltimore, upon the banks of the Susquehanna, including Newberry, which led to the survey of Springetsbury Manor in 1722, and earlier, that made by Phillip Syng, by a Maryland title that same year.? In the year 1729, Charles Carroll, as appears by a petition of his, about the time of the commencement of our border troubles, located a warrant of 10,000 acres on the vacant lands lying on Pipe Creek, and Codorus and Conewago Creeks, and lands contiguous, according to the accustomed method used within his Lordship's province. This location was in possession of the surveyor of Baltimore County and was renewed from time to time.

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*I Archives, 294.

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*I Archives, 295.

Charles Carroll states in his petition that, apprehending some cultivation made during the former location, which the said warrant could not effect, he had obtained a special warrant to take up the same on express terms. About the 14th of June, 1732, he and John Ross went to view the lands, the better to inform themselves how to finish a survey of the same, and on the 21st of that month they came to the house of John Hendricks, on the Susquehanna River. The complaint of Carroll was that while they were at Hendrick's house several persons came there with a warrant from Justice Wright to arrest John Tradane, of the province of Maryland, resident at Monochasie, and which they were told was intended to try whether they would interfere, by objecting to the power of Pennsylvania. But they took no notice of the proceedings. Carroll complained that John Wright, Jr., a son of the Justice, had said "that in case the hominy gentry hindered their executing the warrant, they themselves should be put in prison, and that the best of their hominy gentry in Maryland should not get them out, and that if the Governor were there they would serve him in the same manner; that they would teach them to come to take their lands, and that neither they nor their Marylanders should come there to make a hominy country of their lands." He complained also, he said, of other reflecting and abusive language to that purport. The complaint of Carroll also set out that one James Pattison, who came over, said that all the lands thereabout belonged to Mr. Penn. That Mr. James Logan advised the people of Pennsylvania to stand up manfully against the Marylanders, and that Pattison said, for his own part, he would fight to his knees in blood before he should lose his plantations on either side of the river. Carroll asked him if ever he had a patent under Mr. Penn for his plantation or the lands he claimed, or had a warrant for taking it up, to which Pattison answered that he had neither warrant nor patent, and Carroll then said that Mr. Logan's advice was dangerous. This memorial of Charles Carroll was presented for the purpose of praying protection from the Maryland government in executing his warrant, and settling the lands, as they, the petition said, would have to repel force by force.*

James Patterson, or Pattison as above called, had been settled, according to Gov. Gordon, on Springetsbury Manor about fifteen years, but because it was a manor he had no patent.†

The titles within this manor are elsewhere explained. Patterson had a plantation on this side of the river, but resided on the east side. He had, it appears, a number of horses necessary for carrying goods and skins in his trade with the Indians. Some of the family of John Lowe killed his horses, whereupon he came in the night time with a warrant, and the sheriff's *posse*, to arrest two of Lowe's sons, Daniel and William Lowe. But they also seized John Lowe, the father, and he, being brought before Justices Blunston and Wright, and nothing appearing against him, was discharged. Affidavits made by John Lowe and Thomas Cressap were sent to Gov. Ogle, representing the arrest to have been made with great violence. In Cressap's affidavit it is represented that Patterson had said he would let them know that they were prisoners of Pennsylvania. Cressap said that if Lord Baltimore would not protect them in their rights and land, they, the inhabitants of the west side of the river, must appeal to the King. To which Patterson answered "that they had no business with the King, or the King with them, for Penn was their King." Such were the representations sent for the grave consideration of the proprietary and authorities of Maryland. John Lowe, in his affidavit, represented that the party came in the dead of night and arrested him in bed, and violently dragged him on the ground and over the river on the ice and kept him in custody the remaining part of the night. The consequent struggle arising from the resistance to the arrest was made the ground of complaint for riot in Maryland. The affair was communicated to the Lord Baltimore, and a letter was received from him by Gov. Gordon. As this letter came from a person of such dignity, and as it contains his own opinion of his rights, and his claim to obedience in this particular, it is given in full:

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*I Archives, 331.

*I Archives, 333.

†I Archives, 338.

ANNAPOLIS, Decr. ye 15th, 1732.

Sir:—By the enclosed precept, founded upon Information given upon Oath to a Magistrate here, you will see that a most outrageous Riot hath lately been committed in my Province, by a great number of People calling themselves Pennsylvanians. It appears by the same Information that some of your Magistrates, instead of preventing or discouraging these violences, Countenance and abet the Authors of them; whether with or without the approbation of your Government, you best know. For my own part, I think myself in Honor and Justice obliged, and I am determined, to protect such of his Majesty's subjects who are my own Tenants, in all their Rights, and therefore, to the End the Persons complained of may be punished, if upon a fair tryal they shall be found guilty, I desire that they or such of them as can be found in your Province, may be sent without loss of time into this, as the Only and proper place, where the fact with which they are charged is cognizable, and where my Officers will be ready to receive them, particularly the Sheriffs and Justices of my Counties of Baltimore and Cecil. I also desire that such of your Magistrates as shall appear to have Encouraged the commission of these or any other violences in my Province by the people of Pennsylvania, may be punished for their abuse of Authority, and that you'll favor me with a Categorical answer to these my just demands by this bearer.

Your Humble Servant,
Baltimore.

Addressed thus: To his Excellency Patrick Gordon, Esq., at Philadelphia.*

The letter enclosed a precept for the arrest of the persons concerned in the alleged riot. Lord Baltimore was then at Annapolis, and was of course acquainted with the location of the scene of this affair. In a subsequent letter, he speaks of it as having taken place in the province of Maryland.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council held at Philadelpia on the 9th of January, 1733, the Governor acquainted the Board with the letter of Lord Baltimore, together with a report of the affair from Messrs. Wright and Blunston. The statements of this report are material to the consideration of the question regarding the claims of the respective provinces, to allow settlements within the territory west of the river Susquehanna, and north of Philadelphia. The substance of it is as follows:

In the year 1729, when the county of Lancaster was formed, the southern boundary was, by the order, to be Octoraroe Creek and the province of Maryland, and including the inhabitants, to lie open to the westward. But as the line between the provinces was never run, nor the exact boundaries known, no authority was claimed over those few families settled to the northward of Octoraroe, by or under pretense of Maryland rights. They remained undisturbed, though many inhabitants of Pennsylvania lived some miles to the southward of them. At that time there were no English inhabitants on the west side of the Susquehanna River, in those parts, for, about two years before, Edward Parnell and several other families who were settled on the west side of the river near the same, at a place called by the Indians Conejohela, were at the request of the Conestogoe Indians removed by the Governor—the Indians insisting upon the same to be vacant for them. But about two years since, Thomas Cressap and some other people of loose morals and turbulent spirits came and disturbed the Indians who were peaceably settled on those lands from whence Parnell and the others had been removed—burnt their cabins, and destroyed their goods and drove them away. The former settlers were good citizens of Pennsylvania, and before Cressap and his company none had settled by a Maryland claim, so far to the northward by nearly thirty miles. These men would fly to our laws for redress against their own party, and they who had fled from their creditors into this province, when creditors would pursue them hither, would cry Maryland. They disturbed the peace of the government, carried people out of the province by violence, took away guns from friendly Indians, tied and made them prisoners without any offense given, and threatened all who should oppose them. They killed the horses of such of our people whose trade with the Indians made it necessary to keep them on that side of the river for carrying their goods and skins, and assaulted and threatened to look after them. That this usage obliged James Patterson to apply to them for a warrant to apprehend and bind to the peace the two young men who had been most active, Daniel and William Lowe, and they were dismissed on security for their good behavior and appearance at court. They then say, that if they had supposed the issuing of their warrants would have given the least offense to Lord Baltimore, or that he would have looked upon those persons as his subjects and under his protection, they would have represented the case to the Governor and waited his direction.* With this report they sent affidavits which were read before the Board. The affidavits showed that Patterson was informed that his horses were killed near Lowe's plantation and that his sons said they would kill all the horses that came upon that land, and would tie and whip all he should send over thither. The constable, Charles Jones, to whom the precept was directed, having formerly met with resistance from these people and fearing new insults, for Thomas Cressap and his associates had threatened to shoot any officer who should come into those parts to do his duty, though he only took his staff himself, yet he thought it necessary to have a suitable strength, took in all nine men with him. Amongst them were only three guns, and these not loaded, serving only as an appearance of defense. They went quietly to the house of Lowe, the father, and the door being opened apprehended Daniel and William Lowe, his two sons. They made no disturbance but what was occasioned by the resistance of the prisoners, and those who came to their relief. That Lowe's house, where his sons were taken, is several miles more northerly than Philadelphia (which appears by a well known line that had been run about forty years since on a due west course from the city to the Susquehanna, in order to a more certain discovery of the country) and that there are about 400 people living more southerly than Lowe's house who pay taxes in the county of Lancaster, and have always acknowledged themselves inhabitants of Pennsylvania. The Council having fully considered the said letters and affidavits and remarking on the style and manner of Lord Baltimore's letter, which they conceived too peremptory, were inclinable to think that his lordship had left room for no other answer than barely to acquaint him that the supposed riot was committed within the reputed and known bounds of Pennsylvania; and consequently not cognizable by him. Lord Baltimore, in a letter of the 15th of February, 1733, says "that it is the first instance in His Majesty's plantations, when rioters and people levying war against any of his subjects, have been denied to be delivered up to the government in which the offense was committed, on proper application, and such I make no doubt mine will appear to have been in due time." These facts appear upon the records of the Provincial Council, and are of no importance historically, except so far as they bear upon the conduct of the government in relation to them. The excited state of the parties immediately concerned in these quarrels is manifested by their violence of language. Consequently we find the depositions on either side laying stress on words used. Several witnesses deposed that they heard Cressap say, that if the sheriff of Pennsylvania or any other officer from thence, came to take any person on the west side of the Susquehanna River he would shoot them, for they had pistols and guns and would use them in their own defense. And with regard to a higher person in authority it was deposed, that Cressap said he had been at Annapolis, and in council Lord Baltimore assured him that as he had received money for the land on which Cressap lived, he would defend him from the proprietor of Pennsylvania, although Lord Baltimore did believe that when the division line between the provinces was run, Cressap's lands would fall in Pennsylvania. But until that line was run, he would protect him, and thereupon gave him a commission of the peace, as a magistrate for the county of Baltimore, and with it gave him a strict charge to apprehend any person coming out of Pennsylvania, bearing arms, or committing the least offense whatsoever, and be sure to take no security of them but such as were freeholders in Maryland. *

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*I Archives, 393.

*III Col. Rec., 470 et. seq.

On another occasion Cressap said he had been at Annapolis since the arrival of Lord Baltimore, had been very kindly received by his Lordship, and had got his commission to be a Justice of the Peace, and added that his Lordship would never execute the agreement made between him and the proprietors of Pennsylvania, because they had cheated his Lordship by imposing a false map of the country upon him, and that his Lordship would rather choose to pay the £5,000 forfeiture, mentioned in the agreement, than comply with the terms of it. And that he, Cressap, had heard this at Annapolis from gentlemen of note there.†

At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held at Philadelphia on the 14th of February, 1733, the Governor informed the Board that he had received a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland, enclosing one from Lord Baltimore, by which it appeared that his Lordship, notwithstanding what had been written to him, continued to insist on the demands made in his former letter, of delivering up those persons concerned in the execution of the warrant issued against the sons of John Lowe. In this communication Gov. Ogle says: "His Lordship cannot but be surprised to find your magistrates are justified in issuing warrants for the apprehension of persons in his Lordship's province before the lines are run and bounds settled, which are stipulated by the articles to be done, and that probably such may fall within the government of Maryland, when the

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*I Archives, 356.

†I Archives, 375.

lines are run. If this is the case, his Lordship thinks it should not be so useful and necessary to name commissioners or to run the line intended by the articles, since every magistrate may, on the one hand, take upon them, though no lines are run, to distinguish the bounds and each government protect them.''*

The Council expressing their surprise that Lord Baltimore should, without taking the least notice of what the Governor had written to him, have thought fit to insist on the former demands in so peremptory a manner, came to the unanimous resolution that for the reasons contained in the said letter, his Lordship's demand is by no means to be complied with, and that the same should be signified to his Lordship in very plain terms. And they directed, among other things, the Governor to say, in his letter to Lord Baltimore, that the offense was only cognizable in Pennsylvania, the place where it was done, and that his Lordship may be assured that this government shall have such a strict regard to do impartial justice between all its inhabitants, that John Lowe, if the case be as he represents it, on a proper application, may depend on being redressed in due course of law. That the demand of his Lordship was not a sufficient reason for delivering up a freeman of Pennsylvania to be tried in Maryland. That those persons were as independent of Maryland as were his of Pennsylvania, and though his principles and those of the greatest part of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, allowed of no force, except that of the civil magistrates, yet, being protected by his Majesty's wisdom and justice, we apprehend no danger from the different principles and superior strength of Maryland.†

We have now come to a tragic incident, in these unfortunate disturbances, which had the effect of prolonging the unpleasant attitude of the rulers of the rival provinces toward each other, and after a continued voluminous and acrimonious correspondence, and further disturbances, resulted in the arrest of Cressap and his being held for trial. According to a letter from Mr. Blunston to Thomas Penn, proprietary, on the 30th of January, 1734, on information that Cressap and several hands were to be at John Hendricks' to square logs for a house and build a float for the ferry, John Wright, with Sheriff Emerson and others, went over the river with intent to proceed against Cressap and his party for forcible entry. The workmen were arrested and committed to jail. An attempt was made to arrest Cressap at his house, and one of the Sheriff's men was shot in the leg, from the effects of which wound he died. The unfortunate man who was shot was Knowles Daunt, and it appeared from the affidavits that he was killed by Cressap. Mr. Blunston wrote that they were extremely concerned at this rash and indiscreet procedure, and not knowing what use might be made of it, for they heard that Cressap had set out for Maryland, and would doubtless give a relation far beyond the truth, and that it was possible the government of Maryland might write to our government about it. "Pray don't fail to let us hear from thee at our court, for we seem to be much at loss how to proceed against them we have taken, as well as what to say of the madness of the other."* A letter came from the government of Maryland, as was expected, and some extracts may not be uninteresting from the ensuing correspondence, bearing on the controversy. Governor Ogle, February 24, 1734: "It has always been my constant aim and view to prevent all disturbances as much as possible, having always hopes that the quiet and peaceable behaviour of our people, would, at least, induce those under your government to follow their example, and for this reason, notwithstanding the repeated violences committed against his Lordship's tenants on the borders, I have given them frequent orders not to offer the least injury to any person whatsoever, but when defending themselves against any unjust attack, which may be made upon them. What gives me the greatest concern is that these people were headed when they came over the river by two persons acting as magistrates under your commission, Mr. Wright and Mr. Smout. For now that things are come to that pass that magistrates, at the head of a parcel of desperate fellows, come out of one province and attack in the night time a magistrate in another, where blood is shed. Nobody can tell what dismal consequences may follow it, if not prevented in time. Therefore, I hope you will show that discountenance to your magistrates which may effectually discourage others from committing the like offenses. I do assure you I have ordered Mr. Cressap, (by whose hand the death of the person is supposed to have happened) into the custody of the Sheriff of Baltimore County, that he may be forthcoming at the next assizes to be held for that county, on the 1st Tuesday of next April, in order for his trial, and I hope for the satisfaction of justice you will give official orders to compel any witnesses under your protection to be at the assizes for the discovery of truth. . . I am afraid we should but ill answer His Majesty's gracious approbation of us, if we neglect to take the most proper steps in laying before His Majesty the unsettled condition of our confines—making application to our proprietors on this head, and pressing them to procure His Majesty's directions herein." *

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*III Col. Rec., 481.

†Ibid.

*I Archives, 410.

Gov. Gordon, March 8, 1734: "It is with a very deep concern that I observe complaints arising and multiplying, and that you seem to charge this province with a prevailing humor to rioting. . . . . John Hendricks had for several years past, and I think for some years before any settlement was attempted in these parts by any parties from Maryland, been seated on the west side of the Susquehanna, about four or five miles higher up the river above those since made by Cressap and his associates, and had obtained a grant and survey for the land on which he now dwells, and where he has lived peaceably until Cressap took it into his head, with divers others, to enter upon the possession of Hendricks, and when they were desired to leave the place, and desist from their unlawful attempts, the owner of the lands was insulted and menaced by Cressap, and such as he thought fit from time to time to encourage in their proceedings. This occasioned complaint to our magistrates, who took care to have the best council and advice how to proceed. . . . Accordingly, the magistrates went over, and when they came to Hendricks' land, they found eight men at work, whom I am sorry you call his Lordship's tenants, felling and squaring his timber, and building a house within 100 yards of Hendricks' door. . . . I am really troubled to find you saying in your letter that I know that Cressap is one of your magistrates. I assure you, sir, that I did not. I know that he has generally been said to be. From our knowledge of him we have no reason to consider him other than an incendiary or public disturber of the peace of both governments, and the main cause and prompter of all late contentions that have happened between us, and indeed the first placing of him there has always appeared to us not easy to be accounted for. I cannot comprehend in what sense their (the magistrates) going out of one province into another is to be understood, for I never yet heard it alleged that Susquehanna River was a boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Nothing can be more certain than that their boundary on the north of the one and south of the other, must be a due east and west line, and therefore the opposite parts of the shore of that river must necessarily be both in the same province.

"To my great trouble I am to observe that I received a melancholy letter from John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall, dated from the gaol at Annapolis, with copies signed by your Sheriff of their commitment by yourself and some members of your Council, dated the second day of last month, that is three days before the date of your letter, and in this commitment I find the true allegations against them are for having disparaged his Lordship's title, that is, in other terms, as may well be supposed, that they asserted their right to their own settlement under Pennsylvania, about ten miles by our computation more northerly than Philadelphia, where neither his Lordship nor any for him then made, unless it be now done, any claim whatsoever. We have also heard of the manner of taking them, viz.: that the Sheriff of Baltimore County, with above twenty men, armed with guns, pistols, swords and cutlasses, traveled up thither to apprehend two men, who were quietly following their business on their plantations. 'Tis said also, that this is done by way of reprisal, and to intimidate, that is because our magistrates, in a most peaceable and legal manner, removed a forced and most unjust entry, you must make a prisoner of the man upon whom that force was committed, and over whom you can claim no manner of right. . . . There must be some certain known limits for the exercise of powers of government, without which his Majesty's subjects cannot possibly be secured in their persons or estates, such known limits as we always had till now within these two years, for the proprietors had by mutual agreement concluded an absolute determination of all disputes and differences on these heads, without any regard to which one Cressap has been authorized, or at least countenanced, with a pocket dial, as divers persons of credit have affirmed, to scatter and plant pieces of Maryland and his Lordship's tenants, as they are called, where he and they please, and the removal of these abuses, in a legal way, is called rioting. His Majesty's peaceable subjects are hurried off their rightful settlements into distant prisons to the danger of their health and lives, and now in the springtime, to the irreparable injury of their families, who depend for their bread on their labor and care. This further shows the absolute necessity of applying to his Majesty, without any delay. . . . In the first place calling for a reparation of this

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*I Archives, 414.

last injury to Hendricks and Minshall, and that Cressap may be delivered to receive his trial in this province, in which he perpetrated the murder. I must earnestly beseech you that we may concert some certain, just and equitable measures for preserving peace between his Majesty's subjects in both governments."*

MISSION OF MESSRS. HAMILTON AND GEORGES.

Thomas Penn, proprietary, on the 14th of May, 1734, informed the Council that the business then to be considered by them related to some very unneighborly proceedings of the province of Maryland, in not only harrassing some of the inhabitants of this province who live on the border, but likewise extending their claims much further than had heretofore been pretended to be Maryland, and carrying off several persons and imprisoning them. That some time since they carried off John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall from their settlements on Susquehanna, and still detain them in the goal at Annapolis. The proprietor said he intended to make use of the opportunity of Mr. Hamilton's going to Annapolis, (Andrew Hamilton, Esq., who was to appear for the prisoners), to press the Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland to enter into such measures as should be most advisable for preventing such irregular proceedings for the future, and as he designed that his secretary, Mr. John Georges, should accompany Mr. Hamilton, he had drawn up instructions for them. Whereupon the Council desired that credentials be granted for the purpose mentioned.†

Messrs. Hamilton and Georges made their visit to Maryland, and on their return made a full report to the proprietor.‡ Mr. Hamilton attended the Council, and made a narrative verbally of the proceedings had in the Provincial Court of Maryland against those who were carried off prisoners from this government, and the arguments he had advanced for obtaining their discharge. Messrs. Hamilton and Georges reported that they arrived at Annapolis on the 20th of May about sunset. Soon after coming to their lodgings they went to speak with John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall in prison, but were not suffered to see them until the next morning, when, going again, they were after some time admitted to the speech of the prisoners, who gave an account of their uneasiness in a most unwholesome prison; as likewise the best account they could of the several charges alleged against them. They waited upon Gov. Ogle, and delivered him a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, and acquainted him that they were sent to concert proper measures for the peace and good neighborhood between the two governments, and to desire a discharge of four of our inhabitants who were imprisoned at Annapolis. To which he was pleased to answer that he was mighty ready to cultivate any measures with the government of Pennsylvania which would answer that purpose; and at the same time took occasion to say that our inhabitants were imprisoned for much greater offenses than probably they were aware of. To which they answered that they had no other way of coming at the knowledge of the cause of their imprisonment but by their several commitments, and by those, as they conceived, there seemed scarce a color for such proceedings as had been taken against them. They added, further, that supposing the offenses were really committed, and as great as his Excellency was pleased to allege, yet the place where they were committed, as well as the place where the men were taken, was clearly beyond all the former claims of Maryland, and therefore it was their opinion the men were very hardly dealt by. Gov. Ogle began to enumerate the many abuses the inhabitants of Maryland had suffered from those of Pennsylvania, and that since his accession to the government of Maryland, he had taken all possible care to be entirely on the defensive side, and was resolved to continue so, but at the same time he could not suffer Lord Baltimore's right to be so violently encroached upon, and his character so publicly affronted within his Lordship's own government. "For," added he, "we claim no bounds but what are given to his Lordship by the express words of his charter." However, he expressed his willingness to enter into any reasonable measures for preserving the peace; and to show his readiness, proposed their meeting him in council, the next day, about ten of the clock, at his own house, to which they readily agreed. And then he was pleased to invite them to dine with him, which they did accordingly. They reduced to writing the heads of what they were to propose, and on the day appointed they met Gov. Ogle, and he said to them that he was glad to find our government seemed at last to agree to what he had long ago proposed in his letters to the Governor of Pennsylvania, to lay their unhappy misunderstandings before his Majesty, and in the meantime forbear making any encroachments upon one

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*I Archives, 417.
†III Col. Rec., 542.
‡III Col. Rec., 547.

another, which he thought was the most likely way for preserving peace among the people; yet he fixed upon nothing certain by which the jurisdiction of the respective governments could be known. The Governor proposed that they ought to join without delay in representing to the King the unsettled state of the two provinces, and the necessity of his Majesty's interposition.

They finding this method of treaty was not likely to produce any certain conclusion, delivered to his Excellency a written representation, which set out the complaints on the part of Pennsylvania: That under the agreement of 1724 and that made in 1732, most careful provision was made for the ease and quiet of all his Majesty's subjects, whose estates or possessions should be affected by the same, and that the description of the southern boundaries of Pennsylvania might be very nearly discovered without new actual surveys, notwithstanding which two of his Majesty's subjects, to wit, John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall, inhabitants of Lancaster County, settled upon lands legally surveyed and patented to them under the proprietors of Pennsylvania, on the west side of the river Susquehanna, had been taken at their homes, which were at least eight miles to the northward of Philadelphia, and about twenty-three miles to the northward of the line agreed upon by the aforesaid articles to be the northern bounds of Maryland, which line runs near the mouth of Octoraroe Creek, to the northward of which Maryland has never exercised any jurisdiction, except over thirteen families, that is known to Pennsylvania, till within two or three years, about the time when an absolute boundary was agreed upon by the proprietors, though Pennsylvania has maintained its government as far southward as the mouth of the said creek for above these thirty years.

In the afternoon they endeavored to speak privately with Hendricks and Minshall and the two Rothwells, who were in prison. The jail was so noisome they could not go near it, but taking with them gentlemen of Maryland, they prevailed with the Sheriff to speak with them at his own house. They inquired particularly into the manner and cause of their commitment. They all gave the greatest assurances that they had never spoken any time of Lord Baltimore or his government that they could remember; that they never had any conversation with any one about Lord Baltimore or his government but upon their own plantations, and Hendricks and Minshall insisted that no person could swear any such thing against them, unless Cressap should be so wicked, who had threatened to ruin them. They applied themselves how they should get Hendricks and Minshall into court, who had been committed by the government and Council. They attempted to get a *habeas corpus* and consulted on the law Mr. Calder, who gave his opinion of the difficulties he apprehended they might meet with in the defense of the prisoners, which led them into thoughts of employing some other eminent gentleman of the law, who by his credit with the people and acquaintance with the practice of the court might be able to do the prisoners some service. But to their great disappointment they found them all engaged on the side of Lord Baltimore. At least there was none could be prevailed on against him. When their paper was presented, Gov. Ogle went on to enumerate all the differences that had happened upon the borders of the two governments since his coming to Maryland. He alluded to the affair of Patterson and Lowe, and the great abuses he said had been committed in manifest contempt of Lord Baltimore's government upon Cressap. All these he aggravated in such manner as if he had been speaking to men who had never heard of them before. They thought it necessary to show that they were no strangers to these facts, and were not to be imposed upon by such a representation, and answered him as had been represented by Gov. Gordon.

Gov. Ogle declared that Hendricks and Minshall were under prosecution in the Provincial Court, which was then sitting, and that he would not interpose but let the law take its course. So they parted that day, after which time Gov. Ogle troubled himself no more about the formality of a Council. The Governor delivered to them an answer in writing to their representations, in which he desired them immediately to join with him in an application to his most gracious Majesty. In considering this paper they were not satisfied that it was proper for them to agree to join in such representation, but rather that the proprietors themselves or their lieutenant-governor should do so, and they concluded upon a paper which they delivered Gov. Ogle at his own house on the 24th of May. The Governor received them without any form and with civility, as if nothing had passed the day before, and promised them an answer by the next morning. In this paper they said they were now ready to agree upon any bounds that should be judged reasonable for limiting the present jurisdiction of the two governments without prejudice to the rights of the proprietor thereof, and that proclamation should be issued to forbid all persons within the respective governments from making any new settlements near the borders under the severest penalties. And that they were ready further to agree to remove any new settlements that had been made upon such bounds as should be agreed upon, lest the same may disturb the quiet of their governments, until the boundaries be actually settled between the proprietors themselves or until his Majesty's pleasure be known therein. And as they were well assured that a representation to his Majesty would be most agreeable to their government, they did not in the least doubt but that their proprietors, or their Lieutenant-Governor, would readily join with the Right Honorable, the Lord Proprietor of Maryland, or himself, in such a one as may best conduce to put an end to the misunderstandings which have arisen between the governments by reason of the present uncertainty of the respective boundaries. To this Gov. Ogle answered that he had believed that they were invested with a sufficient power to agree to any reasonable proposals for the accommodating the present disputes, and preventing any of a like kind for the future, and upon that hope had offered the particular methods mentioned in his letter of the 23d inst. as very reasonable and the most proper for those desirable ends. But since he perceived by their paper that they thought themselves not sufficiently authorized to join with him in his just and reasonable propositions, he hoped that on their return they would receive more ample powers for their agreement with him.

Messrs. Hamilton and Georges then say, in their report, that they saw from their first waiting on Gov. Ogle, they had no reason to expect any success in the business they were sent to prosecute, and that they saw plainly by his last paper that Gov. Ogle was resolved to avoid doing everything that might prevent any further differences upon the boundaries, and observing the ill use that he made of their saying that their proprietors or lieutenant-governor would readily join in a representation to his Majesty, and that he had construed those words into their thinking themselves not sufficiently qualified to join with him in what he calls his just and reasonable propositions; in order to remove that objection, they drew up a paper and delivered the same to him on the 27th of May, which would have been delivered sooner but they were obliged to give their attendance at court when the case of the prisoners was under consideration. That paper said they were ready on the part of Pennsylvania, at the same time that they agree upon some reasonable boundaries for limiting the jurisdiction of the two governments, to join with his Excellency in a just representation to his Majesty of the uncertainty of the present boundaries between the two governments, occasioned by not executing the articles of agreement solemnly entered into and concluded between the Right Honorable, the Lord Proprietor of Maryland and the Honorable the Proprietor of Pennsylvania, in May, 1732, and to pray his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to interpose and enjoin the execution of the said agreement according to the true intent and meaning thereof, in such manner as his Majesty should please to direct. After this they heard no more from Gov. Ogle, though they stayed till the 30th of the month. In the meantime they made the most pressing instances to the Provincial Court to have our people discharged. But that could not be granted lest it should be understood as giving up his Lordship's right to the lands in question, as appears by the minutes of these men's case taken at the hearing. Though being denied any relief for the prisoners by the Provincial Court, and Gov. Ogle having taken no notice of what they said or proposed in their paper of the 27th, they thought a longer stay could be of no purpose and thereupon they resolved to represent to Gov. Ogle a just reason our government had to complain of the unreasonable proceedings of Maryland, and the absolute necessity they were under to take proper measures for the protection of his Majesty's subjects under the government of Pennsylvania, and accordingly on the 30th of the month they drew up a memorial. But the Governor, Ogle, being said to be indisposed that day, they waited on him the next morning and delivered it to him, which he received, and, without reading it, desired his compliments might be made to Mr. Gordon and to those that he knew at Philadelphia, and wished them a safe return. In this memorial they enumerated the refusal of the court to discharge the prisoners and that they had used all means in their power to be in some measure relieved from those injuries and violences done to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and to procure the concurrence of the government of Maryland in measures to preserve the peace. It was therefore hoped that none who entertain any just notions of the rights of mankind will blame the government of Pennsylvania, if they take proper measures for protecting his Majesty's subjects under their jurisdiction, from the outrages frequently committed upon them by the people of Maryland, and by dutiful representation of their great patience under those public abuses imploring his Majesty's most gracious interposition, and for the meantime should the government of Pennsylvania, whose principles are well known to be against all force, and who next to his Majesty's protection have no means to defend themselves but the authority of the several magistrates, to be laid under a necessity for their own safety to avoid what may be deemed unneighborly or to give trouble or uneasiness to his Majesty's subjects, pretending themselves to be under the government of Maryland. "We do declare that it will be entirely to your Excellency's not joining with us in some reasonable and equitable measures for preserving the peace amongst his Majesty's subjects inhabiting near the boundaries of the two governments, and the unreasonable confinement and prosecution of our inhabitants who were without all question taken by your officers within our government of Pennsylvania, and for that reason had they really been guilty of any offense ought to have been discharged."

Gov. Ogle, May 30, 1734: "It is to be wished there had never been a distinction made in your province between the power you have as Governor in other respects, and that in affairs relating to your land office. For the managers of that office not being restrained by the Governor, they themselves had liberty to make what encroachments they pleased, from which alone, I will venture to say, all the riots and disturbances have arisen amongst the borderers of the two provinces. I had the most sensible pleasure when I received your letter of the 14th of this month, wherein you require me to receive Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Georges, as duly authorized on behalf of your government to concert with us such measures as might effectually secure peace till such time as the division lines shall be run, and our boundaries indisputably fixed, the ultimate and only certain means of putting an end to all these most disagreeable contentions, or at least till such a time as his Majesty's pleasure is known therein, but to my great surprise I found these two gentlemen so far from agreeing to any settlement whatever for preserving peace upon the border till such time as the division lines be run and his Majesty's pleasure known therein, nothing would content them but the actual running of them directly contrary to the very purport of your letter, and to our duty as Governors, which obliges us to join heartily and sincerely in preserving peace in the meantime that the dispute as to our lines is laid before his Majesty, from whose known wisdom and justice we have all the reason in the world to expect a just and equitable determination. As to that humble and dutiful application, I proposed to be made jointly to His Majesty to bring all our disputes to a speedy hearing, their behaviour was so extraordinary, that I shall not take it upon me to set it forth in any words of my own but refer you to their own papers for information.*

On the 17th of August, 1734, the House of Representatives made a representation to Gov. Gordon that they had been cruelly disappointed in reasonable hopes that all disputes about the bounds of the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland were at an end. They hoped that people who had settled and improved lands under the grants of the proprietor of Pennsylvania and within the constant reputed bounds of this province, and who have never owned any other authority but the government of Pennsylvania, ought to be protected in the possession of their freeholds until it shall appear by some legal decision or determination by some other authority, and as this province knows no other force but the lawful power of the civil magistrate, they requested that the Governor would be pleased to give directions to the Magistrates and other officers of the government that will exert themselves in the protection of the people of this province by a diligent execution of the laws against riots and tumults and for the preservation of the peace within their respective jurisdictions. This was accordingly done by the Governor.†

During the year 1735 there were many outrages perpetrated under the lead of Cressap, who had been commissioned a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore County, and made a captain of the Maryland militia. On the 1st of July, 1735, he, with men, women and boys, advanced, and with drums beating invaded the premises of John Wright, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and although Cressap declared his intention to be to fight Pennsylvanians who had come over the river, Wright as a Justice commanded them to keep the peace at their peril, and that he would proceed upon his lawful business unless prevented by force, and by his firmness deterred them from proceeding to hostilities. The deposition of Mr. Wright to the foregoing facts was taken in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on the 24th of September, 1735, Daniel Dulaney, Esq., Attorney-General of Maryland, being present. Mr. Dulaney asked whether Thomas Cressap and his people did not assist Mr. Wright in carrying off his grain, to which he answered that Cressap, with those who were armed, being gone out of the field, the persons to whom the wagons belonged offered readily to assist in carrying it to the side of the river, since they said they were disappointed in carrying it where it was first intended.[*] On the same occasion there was taken before the Supreme Court, a deposition to the following facts: That on the 23d of September, a party of Marylanders had set upon Robert Buchanan, Sheriff of Lancaster County, and rescued some debtors under arrest, beat him and took him prisoner. This was brought before the council, who expressed their resentment, and a demand was made on the Governor of Maryland to set him at liberty, a reward was offered and a warrant issued for the arrest of the rioters.[†]

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*I Archives, 434.

†I Archives, 566.

Another aggression was an attempt to survey lands, by one Franklin, along the river side, on the 6th of May, 1736. He took a course up the river with an instrument, and there were men carrying a chain. Cressap accompanied them with twenty men armed. Robert Barber, a Quaker, who was at the house of John Wright, demanded by what authority the land was surveyed, and was answered by that of Lord Baltimore. Mr. Barber said that the land had long ago been surveyed and returned to the land office at Philadelphia. Cressap said he had orders from Gov. Ogle in person to raise the militia and guard the surveyor from Pennsylvanians. Franklin said, "My business is to follow the orders of the Governor of Maryland, to survey all the lands from the Susquehanna to the Codorus."[‡] The affidavits of several Germans show the wrongs to which they were subjected by reason of these surveys. Baltzer Springler, in the beginning of the year 1733, by virtue of a grant from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, built a house on a tract of land lying on Codorus Creek about twelve miles westward from John Hendricks. He refused to have his land surveyed by Cressap, who pretended to have an order from the Governor of Maryland. But Cressap surveyed it to one John Keller, who came and settled thereon. Afterward the Governor of Maryland and the surveyor of Baltimore County told Springler, in the hearing of many people, that Cressap had no authority to survey lands, yet he was deprived of his land and improvements. Frederick Ebert removed from the east side of the river, and took up a tract of land near Codorus Creek, cleared and improved it and sowed a field of wheat with intent to build a house and settle thereon. In May, 1736, the surveyor Franklin, with Cressap and others, came and surveyed the land to one Ffelty Shultz, and threw down the fence and destroyed the corn, and deprived Ebert of his settlement. Michael Tanner, by virtue of a proprietary grant, dated September 17, 1734, settled on a tract of 200 acres of land, six miles southwesterly from John Hendricks, and built and improved upon the same. Thomas Cressap, pretending to have an order from the Governor of Maryland, came into the neighborhood and surveyed upward of forty tracts of land for Germans living in those parts. Tanner refused to have his land surveyed by Cressap, who thereupon conveyed the land, with buildings and improvements, to Daniel Lowe, who, with his family, came and dwelt in the house, although about the month of September, 1735, the Governor of Maryland and the Surveyor-General told Tanner that Cressap had no authority to survey lands.[*] Many Germans, however, were induced to accept of the Maryland warrants and surveys, but not finding things as agreeable as they anticipated under the new proprietary, they revolted and acknowledged allegiance to Pennsylvania.

THE REVOLT OF THE GERMANS.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council held at Philadelphia, August 24, 1736, the President, James Logan, acquainted the Board that he had been informed by Samuel Blunston that the Dutch people, or Germans, who, with others had gone over from this side of the Susquehanna River to the west of it, had been prevailed on by some agents from Maryland to acknowledge the authority of that province, and had through a consciousness of their mistake, voluntarily and unanimously signified to him and other magistrates of that county, their fixed resolution of returning to their obedience to this government, and acknowledging its just jurisdiction in those parts where they are settled, for that they were become truly sensible they of right belonged to Pennsylvania. Mr. Blunston related that immediately after the County Court at Lancaster, which was held the first week of the month, some of the most principal note amongst those Germans came over to him and told him that the whole body of the people, except Cressap, and his relations, who were but three or four men, were come to an unanimous resolution of acknowledging their obedience to this government, and returning to their true proprietors. He advised them to act openly and above board, and that if they were thus resolved, they should directly and in plain terms make it known to the government of Maryland with their reasons for their proceedings; that thereupon a letter was prepared for that purpose, which was signed by about sixty hands and dispatched to an officer in Baltimore County to be forwarded to the Governor of Maryland. At the desire of those Germans, the magistrates of Lancaster had two constables amongst them for the better preservation of the peace. The four men who adhered to Cressap seized Charles Jones, one of the constables, and were hurrying him away with an intention to carry him off, but, being warmly pursued, they fled and left him. It was given out that the Sheriff of Baltimore County was to be up with a number of men on Monday (the 23d), and that the Sheriff of Lancaster had apprised him of some other motions on the west of the Susquehanna, and was taking horse to meet him to concert proper measures on the occasion. The Council were of the opinion that those people becoming sensible of their past mistake, in being induced to own the authority of Maryland over those parts which lie so very far, viz.: about twenty miles to the northward of the limits of this province, ought to be taken notice of, and on their making proper submissions should be again received. On September 7, 1736, a letter was laid before the Board from the Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland in regard to this revolt.*

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[*] I Archives, 465-70.

[†] III Col. Rec., 612-14.

[‡] I Archives, 489

[*] I Archives, 522-5.

Gov. Ogle: "This trouble is occasioned by the inclosed, the original whereof came to my hands a few days ago, subscribed with the names of fifty or sixty persons, who some years since importuned me for the grant of lands under the authority and government of the lord proprietary of Maryland. They were so successful in their applications that I directed and empowered them to settle and improve the lands under the government of this province, and which they have from that time held and enjoyed subject to his Lordship's dominion and authority. But now they seem to think fit and resolve, by a most extraordinary kind of illegal combination or association, to disown their obedience to the government from whom they received their possessions, and to transfer it to the government of Pennsylvania. Whatever reasons I may have to be assured of this proceeding taking its rise and accomplishment from the encouragement and prevalency of some magistrates of your government, and others pretending to act under the countenance and authority thereof, yet I must own my unwillingness to believe those who have the honor of the administration of the government of Pennsylvania, would permit or support a behaviour so contrary to all good order and rule of the English Constitution, as must necessarily involve the subjects of his Majesty in struggles and contentions, inconsistent with that peace and happiness his Majesty so gloriously endeavors to maintain and preserve amongst others, as well as his subjects."*

The paper transmitted with this letter is as follows: "Sir: The oppression and ill usage we have met with from the government of Maryland, or at least from such persons who have been impowered thereby and their proceedings connived at, has been a treatment (as we are well informed) very different from that which the tenants of your government have generally met with, which, with many other cogent reasons, give us good cause to conclude the Governor and magistrates of that province do not themselves believe us to be settled within the real bounds of his Lordship's dominions, but we have been seduced and made use of, first by fair promises and afterward by threats and punishments, to answer purposes which are at present unjustifiable and will, if pursued, tend to our utter ruin. We, therefore, the subscribers, with many others, our neighbors, being become at last truly sensible of the wrong we have done the proprietors of Pennsylvania in settling on their lands without paying obedience to their government, do resolve to return to our duty, and live under the laws and government of Pennsylvania, in which province we believe ourselves seated. To this we unanimously resolve to adhere, till the contrary shall be determined by a legal decision of the disputed bounds, and our honest and just intentions we desire may be communicated to the Governor of Maryland, or whom else it may concern. Signed with our hands this eleventh day of August, Anno Domini, 1736."†

THE INVASION OF THE THREE HUNDRED.

There was read at the meeting of the Council on the 7th of September, the examination of Francis Kipps of Maryland, master of a sloop then lying in Susquehanna River, taken September 4, 1736. That on Thursday last, the 2d instant, in the evening, being in Baltimore County, he saw Col. Hall, a gentleman of that county; at the head of a considerable number of men on horseback armed with guns, marching toward the upper part of the said county, that passing near to Col. Hall, he asked him familiarly if he was going to fight, to which Mr. Hall answered he was going on peaceable terms. That crossing Susquehanna, near the Northeast Iron Works, he came the same evening into Cecil County, where he understood by common report that the march of these men, under Col. Hall, was to give possession to one Cressap of a plantation of one Wright; that if the same could not be done peaceably they were to use force. That he heard the militia of Cecil County were summoned to meet together. On the 8th of September, the Governor laid before the Board a letter, written by the direction of Mr. Blunston, giving the following account:

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*IV Col. Rec., 58.

*IV Col. Rec., 60.

†Ibid, 62.

That after the Sheriff of Lancaster, and some people with him, who were gathered together on the report that an armed force from Maryland was coming up into those parts, had waited some time and were dispersed, the Sheriff of Baltimore County, with upward of 200 men, under the command of several military officers, arrived on Saturday night last, the 4th of this month, at Thomas Cressap's, and on Sunday, about noon, came in arms on horseback, with beat of drum and sound of trumpet, to the plantation of John Hendricks. The Sheriff of Baltimore, and several of those officers went that afternoon to the house of John Wright, Jr., where about thirty inhabitants of Lancaster were assembled and demanded the Dutch, of whom some were then in that house. The Sheriff of Lancaster had sent a written message desiring to know the reason of their coming in that hostile manner to threaten the peace of the province, to which they had returned answer that they were not come to disturb the peace of the province of Pennsylvania but to suppress riots, and keep the peace of Baltimore County. Justice Guest, one of the number from Maryland, appointed 10 o'clock next day to speak with some of our people, but about 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, the multitude from Maryland left Hendricks with great precipitation, and returned to Cressap's. On Monday the Sheriff of Lancaster sent another message in writing, requiring them to peaceably depart, and offering, if any of them would meet the magistrates of the county with some other persons, who were on this occasion assembled with him, and endeavor amicably to settle the unhappy differences at present subsisting, that they should be received civilly. To this message the Sheriff of Lancaster had returned to him a threatening and insolent answer. Soon after this one John Wilkins, an inhabitant of Lancaster County, who had gone down toward Cressap's, was taken prisoner on pretense of his having been in a former riot, and sent under a guard to Maryland. The magistrates of Lancaster sent a letter to reclaim him, but they refused to receive the letter. It was reported that the Governor of Maryland was waiting in Baltimore County, and was expected up in those parts, on Susquehanna, with considerable more force. The Sheriff of Lancaster had got about 150 people together at John Wright's, Jr., where they had continued since Sunday evening. No hostilities had been yet committed, except in taking Wilkins; but the Marylanders had sent word to our people to take care of their buffs. The inhabitants, though unprovided with arms and ammunition, yet endeavored to defend themselves and such of his Majesty's peace able subjects as fled from their houses to them for refuge.*

Benjamin Chambers† deposed that sometime in the month of September, 1736, preparations were making by training and mustering the militia of Baltimore County, Md., in order for their marching into Lancaster County to disposses of their settlements sundry families. He was employed by the magistrates to go into Baltimore County to discover what was intended by the extraordinary motion of their troops. When he came to the borders of Maryland, he was informed that the place of their muster was near the plantation of Col. Nathaniel Rigby, at the upper part of Baltimore County, and repaired thither. He was taken into custody and kept during the time of the muster, and held twelve hours, in which he observed a general discontent among the common soldiers. Col. Rigby called for the muster roll, and upbraided the men with want of duty to the Governor's orders, and thereupon picked off a number of them out of his company, and commanded them, on the penalty of £50, to meet at the same place next Friday with arms and twenty charges of powder and balls each man, to march up Susquehanna

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*IV Col. Rec., 63.

†Benjamin Chambers was the founder of Chambersburg, then being twenty-three years of age. These depositions were taken under the authority of the Provincial Council, and were transmitted to the agent of the province in London, in support to the petition to his Majesty.

River to a place called Conejohela. Col. Rigby said it was very strange that a Quaker government should offer to resist or oppose Lord Baltimore, for that his Lordship's province of Maryland extended six miles higher or more northward than the plantation of John Hendricks, which lies on the west side of the said river, where on the Sunday following he saw the several troops or companies which came up from Maryland, with drums beating and trumpets sounding, were mustering or exercising in the field of the same plantation, from whence, upon the appearance of some men in flats coming over the river from the other side, the troops returned to Thomas Cressap's.*

Robert Barber, one of the people called Quakers, affirmed on the 11th of September, that on Sunday last several of the inhabitants of the Province of Maryland, to the number of about 300, all armed in a hostile manner, under the command of several officers of the militia of Maryland, with beat of drum and sound of trumpet, marched up to the house of John Hendricks. Some of the magistrates of the county of Lancaster, being at the house of John Wright, Jr., a small distance from the said Hendrick's house, demanded of Col. Edward Hall, who was said to be the commanding officer, the reason of his and the said company's coming up there in so hostile a manner. Col. Hall told the magistrates that they had no orders to treat with any of the magistrates of Lancaster County; that it was by the Governor of Maryland's order they came up there, and that thirteen companies of the militia of Maryland were mustered, and that twenty men with officers were taken out of each company, and he refused to give any further account. That several of the inhabitants came to the magistrates very much terrified and complained that some of the aforesaid company of armed men had forcibly broken into their houses and threatened to burn them, and took from them several pieces of linen.

John Ross deposed that he was dispatched with a written message to the Sheriff of Baltimore County, who was said to have come up with the militia, to know the meaning of this extraordinary procedure of the people of Maryland, and setting forward, with James Pattison for his guide, he met, within a mile and a half of Wright's house, a body of men on horseback to the number of about 300, armed with guns, cutlasses, and some with pistols, marching with beat of drum and sound of trumpet. He saw several persons, who were called officers of this militia, or commanders, whose names he afterward learned were Edward Hall and Nathaniel Rigby, called Colonels, and Peca and Guest, called Captains. William Hammond, Sheriff of Baltimore County, was with them. He delivered his message to Col. Rigby, who appeared to be the principal person; Rigby told him they were marching forward to the house of John Wright. Thomas Cressap, who was with the militia, seized Pattison, telling the Sheriff of Baltimore that he was a £50 chap, and bid the sheriff look in the proclamation and he would find Pattison's name there. The militia, marching on with beat of drum and sound of trumpet in a warlike manner, came to the plantation of John Hendricks, and sent a message in writing to the Sheriff of Lancaster. Some of the militia officers came to Wright's house and desired to speak with some Dutch men, Michael Tanner and Peter Gardner. But these people, declaring their apprehensions that the Marylanders were come to carry them away, because they would not acknowledge the jurisdiction of Maryland in those parts where they were settled, the officers were told they could not see them. But the Dutch sent a message to them in writing. Ross went to the house of Hendricks after the militia was come there, and saw several of them with their swords drawn at the door of the house. Toward evening a considerable number of people, of Lancaster County, came over the river in three flats, whereupon the militia of Maryland beat their drum, and, as he believed, intended to stand to their arms, for they marched toward the river in a body, but after firing a blunderbuss, they thought fit to retreat to the house of Thomas Cressap. The Sheriff and Col. Rigby refused to meet the magistrates of Lancaster in conference. Ross saw several of the militia cutting bars of lead and making bullets, and, enquiring what use they intended for them, he was told they were to shoot Pennsylvanians. The militia of Maryland marched about noon to the houses of Joshua Minshall, Mark Evans, and Bernard Weymont. One John Hendricks, who was with the militia, found means to decoy one John Wilkins, an inhabitant of Lancaster County, who was seized and carried to Cressap's, from whence they sent him, bound, under a guard, to Maryland. It was pretended Wilkins was one of those for whom a reward was offered by proclamation. The people of Lancaster County, who were met at Wright's house, being grown numerous, and resolving to stand upon their defense, the militia of Maryland did not think fit to attack them, but separated in two bodies, one of which went with the sheriff to the houses of some Dutch men, where they took some linen and pewter on pretense of public dues owing to the government of Maryland. The other body went toward Maryland.* Daniel Southerland deposed that he was at the house of Thomas Cressap, when the 300 men who came up from Maryland were there. That the men who were called the soldiers blamed Cressap very much for the disturbances that had happened in those parts, and they did not think they were obliged to go fight with the people of Pennsylvania in Cressap's behalf. To which Cressap swore, and said that they were only afraid of their mothers' calf skins, and that it was Lord Baltimore's right he was maintaining, and he disregarded all of them, for he had the Governor of Maryland's orders for what he did. Cressap called Col. Hall, who commanded the 300 militia from Maryland, a coward for not suffering him to fire with a blunderbuss upon the people of Pennsylvania, who were coming over the river in a flat toward the Marylanders, who were in arms. He affirmed that Lord Baltimore would soon be over in Maryland, and then he would drive all the Pennsylvanians to the devil, and the court in Philadelphia would be called in Lord Baltimore's name.

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* I Archives, 519.

The invasion of the 300 of the Maryland militia is a remarkable incident of the border troubles. It was made after considerable preparation. William Hammond, the Sheriff of Baltimore County, declared "that the people of Baltimore County are not come to disturb the peace of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, but to assist and support me in preserving his Lordship's peace, and our fellow tenants, his Majesty's subjects, in their possessions." Yet, before leaving, they despoiled the houses of the Germans on pretense of public dues. They also threatened to burn them. Michael Tanner talked with them, and they promised, if the Germans would return, a remission of their taxes till they were grown better able to pay, and that they should be better used for the future. Tanner was to give an answer for his countrymen in two weeks, "but, at the end thereof, it was threatened, if they did not comply, the Governor would come up with a greater number of armed men, turn them out of doors, and bring up others with him, such as would be true to him, whom he would put into their possessions."†

In the course of the proceedings there was an answer of the Germans to the Governor of Maryland, in which, among other things, it is said: "that being greatly oppressed in their native country, principally on account of their religion, they resolved, as many others had done before, to fly from it. That, hearing much of the justice and mildness of the government of Pennsylvania, they embarked in Holland for Philadelphia, where, on their arrival, they swore allegiance to King George, and fidelity to the proprietors of Pennsylvania, and their government. That, repairing to the great body of their countrymen settled in the county of Lancaster, on the east side of the Susquehanna, they found the lands there generally taken up and possessed, and therefore some of them, by licenses from the proprietors of Pennsylvania, went over that river, and settled there under their authority, and others, according to a common practice then obtaining, sate down with a resolution to comply as others should with the terms of the government when called on, but they had not been long there till some pretending authority from the government of Maryland, insisted on it, that that country was in that province, and partly by threats of actual force, and partly by very large promises, they had been led to submit to the commands of that government. That first one Morris Roberts, pretending to be a deputy surveyor under Maryland, came and run out lands for them, after which Cressap told them those surveys were not valid, but that he had authority to lay them out. Then one Franklin (who took pay of them, but it proved all a sham, for he understood nothing of the surveyor's art.) Yet, notwithstanding all these impositions, they had neither grant nor warrant, nor would any of those surveyors, real or pretended, give them one line of a certificate, plot or draught, nor had they anything whatever from Maryland more than the bare possession to claim by, and as any of those who came to survey were obliged or otherwise they, at their own will and pleasure, turned the possessors off and put others in their place." . . . "Now, this being our case, that on the one hand we are persuaded in our consciences we are clearly within the Province of Pennsylvania, and therefore cannot but expect to lose our possessions and improvements, if we now pretend to hold them under the Lord Baltimore, and, on the other hand, from the military force lately sent against us from Maryland, we are threatened to be treated by that government like rebels and enemies to our Gracious Sovereign, King George, to whom we have sworn allegiance, if we do not, against those manifest convictions of our consciences disown the right of the proprietors of Pennsylvania to what we truly believe belongs to them, and resist the authority of that government, which, were we resolved to do, yet we should not be able. We offer it to the Governor's consideration whether the treating of a parcel of conscientious, industrious, and peaceable people, like rebels, for no other reason than because we cannot own a jurisdiction within the limits of which we very well know we cannot, where we now are, possibly be seated, and because we are convinced of the mistakes we had been fully led into by the false assertions of persons of no credit." *

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*I Archives, 525.

†IV Col. Rec., 69.

A petition, signed by forty-eight Germans, was transmitted to the President and Council at Philadelphia. asking that their errors in settling under the government of Maryland be imputed to want of better information, and praying to be received under the protection of our laws and government, whereupon the Board unanimously declared that those Dutch people be received under the protection of this government, and encouraged in their fidelity to it by all proper and prudent measures. And on the 17th of September, 1736, they issued a proclamation setting forth the late invasion from Maryland, in violation of his Majesty's peace, and just rights of the proprietors and people of this province, to the great terror of the inhabitants, and directing the sheriffs of the respective counties of the province, and particularly of Lancaster, where these late commotions had happened, to hold themselves in readiness with the posse of their respective counties for the preservation of his Majesty's peace and the defense of the just rights and possessions of his subjects within the same.†

The following paper was also presented:

Whereas, we, the subscribers, are informed it has been asserted that the late resolutions of the Dutch inhabitants on the west side of Susquehanna River, to put themselves under the protection of the government of Pennsylvania and submit to the laws thereof, was occasioned by the prevalency and influence of the magistrates of Lancaster County, Do voluntarily & solemnly declare that we were chosen & appointed by the afs'd Dutch inhabitants on the west side of Susquehanna River, Opposite to Hempfield, to apply in our own and their Behalf to the magistrates of the said county, that we might be received as subjects of this Government, as we Believed in our Consciences it was our Duty; and we do further Solemnly declare & Affirm that this Association & Return was made of theirs and Our Own meer motion and free will, without any previous persuasion, threatening or compulsion from the Magistrates of the said County, or any other person in their Behalf, so far as we know; and that the letter signed by the Inhabitants afs'd to be Communicated to the Governor of Maryland, was wrote at their own Request & according to the instructions Given.

Subscribed the 13th day of Sept. 1736.

Henry Hendrichs,*
Michael Tanner.

In the letter from President Logan, written by direction of the Council, September 18, 1736, to Gov. Ogle, it is said: "And first we must observe you are pleased to say, these people importuned you for the grant of lands, under the authority and government of the Lord Proprietor of Maryland, but the success you mention they were favored with consisted, not, it seems, from your words, in any grant of lands, but in your directions only that they should settle and improve the lands under the government of that province, so that all they obtained by this was that they should acknowledge the jurisdiction of Maryland over lands on which we find divers of them had entered by authority of the Land Office of Pennsylvania, and as subject to its government, paid their levies to the county of Lancaster, wherein they had been seated, and to which it is impossible Lord Baltimore either can or ever could justly pretend any manner of right. The real merit, therefore, of this it seems, consists in putting them on transferring their obedience from their rightful landlord to another, to whom they stood in no relation. That we might be the better able to answer your letter we have waited not only till we could hear of the event of the military expedition of your forces of about 300 men in arms, sent up, 'tis said, against those people, and for some other unjustifiable purposes, but also that we might with more certainty be informed from whence these settlers were, and how and when their settlements had been made. On the last of which we find that they are generally of those Palatines, who a very few years since transported themselves from Holland to Philadelphia, and made themselves subjects to his Majesty, King George II, under this government; and 'tis affirmed, they were so far from importuning you for any grant of lands that they were, by very indirect practices of some emissaries or agents, pretending authority from Maryland, seduced from their duty, and imposed on to believe they were situated within the limits of the Lord Baltimore's jurisdiction, but what applications such persons might make in their names we know not. . . Your proceeding, in sending up such an armed force on this occasion and their invading the possession of others, where you never had the least pretense of claim, either in law or equity, must indeed prove astonishing to every man who hears of it, and has any just notion of the English laws, and the privileges of an English subject; but as we shall not here enter into any expostulation on that head (tho' we might properly ask where five or six men going without any manner of arms, or so much as a stick, in their hands, into Maryland, to try their challengers' prowess at boxing, was twice in a certain letter called levying war, what terms you would think fit to bestow on this march of such numbers so accoutered?) We think it incumbent on us to acquaint you, that as we are assured the government of Pennsylvania is vested with equal or like powers with that of Maryland, though it has hitherto with great patience waited for the decision of the grand dispute in Britain, which it is manifest your Lord Proprietor endeavors to delay, yet now, on so flagrant an insult as this last step of yours, we cannot but think ourselves obliged to put his Majesty's subjects under our care, on measures to prevent the like invasions for the future. For this province, especially those parts, are filled with people of more spirit than to brook such treatment, and if any mischief ensue on their opposition to your attacks, you cannot but well know who must be accountable for it. But further, while all these contentions are owing solely to your own projections to carry your Lord Proprietor's pretentions into lands that not only never had been in possession, but cannot possibly fall within Maryland, and for which, for ending all disputes, he had in the most solemn manner renounced all claim to, and to set these pretensions first on foot at a time when the execution of the agreement was in agitation, and to continue them while the whole affair is under the cognizance of that high court, the Chancery of Great Britain, these we say, carry with them such accumulated aggravations and are so far from admitting the possibility of a justification by colour or varnish of words whatever, that none but your enemies can be pleased with such conduct."*

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*I Archives, 492.

†Ibid, 71.

*I Archives, 75.

THE CHESTER COUNTY PLOT.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held at Philadelphia, on the 23d of November, 1736, "the President acquainted the Board, that a discovery had lately been made of an association or engagement entered into by several persons living in or about New Garden, in the county of Chester, who, having received some encouragement from the Governor of Maryland, and others in authority there, had undertaken to oust by force of arms those Dutch families settled on the west side of the Susquehanna within this province, against whom the late hostile preparations of Maryland were intended, and to possess themselves of their plantations, which they proposed to draw lots for, and, acknowledging to hold them in right of the proprietary of Maryland, they were to defend those possessions against this government. For this end arms and ammunition were provided and lodged at the house of one Rigby, in Baltimore County, and everything was in readiness for carrying their design into execution. On making this discovery, a warrant was issued, by one of the provincial Judges, for apprehending several persons concerned in this unlawful association, particularly Henry Munday, who from the information given, appeared to be one of the principal persons in conducting it, and such care and diligence had been used in executing the said warrant, that Munday was taken at his house that very day, when he expected a rendezvous of the party, and had sundry papers relating to conspiracy lying before him, and several letters to persons in Maryland on this subject, just finished and ready to be forwarded, all of which were, with himself, secured." Edward Leet, another of the persons embarked with him in this design, was likewise apprehended, but Charles Higginbotham, a principal person in it, had escaped. Among the papers found with Munday, was an application signed by thirty-one persons, stating that "being informed that there is some vacant land and plantations near Susquehanna River, that were settled by some Dutch families, and that the said land were by them located by warrants issuing from the Land Office in the Province of Maryland, as of the right and property of the Lord Baltimore; and that since the said Dutch families hath disclaimed the right and property of the said Lord Baltimore, and hath taken umbrage under the proprietarys Penns; that we are informed that the absolute fee and right to the said land is within the limits and bounds of the Lord Baltimore's patent or charter; that the lord's chief agent, hath and doth give encouragement for the resettling the said vacant plantations and land. We therefore pray and request, that you will in our behalf and stead intercede with the Governor and agent to settle us in such vacant land or plantations, and we shall all be willing to pay such fee or rent charge as His Lordship usually demands, and we shall with our lives and fortunes defend the same, and be subject to the laws of his province, and defend his right, for which service, Sir, we shall be all your very much obliged."

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* IV Col. Rec., 78.

There was a list of names of several persons ranged in three columns, with the following certificate signed by Gov. Ogle: "Whereas application hath been made me by Henry Munday, Edward Leet and Charles Higgenbotham, and forty-nine persons by them mentioned, I have given instructions to Thomas White, Deputy Surveyor, to lay out, and in the names of the said persons, 200 acres for each person."

There was a paper signed by Munday addressed to Messrs Betties in these words: "November ye 14th, 1736. If instructions can be sent to Capt. Crissop to return so many of the names of the vacant plantations, reserving eleven of the best, which is the number of the third column, then every person that appears to draw hath his equal chance."

"Capt. Crissop send to the parties to come to draw their lotts by next Saturday."*

Henry Munday voluntarily offered to a member of the Council, to make a full declaration under his hand of all that he knew of the affair. His statement was, that in September, 1736, Rev. Jacob Henderson and Squire Tasker, of Maryland, lodged at the house of William Miller, where he met with Thomas Thompson, brother-in-law of Henderson. Thompson applied to Henderson for advice in settling a plantation. Parson Henderson referred to Tasker, who wrote to some one in Mâryland to show some plantations near the Susquehanna, and John Starr and William Downard joined with Thompson and received the land. John Starr went back to Annapolis and procured from the Governor of Maryland an order to settle for himself, and the others concerned. That he was informed the plantations of the Dutch on the Susquehanna had become vacant by their disowning the government of Maryland. John Starr had made a visit there and to the Governor of Maryland, and was shown by Cressap a very large tract of good land, which was enough to supply several families, and that the Governor would order 200 acres to be surveyed for each person at four shillings quit rent, and costs of survey and patent. That he would maintain them in possession and give them a lawful right, and assured them the land was within the limits of Lord Baltimore's charter. Munday went to Annapolis to see the Governor, where he met Edward Leet, and Charles Higginbotham, and joined in procuring an order to the surveyor of Baltimore County to survey 200 acres for them and forty-nine other persons named. Munday said he never proposed to settle upon any tract of land settled by the Dutch, but to seat some uncultivated land. The Council were not satisfied with the statement of Henry Munday, and examined Edward Leet, who related that Munday came to him with a petition signed by several persons for land which Leet declined to sign; that a few days after Charles Higginbotham came to him and acquainting him that there were to be some lands laid out in Maryland, asked him to go with him to Annapolis, to which he agreed, wanting to take up some land for himself and others. They with others set out for Maryland. They went up the east side of the Susquehanna to the ferry, late John Emmerson's, over against Thomas Cressap's house on the west, and, crossing the river, went to his house. In the morning they took a view of the lands in the neighborhood of Cressap's, and five of them, with one Lowe, went to view the lands where the Dutch people were settled who were said to have revolted from Maryland. They came to Annapolis on Saturday, the 30th of October, and went to Gov. Ogle with Cressap. The Governor said he intended to dispossess the Dutch who were settled there, and for that end he was sending up arms, and would very soon give the necessary orders to the Sheriff. He would give 200 acres to each and defend them therein. He gave the names of Blunston and Wright, for the apprehension of whom the Governor offered a reward of £100 for one and £50 for the other. Higginbotham said he knew one of them, and made no doubt he could apprehend him. Cressap received on board a sloop a considerable quantity of fire-arms, powder, and ball, which were to be carried to Baltimore County to be used in dispossessing the Dutch, who had revolted from Maryland. Three drums and two trumpets were sent by land by certain Dutch men who were with them. When Munday came he appeared to be dissatisfied with Higginbotham for being there beforehand. The Governor said, in a month's time, he would cause possession to be given. Leet, apprehending difficulty, laid aside, he said, all thoughts about the matter.*

In this matter, John Coats deposed that Henry Munday invited him to go over the Susquehanna about seven miles to settle on 800 acres of land taken up by Maryland, on which eight Dutch families were settled, whom the Marylanders would dispossess if they did not sell their interest and be gone. And that Maryland would give arms to all such members of the Church of England as would settle the said land to defend themselves against the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. That the land would cost the survey only, and Munday was to have a gratuity. Jeremiah Starr deposed that Thomas Thompson told him that Jacob Henderson, Commissary of Maryland, had by letter recommended him to Thomas Cressap, to be shown land on the west side of the Susquehanna, and Thomas Thompson, John Starr and William Downer went and were shown the land which was settled by Dutch people, and Thompson chose for himself a certain piece whereon was a settlement and a corn-mill, and that John Starr told him that he went with Cressap to the Governor of Maryland, who granted him and his friends the land, and if they would be true subjects to Lord Baltimore, he would defend them, and patent the land at four shillings an acre, they paying only survey fees. Henry Munday proposed a way of gaining the lands, and it was resolved that the militia of the government should be ready about the end of the month to take and give the possession to Munday and his friends. William Miller deposed that Jacob Henderson and Benjamin Tasker were at his house and advised him where persons should settle on land west of the Susquehanna which was settled by the Dutch, and invited persons in Chester County to come and live in Maryland.*

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* IV Col. Rec., pp. 100-103.

* IV Col. Rec., 104.

On the 29th of November, 1736, a letter was addressed to the magistrates of Chester County, in behalf of the Council:

"The seasonable discovery of the late wicked design, which from the encouragement of our unkind neighbors of Maryland was set on foot and upon the point of being carried into execution, for ousting by force of arms those Dutch families settled on the west side of Susquehanna within the unquestionable bounds of this province, and the apprehending of some of the persons who were principally concerned in promoting within your county the association for this purpose, having for the present, we hope, defeated the evil intentions of those who by such practices would have introduced the utmost confusion and disorder among his Majesty's subjects of this government, we have had it under consideration in what manner those disturbers of the public peace ought to be proceeded against." Thereupon the magistrates of Chester County were directed by the Council to call before them as many of the associators as they could, and to take their examinations apart, and such as were disposed to live for the future in due obedience to this government, might, on submission, and on being bound by recognizance, be discharged without prosecution.*

THE ARREST OF CRESSAP.

On the 25th of September, 1736, the Justices of the Supreme Court issued their warrant to the Sheriff of the county of Lancaster for the apprehension of Thomas Cressap, for the murder of Knowles Daunt, and divers other high crimes and misdemeanors, and under safe conduct convey the said Thomas before them, to be dealt with according to law.†

At a meeting of the Council, held on the 27th of November, 1736, the President laid before the Board a letter from Lancaster County, brought by messengers, who gave an account, that in pursuance of the warrant issued by the provincial Judges for apprehending Thomas Cressap, he had been taken with four others who abetted him in resisting the Sheriff. One of them was committed to the gaol of Lancaster County for a crime charged against him there, and Cressap and the three others were brought to Philadelphia. The letter stated that the magistrates, upon considering the danger wherewith those parts of that county lying on the west of Susquehanna near to Thomas Cressap's settlement were threatened, if he should be joined by those who had lately entered into a combination for dispossessing the Dutch settled there, and having likewise understood that he had applied to Col. Rigby, a Justice of Maryland, for more arms and ammunition, they judged it absolutely necessary to apprehend Cressap. The Sheriff of Lancaster had called to his assistance twenty-four persons, and had gone over the river on Tuesday night, the 23d of November, in order to have Cressap taken by surprise early the next morning. But Cressap, with six men, secured himself in his house, and stood on his defense. He fired on the Sheriff and his company. The Sheriff set fire to his house, and Cressap, still refusing to surrender, at length rushed out, and after some firing, in which one of his own men was killed, he was apprehended. The magistrates reported "that nothing but absolute necessity and the preservation of so many innocent families, whose ruin seemed to be determined on, could have obliged the people to proceed to such extremities in taking this wicked man; that his behavior has since showed that he will stick at nothing to gratify his resentments, and therefore, unless strict care is taken, it may justly be apprehended that he will attempt either firing the prison or any other desperate action, that he can find means to compass." *

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*I Archives, 500–1.

*IV Col. Rec., 112.

†I Archives, 489.

[NOTE. George Aston, of the county of Chester, in the province of Pennsylvania, saddler, aged about fifty years, being one of the people called Quakers, upon his solemn affirmation, according to law, did declare and affirm that, upon some conversation happening between Thomas Cressap, Robert Buchanan, and this affirmant on the road, in sight of the city of Philadelphia, upon bringing the said Cressap down from the county of Lancaster, the said Cressap said, "Damn it, Aston, this is one of the prettiest towns in Maryland. I have been a troublesome fellow, but by this last job I have made a present of the two provinces to the King, and that if they found themselves in a better condition by the change, they might thank Cressap for it," or words to that effect.†

PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1736, taken before me, Clem Plumsted, Mayor.

On the representations of the magistrates the Council ordered that Cressap should be put in irons and closely confined in the most secure place, but supplied with what was necessary.‡ It was left to the Judges to proceed against him and the others taken with him agreeably to law. On the 8th of December, 1736, a message was brought from the Assembly, that finding that the government of Maryland had not shown any real disposition on their part to enter into amicable measures for preventing further differences between the two governments, the House had come to a resolution, that an humble address should be prepared and transmitted to the King, praying his royal interposition for putting a stop to these disorders. The petition of the President and Council, and of the General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, together with sundry affidavits about the apprehending of Cressap and the Association for dispossessing the Dutch on Susquehanna, were transmitted to the King, after the meeting of the Council on the 11th of December, 1736.§

MISSION OF MESSRS. JENNINGS AND DULANEY.

At a meeting of the Council held at Philadelphia on the 6th of December, 1736, Mr. Bordley, a gentleman of Maryland, attending without with a message for the President and Council, was called on and acquainted the President that he was sent by Mr. Jennings and Mr. Dulaney, who were just come to town from Annapolis with their compliments to the President and Council, and to acquaint them, that, having received some commands from the Governor of Maryland, they desired to know when they might have an opportunity of waiting on the President and Council.* Messrs. Jennings and Dulaney, on the next day, attending, delivered an open letter from the Governor of Maryland. This mission was occasioned by the burning of Cressap's house, and his arrest with other parties, on the 24th of November, as the letter of Gov. Ogle alleged, in Baltimore County. Mr. Jennings was the Secretary and Mr. Dulaney was the Commissary and Attorney-General of Maryland. The letter represented the transaction as cruel and barbarous, and requested the assistance of the government of Pennsylvania to bring the actors to punishment. A paper was drawn up by them and delivered to the Council to the same effect, and demanding that Cressap should be released. The answer to Messrs. Jennings and Dulaney stated that the government of Pennsylvania never acknowledged the place of Cressap's settlement to be in Maryland, and recited the attempts to oust the Germans; that Cressap was arrested on a charge of murder, and that unless the government of Maryland thought fit to enter into some effectual specific measures with them, it be represented to his Majesty to interpose his royal authority. To this Messrs. Jennings and Dulaney replied that the right and title of Mr. Cressap was founded on a grant from Lord Baltimore many years before the agreement; that the agreement was never carried into execution and the validity of it was under the consideration of the High Court of Chancery. They discuss the act of the Germans in disowning the jurisdiction of the Lord Baltimore, and alleged that Cressap acted in self-defense, and that to two gentlemen sent from hence offers were made which were rejected.

In consideration of the paper of Messrs. Jennings and Dulaney, which referred to former pacific overtures on the part of Maryland, the Council recurred to the transactions at Annapolis with Messrs. Hamilton and Georges in May, 1734, by which it appeared that, though the Governor of Maryland often used the expression of pacific measures, what was proposed was dilatory and impracticable, and the proposal of this government of agreeing on some limits, to which, for the preservation of peace, jurisdiction should extend with a salvo to the right of either proprietor, till the dispute between them should be fully ended, was evaded and declined. The answer to the deputies was based on this view, December 14, 1736: "If your Governor will agree upon some certain boundaries to limit the jurisdiction to the respective provinces, without prejudice to the right of either proprietor, until the whole dispute shall be ended, or upon any other reasonable measures by which his Majesty's subjects may enjoy peace and no longer be harassed in their persons and possessions, we shall cheerfully come into any methods that can be proposed, consistent with the laws and common justice." It was also said "that the Germans, who yearly arrive here in great numbers, wholly ignorant of the English language and constitution, were obliged, on account of our too near northern neighbors, the French, whose language many of them understand, not only to swear allegiance to our Sovereign but as a further tie upon them promised fidelity to our proprietors and this government, a practice only used with them and no others." There resulted a very voluminous correspondence, but there is in it merely a recapitulation of mutual claims and complaints. Messrs. Jennings and Dulaney informed the President, on the 16th of December, that they were just setting out on their return and delivered a paper to him, in which, in reference to the preceding claims, they say: "You are pleased to mention that this government obliged the Germans only to enter into an engagement of fidelity to your proprietors; we apprehend the allegiance they swear to our Sovereign cannot need the force of an engagement to your proprietors to prevent their desertion to the French, and therefore we are at a loss to comprehend why the Germans are distinguished from all other nations by the remarkable distrust your government has of their fidelity." The Maryland Commissioners had also charged President Logan with having promised that Cressap's accomplices should be bailed, and then not performing it. The Council, in considering the last paper delivered to the President by Messrs. Jennings and Dulaney, were some of them of the opinion that the unmannerly and malicious reflections in it should receive a proper answer, but the next day, December 21, they concluded that what ought to be said should be represented to the Governor of Maryland. In regard to the question of bail, it appeared that it had been referred to the Judges, who held them not bailable.* The reply of the Council to the letter of Gov. Ogle, crediting the mission of Messrs. Jennings and Dulaney, after referring to the papers, proposed a joinder in effectual measures to preserve the peace until the royal pleasure could be known. In the meantime, on December 11, 1736, by the concurring action of the Assembly, a petition was drawn in the name of the President and Council and the General Assembly to the King.

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*IV Col. Rec., 109.

†I Archives, 510.

‡Ibid, 111.

§Ibid, 125.

*IV Col. Rec., 115.

On the 1st of March, 1737, there came a letter from the Governor of Maryland, dated 24th of December, 1736, requesting the Governor of Pennsylvania to state precisely what were the concessions they were willing to come into. This letter was not received for ten weeks after its date. The Postmaster, on being examined, said "that the letter had been received last night, and that three mails had come from Annapolis since Christmas." The Council were of the opinion that whatever reason the Governor had for antedating his letter or keeping it back, as he declined making any proposals, it was proper on this call from Maryland to make proposals of peace.* A letter was, therefore, written to Gov. Ogle on the 5th of March, 1737, in which reference is made to the committing of hostilities since the date of his letter, and since continued by his new Captain, Higgenbotham, and his crew, reciting the injuries, and proposing that all those in arms should immediately retire as a preliminary.† The fixing of certain limits was proposed for the purposes of jurisdiction, and no new settlements were to be suffered, save by the same families that were then in possession on the lands they held or claimed before, and no person whatever in or near those parts should on either side be molested on any cause or pretense arising from their disputes or the proprietary claims. On the 11th of March, 1737, Gov. Ogle wrote that "the point is, which of the two governments is in the wrong by refusing to come into reasonable measures, to prevent disorders on the border. That the proposal to Hamilton and Georges was, that the application be made to the King to fix the boundaries and new settlements be prevented. You seem willing not to oppose; 'but that all those who first took up their lands under this province may be allowed to acknowledge this government, only those coming into your province to inhabit it, and going over Susquehanna to seek for settlements, were either forced or decoyed by Thomas Cressap, or others, to submit to this government, ought certainly to be left to those to which they first belonged' . . . . I am persuaded you did not intend to include within that exception the Germans, who settled under this government on Susquehanna, and who, by a most extraordinary method, pretended to become Pennsylvanians."* He proposed to meet Mr. Logan anywhere half way between Annapolis and Philadelphia. In reply to this a letter was written to Gov. Ogle, March 22, 1737, by President Logan, under the advice of the Council, showing the impracticability of his proposal. Those inhabitants who at first entered on their possessions under Maryland, should, till the boundaries were settled, be allowed to acknowledge that government. And all such as entered on their possessions under this government, should, in the same manner, be allowed to acknowledge it. And all the inhabitants subject to the late dispute, should be exempt from taxes. Taxes to be assessed and account kept of them, and no further settlements be made in those parts.† To this letter, Gov. Ogle responded on the 29th of March, 1737: "You say you will now, in full terms, express your meaning, which is, that those inhabitants who at first entered on their possessions under the government of Maryland, should, till such time as the boundaries should be settled, or till we shall receive orders and directions from a superior authority for establishing peace, be allowed to acknowledge this government; and all such others as entered on their possessions under your government, should, in the same manner, be allowed to acknowledge it. In answer to which I can truly say, that I always thought this just and reasonable, that all my endeavors and proposals tended to nothing else but to get your government to come into this very agreement, which, if you had done, I am covinced it would effectually have prevented all the mischief that has happened since that ineffectual conference we had with Messrs. Hamilton and Georges . . . . But, besides that, such an agreement as this for the public good can never be too plainly and clearly expressed, or disputes about it too carefully avoided; let us consider the persons you propose to be excepted, and the reason for so doing.

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*IV Col. Rec., 146.

*IV Col. Rec., 158

†Ibid, 164.

"The persons are those who have been the subject of the late contentions and disputes begun some time in August last, and the only reason that I can conceive for it must be that these same persons, not liking our 40% poll and other taxes, took it into their heads to renounce all obedience to this government in a formal manner by a paper under their hands. If they had not made this revolt, as they themselves call it, I presume their being excepted more than others would not have been mentioned; so that this being the only reason, the best way for you to judge of the goodness of it will be to turn the tables, and suppose the same case should happen to yourselves. Suppose a number of your inhabitants, touched with a tender regard for the Church of England and the support of its ministers, should all of a sudden renounce your government in the same formal manner that these people did ours for contrary reasons, pray what would your government do in such a case? Would you think such a renunciation of any validity, or would you proceed against them according to the laws of your province? Whatever you would think reasonable for yourselves to do in that case, we only desire you to grant us the same indulgence. To do as one would be done by is a maxim so very just and reasonable that it is to be presumed that nobody can dispute it. And this is all we desire of you in the case before us."*

Reference was made in the letter of President Logan to the committing of hostilities by Higginbotham and his crew, pending the negotiations and correspondence between the provinces, but to these Gov. Ogle made no response. The letters of Samuel Blunston to the Provincial Council contain a full statement of these transactions, and, therefore, must be cited in order to obtain a full understanding of the trials of the German settlers here.

Charles Higginbotham, one of the ringleaders in the ejectment plot above related, having escaped, became more formidable than his predecessor, Cressap, in acts of violence. He was appointed by Gov. Ogle, a Justice of the Peace and a Captain of Militia. At the head of about twenty men he came up to the settlements of the Germans, and it appears by the letters of Samuel Blunston in December and January, 1737, "being daily strengthened by runaway servants and others of desperate circumstances, they threatened to attack some of the Dutch people seated there," and many outrages were committed and forcible arrests made, and they plainly intended to oust every person who refused to acknowledge the authority of Maryland. They broke open the Germans' doors with axes and carried persons, off. On account of these outrages the wives and children of the Germans taken and several other families, went over the Susquehanna for refuge, and according to Mr. Blunston, all the settlements on the west side would be speedily deserted unless a sufficient force would be set on foot to protect them and to apprehend Higginbotham and his party. So grievous were the complaints of injury that he asked the advice of the Council on the 9th of January, 1737, whether it would be more eligible to order the removal of all those who were seated under Pennsylvania on the west side of the Susquehanna, than to use further endeavors for their defense, since it was apparent these could not be effectual without coming to blows, and bloodshed in all probability would ensue. The Council, considering the distresses and hardships to which the Germans, by the cruelty of the Governor of Maryland, were at that severe season exposed, were of opinion that it was not consistent either with the honor or safety of this province to remove those of its inhabitants who were seated within its unquestionable bounds, since such an act might be construed a cession of those parts to Maryland, who would not fail thereupon to take possession of them; and in all probability, from such an encouragement, would endeavor at further encroachments in pursuance to their late exorbitant claims. On the contrary, it became the government, in support of its authority and in the just defense of his Majesty's peaceable subjects in it, to raise and support a force sufficient to oppose those violators of the peace and of his people's rights, and to seize and secure them that they may be brought to justice, the conducting of which force ought to be in the sheriff of the county and his officers. And on the 20th of January it was ordered that the Sheriff of Lancaster be called upon to raise a sufficient number of men of his county to be disposed in such places on the west side of the Susquehanna, under proper officers to be by him deputed, as may prevent further disorders, and that the Sheriff with his officers and assistants exert their utmost endeavors for preserving the peace, protecting the inhabitants, and use all legal means in their power for apprehending Higginbotham and his associates, and all others who have been or hereafter shall be guilty of committing any acts of violence within the said county."* It was repeatedly pressed in advices from Lancaster "that some gentlemen of credit and authority should be sent up into that county, by whose encouragement and countenance a greater furtherance might be given to such measures as should be found necessary to be concerted for the preservation of his Majesty's peace and the protection of the inhabitants from those outrages to which they have of late been exposed." On the 25th of January, 1737, two members of the Council, Messrs. Laurence and Assheton, were prevailed upon to take that trouble. It was recommended to them "to use their best endeavors and give such orders as they should judge most conducive for carrying those measures into execution."

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*IV Col. Rec., 170.

†Ibid, 181.

* IV Col. Rec., 186.

Mr. Laurence and Mr. Assheton, on their return from Lancaster, on the 8th of February, reported that they met the Justices and Sheriff of that county, and that fifteen men had been got together to observe the motions of Higginbotham and his party, and to prevent their further attempts on the inhabitants. That he had gone toward Annapolis with his prisoners, and the others kept themselves shut up in their guard house or fortress. That their whole force consisted of about twenty-five men. The number of men to assist the Sheriff had been increased to twenty-eight, and Solomon Jennings was made deputy, and he and his men were so stationed as to be able to prevent any further violences. They said the country had conceived such a resentment that many had offered their services to march directly to their fortress and take them.*

At a meeting of the Council on the 1st of March, 1737, a letter from Samuel Blunston set forth that Higginbotham's garrison was then about the number of thirty. That Higginbotham had offered to purchase some of the Dutch people's improvements, by order, as he gave out, of the Governor of Maryland, and that he had also told some of them, if they would stand neuter and not hold by either government, they should remain unmolested. That many having been obliged to leave their houses, it was not without the utmost difficulty their families had been able to subsist themselves that winter, and if on the approaching season, they should be prevented by a continuance of such violences from putting in a spring crop, they must either perish, remove, or submit to Maryland. That provisions were extremely scarce, and the keeping of the Sheriff's assistants together on the west side of the Susquehanna very expensive. They had few or no opportunities of falling in with Higginbotham's gang, who for the most part kept within their guard house, where the Sheriff would not consent that they should be attacked. By a letter a few days before to Thomas Penn, it appeared Higginbotham's party broke into the house of Joshua Minshall early in the morning of the 12th of February, surprised him in bed, and carried him off prisoner. They were pursued by some of the Sheriff of Lancaster's people, who had no notice of this action till some hours after it had happened, but the gang had got to their guard house before they could be overtaken, and there it was not thought proper to attack them.* On the 17th of March, 1737, some of the people from the garrison went to the house of Martin Shultz and took by force a cask of eighty gallons of rum and two of his horses and conveyed them to their place.† A letter written about this time by Mr. Blunston gives a graphic picture of the unfortunate state of affairs in this portion of the province.‡ He says: "We had given repeated orders to the Dutch to keep together and stand on their defense." He then relates the incidents of six men getting a grave ready for a child. Higginbotham and his company came upon them, and seized and carried them through the woods, and it was said that they were to be conveyed to Annapolis. The persons taken were Michael Tanner, Conrade Strickler, Henry Bacon, Jacob Welshans, Charles Jones and Joseph Evans. He says: "This unhappy accident has so terrified the rest that they have all left their homes and are come over the river, so that there is none left on that side but women and children, except Joshua Minshall and John Wright, Jr.; at the house of the latter they keep garrison, expecting every day and night to be attacked. This is the present state of affairs over the river, to which, if we add that the ice is in continual danger of breaking, so as to render the river impassable for some weeks, make things look with but an indifferent prospect. Before this happened, if the sheriff had gone over, he might have had thirty or forty Dutch to assist him, but now he has none but what he takes with him if he can go over."

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* IV Col. Rec., 150-1.

*IV Col. Rec., 153.

At a meeting of the Council on the 4th of April, 1737, the President acquainted the Board that several of the Germans who had suffered outrages from the Maryland gang from the west of Susquehanna had come hither to represent their great distress. Higginbotham and those under his command had continued to carry on their violences, and would neither suffer the people themselves, their children, nor those hired to plow the grounds, to raise corn for the sustenance of their families. They took away the horses employed in this necessary work, and said the Governor of Maryland ordered it. They carried off several young lads from plowing, and detained them in their garrison to give security to work no more or be sent to gaol. Some of the people carried to Annapolis, let out on bail, were told if they did not work for others they forfeited their recognizance. Notice was given to the women that three days would be allowed them to carry their goods out of their houses, otherwise they would be turned out. The number of the rioters had increased, and infested the neighborhood in small detachments. Their insolence and cruelties were so great that the inhabitants were reduced to deplorable circumstances, it being evident that notwithstanding the negotiations of peace now on foot between the two provinces, Higginbotham and those with him were resolved to distress the poor people to such a degree as to oblige them to quit their places that others may enter upon them according to the promise and expectations given them by the Governor of Maryland. The number of those whom the Sheriff of Lancaster had kept on the west side of the Susquehanna for a restraint on Higginbotham's gang had lessened, and had not been of the service that was expected. The Council observed that as both governments were then treating on measures for establishing peace, and the Governor of Maryland continuing in his several late letters, to make ample professions of his sincere inclination to that end, it could scarcely be supposed, without highly reflecting on that gentleman's honor and candor, that those late violences were carried on by his authority or with his knowledge. His letter was again read, and the essential parts of it, particularly that where he seems to insist that the Germans, without any proviso or stipulation for them, should be left to his government to be taxed or dealt with as they should think proper, being largely spoken to, the President was desired to prepare a draught of an answer to Mr. Ogle.* This answer of Mr. Logan recapitulated the correspondence on the subject, and made the proposal that a preliminary, namely, the appointment of persons to adjust the matter, be at once put in execution, and that Commissioners meet on the spot, and determine by the strictest and most just inquiry, who of those inhabitants entered on their possessions under the one or under the other government. It noted the fact that he had made no answer to the complaints about Higginbotham, and that since the receipt of his last letter accounts had been received of shocking barbarities committed upon that unhappy people. Upon considering what was represented by Mr. Blunston, the Council were of the opinion that the people ought by all means to maintain possession of their houses and plantations. That a proper number of people should be lodged in the house late of John Hendricks to defend it against any attack, and the Sheriff be called upon to give all legal assistance. On the 8th of April, 1737, as to those Germans who had come there to pray advice in their present distress, the Council were of opinion that as they came first into this province to settle, they were highly to blame in going over to the other side of the Susquehanna, and there, in contempt of this government, taking up land under Maryland and acknowledging themselves subjects or tenants under it; that some of them had not only enlisted under Cressap, but had assisted him on all occasions when called on, and particularly that the party who took Mr. Buchanan, the late Sheriff of Lancaster, was mostly made of their people; that when they thought of returning to their obedience under this government, if Gov. Ogle's word is to be taken for it, who expressly charges them with it, and as for encouraging them in it, their only inducement was their hopes of living more easily under us, in being freed from the forty per cent, poll and other Maryland taxes. That instead of defending themselves against the force which had been sent to apprehend them, they had thrown that charge wholly upon this government, who had been put to great expense on that account. That if the Marylanders should proceed to turn them off their plantations, as there is now no possibility of opposing but by open war and bloodshed, their families must be sure no otherwise to give way to it than as they are forced, and if that should prove the case, as it is hoped it will not, care will be taken to order other places for their settlement, on their paying a reasonable consideration for the same, and that we must wait for a suitable redress from the wisdom and justice of our Gracious Sovereign, whose orders for putting an end to all these disturbances have been long since humbly applied for, and may now in a short time be expected.*

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* IV Col. Rec., 156.

† Archives, 534, Affidavit.

‡ I Archives, 316. This letter is erroneously placed as of the date of 1732.—IV Col. Rec., 149.

* IV Col. Rec., 189.

On the 15th of April, 1737, a letter from Gov. Ogle retaliates as to violences, by charges of cruelty to Cressap and others: "I shall put into immediate execution everything that lies in my power to prevent the renewing of your hostilities. I shall leave wholly to yourselves, such as first settled under your government, and shall only look upon such to be Marylanders at present, as settled and held under this government."†

Throughout this curious and voluminous discussion, there was, on either side, a plain determination to maintain the German element of the contention as peculiarly subject to their own control. Pennsylvania was willing to have an investigation into the settlements of each individual, believing that the exceptions were as to an original settlement under any other title. Maryland, on the other hand, would persist on claiming the whole body of the revolted Germans as their tenants and subject to taxation as such. Consequently the reply to the letter of Gov. Ogle, of the 15th of April, proposed the appointment of a commissioner by each province to ascertain who of the settlers "first entered on their lands under the one, and who under the other government," when the commotions began, before August, 1736.

MISSION OF MESSRS. PRESTON AND KINSEY.

On the 29th of April, 1737, the Council considered it advisable to send to Annapolis two persons, who should, in a personal conference with the Governor, press him to an explicit and determined answer to the proposals that accompanied the concession made on the part of this province and accepted by him. Two members, Mr. Preston and Mr. Kinsey, were appointed for the occasion. Another letter was prepared and sent to Gov. Ogle. It was proposed that the levying of taxes be deferred and that the forces on either side be withdrawn and that commissioners be appointed. The House of Representatives was called together and a message delivered to them from the President and Council, that notwithstanding all legal means in their power, and those at a very considerable expense, had been used to put a stop to the violences on the west side of the Susquehanna, yet there was a continued series of those abuses. The House hoped that it would not be long before the King's pleasure would be known, and that they should always be ready to do what is necessary for supporting the government, while the measures taken are consistent with the peaceable principles of the people they represented.

A letter of instructions was prepared for Samuel Preston and John Kinsey, Esqs., the commissioners. A recapitulation of the matters in controversy is unnecessary. According to the report made by Mr. Preston on their return, they were received civilly and dined with the Governor, and had a personal conference with him. They were called before the Council and had reduced their offer to writing. After correspondence between them, articles were acceded to by both governments.

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*IV Col. Rec., 195.

†Ibid. 196.

Objection was made to the appointment of commissioners. It was contended, on the part of Pennsylvania, that this was necessary to determine who settled under each government, but on the part of Maryland that it might be determined by them and Messrs. Preston and Kinsey, as by commissioners. The former also contended that it was necessary to examine those who were settled and others. In the personal conference touching the manner of determining who settled on the lands in dispute under each government, Gov. Ogle told them that he thought it would be easy to distinguish them by name in the articles. He said an answer to two or three plain questions would determine it, as to whose they took the land to be at the time of their first entry? To whom had they paid their taxes? He further said that the Germans entered on the land on which they are under them, but were prevailed upon by threats and persuasions of some of the magistrates of Lancaster to renounce their government. "He was answered, that matter was very differently represented to us; that one of us had an opportunity since our coming there of enquiring of one of those Germans, who declared that on their first entry on the lands in question, they looked upon them as belonging to the proprietors of Pennsylvania, but that Cressap, pretending an authority from the government of Maryland, threatened to dispossess them unless they would suffer their plantations to be surveyed by him as belonging to Maryland. That being strangers, who had the right to avoid being dispossessed, they permitted him to make surveys, expecting a confirmation of their possessions from the government of Maryland. And we understood that they, having been disappointed in this respect by the government of Maryland, and their having afterward been fully assured the lands belonged to our proprietors, occasioned their voluntary application to our magistrates for protection from our government, and that they were not induced thereto by any threats or persuasions whatsoever." Messrs. Preston and Kinsey proposed that if there was difficulty as to the appointment of commissioners they might agree upon other articles. This Gov. Ogle declined, urging that it was necessary first to distinguish the persons who settled under each government. They were called no more to confer with the Maryland Council. They dined with Benjamin Tasker, one of the Council and Lord Baltimore's agent, and on their return to their lodging, found a paper for them, and being informed the Governor was gone out of town, the Council separated, and they left Annapolis.*

As in the former treaties, so in this, the Governor of Maryland insisted that the failure of the negotiations was owing to the want of power or information in the commissioners, and that when his just offers would be communicated to the Government of Pennsylvania, it would give proper powers and instructions for perfecting the same.

THE BOUNDARY LINE.

THE line which was provided for in the agreement of 1732, was not run on account of the objections of Lord Baltimore, and the consequent suit in equity. The active and acrimonious correspondence between the Governors of the two provinces went on, as we have seen, and overtures for fixing a boundary were made by Pennsylvania, without effect. Gov. Gordon and President Logan, by advice of the Council, proposed to have a provisional line run, but it was rejected by the Maryland authorities. There were mutual appeals to the King. The matter was referred to the Lords of Committee of Council on Plantation Affairs, and before them the proprietors and their counsel came to an agreement that the peace and tranquility of the province might be preserved until such time as the boundaries could be finally settled. This agreement was approved by the King, and His Majesty was pleased to order that the respective proprietors do cause the said agreement to be carried into execution.

THE ROYAL ORDER.

At the court at Kensington, on the 25th day of May, 1738.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Archbishop of Canterbury,
Lord President,
Lord Steward
Lord Chamberlain,
Duke of Bolton,
Duke of Devonshire,
Duke of Newcastle,

Earl of Scarborough,
Earl of Grantham,
Earl of Cholmondeley,

Earl of Selkirk,
Earl of Islay,
Earl FitzWalter,
Viscount Lonsdale,
Viscount Torrington,
Lord Harrington,
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Sir Charles Wills,
Henry Pelham, Esq.,
Sir Charles Wager.

Upon reading at the Board a report from the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, Dated the 4th of this Instant in the words following, Viz.:

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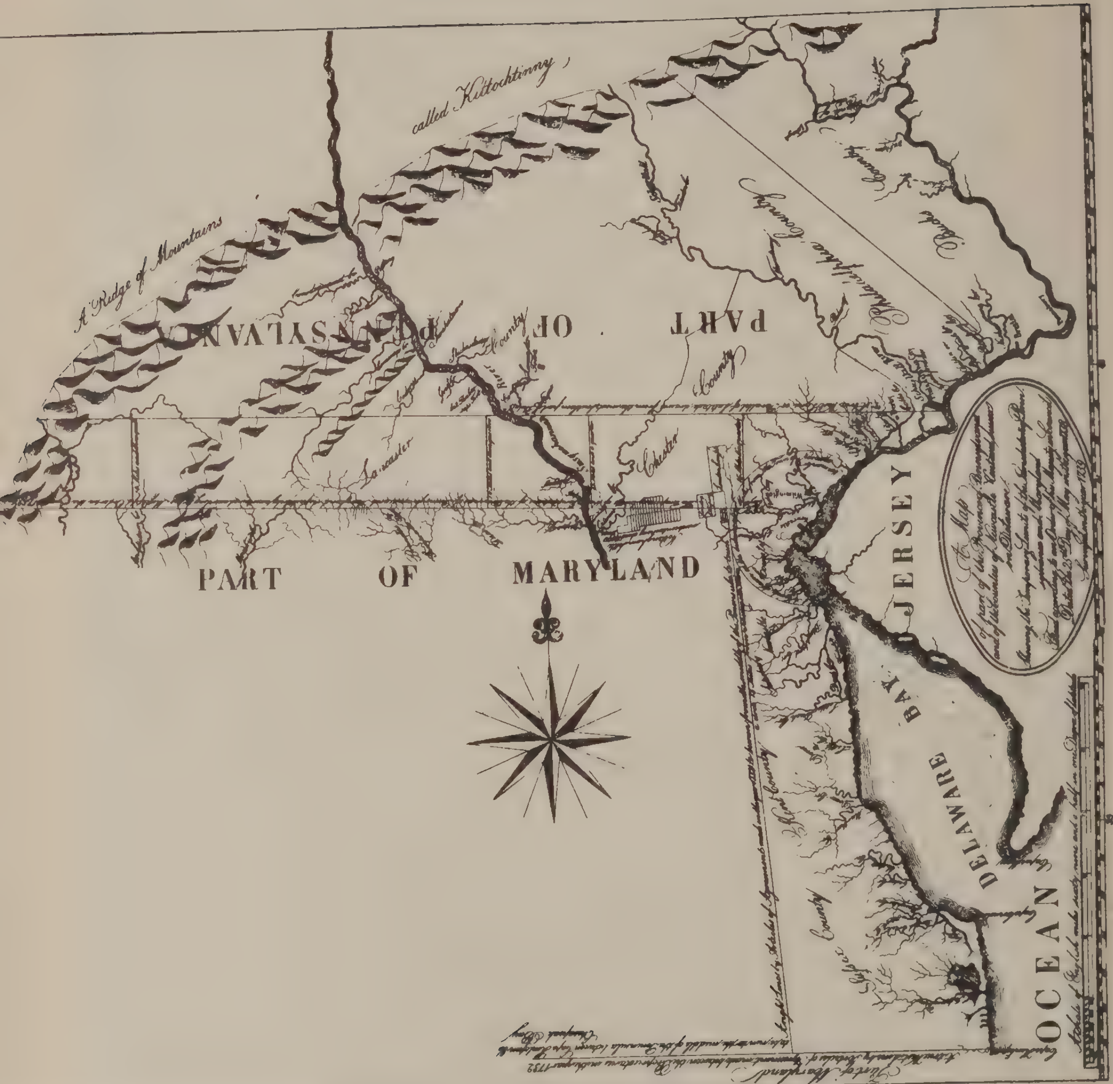
*IV Col. Rec., 210, 223.

Your Majesty having been pleased by your orders in Council of the 17th of March, 1736, 1737, and the 21st of July, 1737, to refer unto this Committee several petitions from the President, Council and General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, and likewise from the Governor and Council, and the commissary and clergy of the Province of Maryland, which petitions represent (among other things) that great Disorders and Outrages have been committed upon the Borders of the said respective Provinces, and humbly Praying your Majesty's most Gracious Interposition and commands, for the preservation of the Peace, on the said Borders until the Boundaries of the said Province shall be finally settled and adjusted. The Lords of the Committee of Council did, on the 29th of the said Month of July, take the matter of the said complaints into their consideration, And, therefore, Reported to your Majesty what they thought most advisable for your Majesty to Do, in Order to Prevent the further Continuance of the said Disorders and to preserve Peace and Tranquility on the said Borders, until the Boundaries should be finally settled. And Your Majesty having approved of what was Proposed by the said Report was Pleased, by your order in Council of the 8th of August, 1737, to direct as follows, Viz.: "That the governors of the respective provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, for the time being, Do not, upon pain of incurring His Majesty's Highest Displeasure, permit or suffer any tumults, riots, or other Outrageous Disorders to be committed on the Borders of their respective provinces. But that they do immediately put a stop thereto, and use their utmost endeavours to preserve Peace and Good Order amongst all His Majesty's subjects under their Government inhabiting the said borders. And as a means to preserve peace and Tranquility on the said Borders, His Majesty doth hereby enjoin the said Governors that they do not make Grants of any part of the Lands in Contest between the Proprietors respectively, nor any part of the Three Lower Counties commonly called Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, nor permit any Person to settle there, or even to attempt to make a settlement thereon, till His Majesty's Pleasure shall be further signified. And His Majesty is further pleased to Direct that this Order, together with Duplicates thereof, be delivered to the proprietors of the said Provinces, who are hereby required to transmit the same forthwith to the governors of the said respective Provinces accordingly. That since the issuing of the said order Your Majesty hath been pleased to refer unto this Committee an address of the Deputy Governor, and of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly of the Province of Maryland, relating to a Continuance of the said Disorders, and also two Petitions, the one in the name of John, Thomas and Richard Penn, Esqrs., Proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania, Praying Your Majesty's further pleasure may be signified relating to your Majesty's afore recited Order in Council of the 18th of August, 1737, and the other in the name of the Agent of the said Province of Pennsylvania, Complaining of fresh Disorders committed by the Inhabitants of Maryland against those of Pennsylvania, Wherefore the Lords of the Committee did, on the 23rd of February last, proceed to take all the papers relating to the complaints made by each of the said Provinces into their consideration and were attended by Counsel on both sides, and likewise by the Proprietors of the said Provinces, And the Counsel desiring that some reasonable time might be allowed the Proprietors to confer together, in Order to come to some Agreement amongst themselves, that so the Peace and Tranquility of both Provinces may be preserved until such time as the Boundarys can be finally settled. The Lords of the Committee thought proper to comply with such, their request. And being again this day Attended by all Partys, the counsel acquainted the Committee that the proprietors of each Province had accordingly met and agreed to the following propositions, viz.: "1st that so much of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 18th of August, 1737, as Orders the Governors of the respective Provinces of Maryland & Pennsylvania for the time being, do not, upon pain of incurring His Majesty's Highest Displeasure, Permit or Suffer any Tumult, Riots or any other Outrageous Disorders to be committed on the Borders of their respective Provinces, but that they do immediately put a stop thereto, and use their utmost endeavors to preserve Peace and Good Order among all his Majesty's Subjects under their Government, Inhabiting the said Borders, Do stand in force and be Observed. 2nd, That there being no riots that appear to have been committed within the Three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Deleware, It is therefore not thought necessary to continue the latter part of the said Order in Council, as to the said three lower Counties, but that the same former Order in Council, so far as relates to the said three Lower Counties, be discharged without prejudice to either of the Proprietors, as if the same had never been made.

3d, That all other lands in contest between the said proprietors now possessed by or under either of them shall remain in the possession as they now are (although beyond the temporary limits hereafter mentioned); and also the jurisdiction of the respective proprietors shall continue over such lands until the boundarys shall be finally settled; and that the tenants of either side shall not attorn to the other, nor shall either of the proprietors or their officers receive or accept of attornments from the tenants of the other proprietors.

4th, That, as to all vacant lands in contest between the proprietors, not lying within the three lower counties and not now possessed by or under either of them, on the east side of the River Susquehanna, down so far as fifteen miles and one quarter quarter of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the City of Philadelphia, and on the west side of the said River Susquehanna, down so far south as fourteen miles and three-quarters south of the latitude of the most southern part of the City of 'Philadelphia, the temporary jurisdiction over the same is agreed to be exercised by the proprietors of Pennsylvania, and their Governor, courts and officers, and as to all such vacant lands in contest between the proprietors and not now possessed by or under either of them on both sides of the said River Susquehanna, south of the respective southern limits in this paragraph before mentioned, the temporary jurisdiction over the same is agreed to be exercised by the proprietor of Maryland, his governor, courts and officers, without prejudice to either proprietor, and until the boundarys shall be finally settled. 5th, That the respective proprietors shall be at free liberty to grant out, on the common and usual terms all or any vacant lands within the said Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland in contest between the said proprietors (that is to say within their own respective sides of the said several limits mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph). For the which lands and the profits of the same also each proprietor shall accoont to the other, who may be adjudged to be the proprietor thereof, upon the final determination of the boundarys between the two provinces. 6th, That all prisoners on both sides on account of being concerned in any riots or disturbances relating to the bounds, or for any act or thing done thereat, or for any other act touching the rights of either said provinces in relation to their bounds, be forthwith released and discharged on entering into their own respective recognizance in a reasonable sum to appear and submit to tryal when


A Ridge of Mountains
called Kittochtinny,
PART OF PENNSYLVANIA
Lancaster County
Chester County
Philadelphia County
Bucks County
PART OF MARYLAND
JERSEY
DELAWARE BAY
OCEAN
Kent County
Sussex County
A Map
Part of Maryland

called upon by further order from His Majesty. 7th. That this be declared to be a provisional and temporary order to continue until the boundarys shall be finally settled, and be declared to be without prejudice to either party. 8th. That His Majesty be most humbly moved to discharge so much of the order of the 18th of August, 1737, as varys from the agreement, and that the several other petitions of complaint now depending before His Majesty in council, relating to any disturbances, may be withdrawn by the respective petitioners.

To which propositions the proprietors of each province signified their consent before the committee, and declared their readiness to carry the same into execution, if your Majesty shall be pleased to approve thereof; and the committee, considering that the agreement may be a proper expedient for restoring peace and tranquility between the said provinces, and for preventing any of the like disturbances for the future, do therefore agree humbly to lay the same before your Majesty for your royal approbation.

His Majesty this day took the said report into consideration, and in order to preserve peace & tranquility between the said provinces, and to prevent any like disturbances for the future, is pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve of the said agreement entered into between the proprietors of the said respective provinces; and His Majesty is hereby pleased to order that the proprietors of the said respective provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania do cause the said agreement to be carried into execution; whereof the said proprietors, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly,

J. A. VERNON.

This Royal Order, as will be seen, provided that as to all vacant lands in contest between the proprietors . . . . "not now possessed by, or under, either of them, on the east side of the River Susquehanna, down so far south as fifteen miles, and one quarter of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, and on the west side of the said River Susquehanna, down so far south as fourteen miles and three quarters of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, the temporary jurisdiction of the same is agreed to be exercised by the proprietors of Pennsylvania, and their Governor, Courts and officers, until the boundaries shall be finally settled." The agreement of 1732 fixed the boundary on the line of latitude fifteen miles south of the southern part of Philadelphia, and provided that titles to lands granted by either, and which were "cleared, occupied and possessed" before the fifteenth of May, 1724 should be protected. The date of these settlements appears to have been fixed by the date of the agreement made in London between the proprietors on the 17th of May, 1724, "that no surveys should be made on either side in the disputed places till the boundaries should be fixed, for which a time was limited." The agreement of 1724, protected only occupiers of land at that time, and since it prohibited all new grants and settlements it was reasonable to expect that the agreement of 1732 would not protect grants and intrusions in violation of it.* And so it was written in the agreement of 1732.† So the matter was viewed by Gov. Gordon in his letter to Gov. Ogle, June 15, 1732, "we have always understood here and so did your immediate predecessor, his Lordship's brother, on our treating on that subject, that the same convention should subsist till the matter was further accommodated, all which, notwithstanding the numerous settlements made by those who forced themselves upon us from Ireland and Germany, has been so punctually observed by our office, that there has not been one survey made, as is affirmed to me, by order of that office, within the limits which it is conceived Maryland either could or would claim."‡ This view was ratified by the royal order. In pursuance of this order of his Majesty in council "provisional and temporary limits" were run between the provinces.

THE TEMPORARY LINE.

On the 5th of December, 1738, Gov. Thomas acquainted the Council that he had received a letter from Gov. Ogle of the 26th of November, informing him that he had appointed Col. Levin Gale and Mr. Samuel Chamberlain to run the line agreed upon, and confirmed by his Majesty's order, as provisional and temporary limits between the two provinces. And that he had appointed Lawrence Growden, Esq., and Mr. Richard Peters, as Commissioners, and Benjamin Eastburn, as surveyor, on the part of Pennsylvania, to join them in running the said line.§

From the report it appears that the Commissioners met on the 5th of December, attended by the Mayor, several Aldermen and some of the principal gentlemen of Philadelphia, when the most southern part of the city was ascertained, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners on both sides, by the declaration of the Mayor and Aldermen, by the original draft of the city, by the situation of the dock, and other natural marks, and by the testimonies of several ancient inhabitants, all concurring that a certain post, then showed the Commissioners, stood in the most southern part of the city. It was unanimously agreed to settle the variation of the compass by fixing a meridian line by an observation to be made when the pole star above the pole and the first star in the tail of the Great Bear under the pole should be in the same vertical circle, or in a perpendicular line, one above the other, and a meridian line was carefully fixed according to that rule and being tried by a theodolite in the possession of Benjamin Eastburn, the variation was found by it to be 5° and 25′. They commenced to run the line with a westerly variation of 5° and 25′ and the line was run to a fence belonging to Israel Pemberton, about two miles from the place of beginning.

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*II, Harris, 367.

†IV Archives, 10.

‡Archives, 331.

§Authenticated copies of the papers relating to this transaction were received from England, accompanied with a handsomely drawn and colored map on parchment. See lithographed copy, reduce to half size of the original.

They met again on the 12th of April, and the surveyors and chain carriers were qualified by oath or affirmation. They tested instruments at the post where they had begun before, and found the theodolite of Mr. Eastburn to have the same direction and its variation no ways changed, and on the next day, the 13th of April, met at Israel Pemberton's fence, and all parties being satisfied, by the marks that were left on that fence and on the trees near it, that that was the place where they left off on the 11th of December, the surveyors proceeded on the line. On the 22d of April, at a distance of thirty-one miles due west from the place of beginning, it was agreed that the line was now run enough to the west for avoiding the large waters of Brandywine and Christiana Creeks, and that the surveyors should begin to set off the south line of fifteen miles and a quarter. Then a dispute arose concerning the manner of measuring the fifteen miles and a quarter. The Commissioners of Maryland insisted that the line should be run on the surface of the earth, without any allowance for the unevenness thereof, and the Commissioners for Pennsylvania insisting that the said line should be an horizontal line, that is to say, that the altitudes of the hills should be taken and a full and just allowance made for them. Both parties refused to run the line in any other manner than what they had proposed. The Commissioners of Maryland declared their resolution to proceed *ex parte*. On the next day being of the opinion that a separation of the Commissioners and the running of two different lines would be attended with all the evil consequences for the prevention whereof, his Majesty granted his royal order, it was at last agreed that the line should be run on the surface, and that an allowance of twenty-five perches should be made for the altitudes of the hills. On the 4th of May, 1739, the surveyors proceeded on the west line to a field in the possession of Robert Patterson, at the distance of about a mile and a half from the river Susquehanna, and on information that there was no place on the western side of that river, but what would give great difficulty to the surveyors in measuring the half mile north, it was judged proper to set it off, and measure it at this place, that there might be no delay to the work on that account, and accordingly the surveyors set off and measured 160 perches due north, and then turned a due west line and proceeded thereon to a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the river. On the next day the surveyors proceeded on the west line and ran the same to the western bank of Susquehanna, to a hickory tree which was ordered to be marked with four notches on each side, and it was unanimously agreed that the west line down so far south as fourteen miles and three-quarters of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, should begin at that hickory tree. On the 6th of May, Mr. Gale informed the Commissioners that he had, since he came to Philadelphia, on this line, received an account of the death of a son, and that by a special messenger, he had just now received a further acconnt that one of his daughters was dangerously ill, and his wife and family in very great distress on that occasion, and proposed an adjournment to a further day, for that he was rendered incapable to give such attention to the proceedings on the temporary line as his duty required, and therefore declared he would proceed thereon no further, and Mr. Chamberlain declared that he apprehended he had no authority to proceed otherwise than in conjunction with Mr. Gale, and likewise declined going further with the line. Whereupon the Commissioners of Pennsylvania said that, as Col. Gale had on Friday, the 27th of April, received the account of his son's death, and as they were then apprehensive it would affect him so much as to render him incapable of proceeding on the line, and might occasion separation of the Commissioners, they had at that time written an account of it to their Governor, requesting his further orders, in case it should prove as they feared, and had received an answer from his Honor, that he had sent them a new commission (in case of a separation of the Commissioners) to proceed *ex parte* to finish the temporary line, for that the peace of the government absolutely depended thereon. They, the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, therefore declared that they could not adjourn, but as they judged it absolutely necessary for the peace of both governments, that the line should be forthwith completed without any delay, and as they had a commission for that purpose, they would proceed *ex parte* and continue the west line, so run as aforesaid to the marked hickory tree, on the western bank of the Susquehanna, and extend it from that tree as far as the peace of the government shall make it necessary.

The minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners of both provinces, while in conjunction, show that on the day before the separation of Mr. Gale and Mr. Chamberlain it was unanimously agreed that the west line down so far south as fourteen miles and three-quarters of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, as mentioned in the King's order of Council to be the temporary limits between the two provinces on the other side of Susquehanna should begin at a certain hickory tree on the western bank of the said river, marked for that purpose by order of the said Commissioners, with four notches on each side. The Pennsylvania Commissioners and the surveyors, making that hickory tree the place of beginning, did on Tuesday, the 8th of May, run a due west line toward the river Potomac, with the very same instrument and variation of 5° and 25′ with which the line on the east side of the Susquehanna, in conjunction with the Maryland Commissioners, was run, and causing trees that fell in or near the line to be marked and blazed in the very same manner as was observed in that line. The surveyors proceeded from day to day, and extended the line to the top of the most western hill of a range of hills called the Kittochtinny Hills distant from the place of beginning about eighty-eight statute miles. And as this hill was one of the boundaries of the lands purchased by the honorable proprietors from the Indians, and no persons were permitted to settle beyond that range of hills, they judged the line to be run far enough to settle the jurisdiction of the two provinces, and to answer all the purposes of their commission, and therefore ordered the surveyors to end there, and several trees to be marked with the initial letters of the names of the honorable proprietaries, as is usual at the close of boundary lines. The Commissioners wrote the 6th of May, 1739, to Governor Thomas, that the Maryland Commissioners, joining with them, ascertained the line to all intents and purposes, and made it impossible for Lord Baltimore ever to controvert it so far as it is run, or to propose any other method of running the remaining part than that which is taken by them. They gained 110 perches at the end of the west line, so that the line at the distance of fourteen miles and three-quarters from Philadelphia, on the other side of the Susquehanna, was but fifty perches more north than the end of the Jersey line. Col. Gale, as Chief Justice, had given them a warrant directed to the Sheriff and Constables of Baltimore County and Prince George's County, to take up any persons that should offer to disturb them, and had promised to send the Governor's special protection to a place at the distance of thirty miles off by a special messenger.*

The point or corner on the western bank of the Susquehanna, to which the surveyors ran on the 5th of May, 1739, described as a hickory tree, and marked with four notches on each side, and from which it was unanimously agreed that the west line down so far south as fourteen miles and three-quarters of a mile south of the latitude of the most southerly part of the city of Philadelphia should begin, is now in the State of Maryland. The Temporary Line at that point having been fixed seventy-two perches more southerly than the present boundary line. This is ascertained from several deeds and surveys,† from which it appears that a tract of land, called the Paw Paw Bottom, extending along the Susquehanna River—449 perches—was surveyed on the 25th of December, 1753, to Alexander McCandless, and for which a patent was granted to him on the 31st of May, 1760, recorded in Philadelphia. This tract of land, after the death of McCandless, was conveyed by his executor, James McCandless, to Thomas Cooper and John Boyd, by deed of the 7th of February, 1767, containing 111 acres of land, situate in Fawn Township. (Peachbottom Township has been since erected.) According to the patent, the tract began at a marked hickory in the Temporary Line on the Susquehanna River, and running from thence by the said line, north eighty-five degrees west, thirty-one perches to a marked hickory corner of land, patented under Maryland, called Cooper's Addition, thence by several courses and distances north to a marked black oak, a corner of land patented under Maryland, called Elisha's Lot, thence by several courses and distances north to a marked walnut tree, and by a tract of land patented under Maryland to John Cooper, called the Deserts of Arabia; thence to two poplars on the Susquehanna River, and down the river by the several courses thereof 499 perches to the place of beginning—the hickory tree on the temporary line. Adjoining this land of McCandless, there was surveyed to Robert Gordon, on the 22d of July, 1771, a tract of land of which Walter Robinson was entitled to part. The draft of this land thus describes the lines: Beginning at a point corner of lands of Alexander McCandless along the Province Line, north eighty-eight degrees, west 133 perches, and on the south along the Temporary Line north eighty-six degrees, west ninety-three perches, and between the Province and Temporary Lines south ten and a half degrees, east seventy-two perches, adjoining the property of Alexander McCandless. By the survey of George Stevenson, made the 20th of December, 1753, from the Temporary Line, which is fixed by the hickory tree corner, there is a course north twenty degrees, east fifty-eight perches to the supposed Maryland line. And in a draft made by Thomas G. Cross, Esq., on the 3d and 4th days of April, 1774, of the land patented to McCandless, the course and distance from the temporary line to Mason and Dixon's Line are north twenty-one degrees, east fifty-eight perches. The discrepancy here may be owing to the uncertainty of the position of the temporary line. The older draft is to be preferred, because the hickory corner for the beginning of the temporary line was then a fixed point, and since then the Pennsylvania Canal had been constructed along the river, erasing that corner.

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* I Archives, 556–575.

†Kindly furnished by Levi Cooper, Esq., of Peachbottom Township.

The temporary line, from the course of it, as compared with the fixed boundary line, would cross the latter before it went beyond the limits of York County. The report of the Commissioners, as above given, says "that they gained 110 perches, so that the line on the west side of the Susquehanna was but fifty perches more north than the end of the Jersey line."

The Maryland surveys were very early made and lands patented. The Deserts of Arabia, mentioned in the deeds, was patented to John Cooper on the 20th of May, 1724, as being situate in Baltimore County. The Deserts of Arabia and Elisha's Lot were situate one and two miles above the true boundary line.

From the fancy of the early settlers in that section, or by Maryland custom, perhaps, names were given to the respective tracts of land taken up, such as those mentioned, and Morgan's Delight, Noble's Craft, Jones' Chance, Walter's Disappointment, Cooper's Pleasant Hills, Eager's Design, Mary Lot, Buck's Lodge Right, Stallworth Right, Croomay's Intrusion, and other names, assigned possibly by public opinion of the venture.

DIGGES' CHOICE.

Among the earlier tracts of land which had been located north of the Temporary Line, under Maryland warrant and survey, was that known as Digges' Choice. The settlement of this piece of land occasioned the first question of title under the provisions of the Royal Order. It became a source of angry controversy, resulting in a tragedy, as in the other instances of border troubles. "A petty nobleman, named John Digges, obtained from the proprietor of Maryland a grant of 10,000 acres of land; it being left to the option of Digges to locate said grant on whatsoever unimproved lands he pleased within the jurisdiction of his Lordship. By the advice and under the direction of Tom, a noted Indian chief, after whom Tom's Creek is called, Mr. Digges took up, by virtue of said grant, 6,822 acres, contained at present within the townships of Conewago and Germany, in Adams County, and the township of Heidelberg, in York County. Hanover, which before its incorporation was a part of Heidelberg Township, was situated on the southeastern extremity of "Digges' Choice."*

The original warrant was granted to Mr. John Digges, of Prince George's County, Md., on the 14th day of October, 1727, for 10,000 acres of land, and was continued in force by sundry renewals. It was last renewed on the 1st of April, 1732. On the 18th of April, 1732, there was surveyed, in virtue of the said warrant, by Philip Jones, Deputy Surveyor, under Charles Calvert, Esq., Surveyor-General of the western shore of the province of Maryland, a parcel of land said to lie in Prince George's County, called Digges' Choice, in the backwoods, the quantity of 6,822 acres, and the same was returned into the land office, by sundry courses, from one place of beginning, viz.: At three bounded hickories, and one bounded white oak, and one bounded wild cherry tree, standing at the mouth of a branch, which is commonly known by the name of Gresses' branch, where it intersects with Conewago, and running thence north. The remaining courses and distances are not given. Jones' certificate and return were accepted and recorded, and thereupon a patent issued to John Digges, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1735, at the annual rent of £13, 12s, 11d, sterling, payable at Lady Day and Michaelmas. The tract fell four miles to the northward of the Temporary Line as run and returned in 1739, agreeably to the royal order. Mr. Digges remained in quiet and undisturbed possession thereof. But numbers of foreigners coming into these parts, and lands thereby rising in value, he, by petition on the 15th of July, 1745, applied to the office at Annapolis, under color of some error in the survey, for a warrant to correct those errors, and take up the contiguous vacancy, and he obtained a warrant requiring the surveyor of Prince George's County to add any vacant land he could find contiguous to the patented tract. In pursuance of this warrant, there was surveyed on the 1st day of August, 1745, a parcel of vacant land contiguous to the patented tract, containing 3,679 acres, for which he paid a new consideration. And on the 18th of October, 1745, a patent issued for the same.*

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*Glossbrenner's History of York County.

It appears, however, that Mr. Digges had applied for a warrant to the land office of Pennsylvania. On the 18th of July, 1743, Secretary Peters wrote to Mr. Cookson, that Mr. Digges had an irregular piece of land at Conewago, by a Maryland survey, and had applied for such a quantity, all around it, as might bring it within straight lines, but upon such terms as the Secretary was not willing to grant a warrant. However, Mr. Cookson might, at Digges' request, survey for the use of the proprietaries so much as he required—the price to be left to them. On the 20th of April, 1744, Mr. Digges wrote to the Secretary, from Little Conewago, that he had waited at that place to have his lands run round that the vacancy might be reserved for the proprietor's own use—and Mr. Cookson proposed it now in a different manner, but assured him he should have the preference of any vacancy adjoining, with a request not to grant to any other person until he marked and made known his lines. The further correspondence, in relation to this matter, shows that the Germans settled about Conewago Creek, on the lands claimed by Digges, had contracted with him for the purchase of their plantations and given bonds for the consideration money. They had ascertained, by computation, that the extent of his claim was more than his patent contained, and they requested him to have his lines marked, which he refused to do. They procured an attested copy of the courses of his tract from the land office at Annapolis, and, though opposed by him, a surveyor ran the lines sufficiently to show that several plantations he had sold were without the bounds of his patent. His application to the Pennsylvania office was in 1743, which seems not to have succeeded. He then, in 1745, obtained a warrant of resurvey from the Maryland office, and took in by it the plantations left out in the original survey, including several tracts for which warrants had been granted by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, some of which had been patented. Mr. Digges, however, contended that he had only marked the true courses of the land that had been granted to him, and he proposed the sale of the lands included in his resurvey. The people complained, and wanted a Pennsylvania surveyor to ascertain and mark the lines. Mr. Cookson wrote that it would pay the proprietaries to have this done. There was no doubt about the resurvey taking in lands not included in his first survey, but Mr. Digges contended that his original warrant was for 10,000 acres of land and he had located it, and that the mistakes of the surveyor, in not including all his settlements, and giving him his full quantity, should not deprive him of his original right of claim and possession by virtue of his warrant. The facts were these (as appeared afterward in a judicial determination of the question in the case of the lessee of Thomas Lilly against George Kitzmiller, before Justices Shippen and Yeates, tried at York in May, 1791)*: The instructions of Lord Baltimore to Charles Carroll, Esq., his agent, dated September 12, 1712, showed the mode of assigning warrants, wherein he directed that in each survey the boundary alone should be marked, and the courses and distances specified in the return of survey, as the fairest mode and best calculated to prevent civil suits. It appears that Edward Stevenson, Deputy Surveyor of Maryland, did not return the survey as actually made by him on the ground. The quantity of 10,000 acres was really contained within the lines of the lands run by him, including the lands in question, and upon making his plat and finding the figure to be very irregular, he got displeased, and swore he would not cast up the contents, or return it in that form, and then he reduced a number of lines into one, struck off five or six angles in different places, and made a new plat, differing from the courses and distances run on the land. Of 270 courses contained in the field notes, which were for several years in his possession, he left out about 150 of them, and those notes were afterward delivered to John Digges, the patentee. The irregularity of the tract, it will be remembered, is mentioned in the Pennsylvania application, and Mr. Digges' claims were not without foundation, and all his land would have been secured to him under the Pennsylvania system of making proprietary surveys. That is, trees were marked on the ground, and where there were no trees or natural boundaries, artificial marks were set up to distinguish the survey. "The Maryland surveys," as the court said, "were merely ideal, precisely fixed on paper alone. No trees were marked except the beginning boundary."

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*I Archives, 713—14.

*I Yeates, 28.

"Lord Baltimore's instructions of 1712, to his agent, Mr. Carroll, showed what his intentions were, and that he was concluded only by the courses and distances returned. The survey was ambulatory, not confined to a certain spot of land, but was governed by the variation of the compass and was continually shifting. The courses and distances returned formed the survey, and determined, on an exact admeasurement, the particular lands granted as often as they were run. Those courses and distances were alone binding on the proprietor and consequently on the patentee. Any circumstances shown could not establish a title to lands without the limits of the original survey as returned." Persons may have bought lands from Digges even within the resurvey and acquired title by possession and improvements. But all this has been judicially determined since. Therefore, unfortunately for Mr. Digges, his resurvey was made after the Royal Order, and was ineffectual as against the Pennsylvania settlers. There were other facts that gave color to his claim at the time. John Leman, Sr., first settled on the lands in controversy under John Digges, who declared to Digges, in 1752, that he had settled on the same under a Pennsylvania right. But in the year 1735 or 1736, he had agreed with Digges for 100 acres of land and had received orders from him to his agent to survey the same to him. John Leman, Sr., continued there some time, and had a son born on the land, and afterward sold his improvements to Martin Kitzmiller, who, in 1737 or 1738, came to live on the land. In 1732 or 1733 Robert Owings was directed by John Digges to lay out and dispose of sundry parcels of land, which he did. The lines run did not extend beyond the limits of the first survey, and the lands laid out for John Leman and others were really in the original survey, except a few corners, and Edward Stevenson actually omitted part of the lines run by him. Thomas Prather, executed the warrant of resurvey, and the orders from Digges were to run the old lines as nearly as possible, and to survey the 10,000 cr es which were actually included in the lines run by Stevenson. In fact, then, the land had been located under the warrant by a proper survey, and therefore, John Digges addressed to the Governor of Maryland a remonstrance on complaint of disturbances made by him on the border, contending that the surveyor omitted lines actually run by him and settlements made within his tract. In this remonstrance he complained that Nicholas Forney and Martin Ullery had trespassed on part of his land, and destroyed the growing timber, for which he had sued them. These men, at Digges' suit, were arrested by the Sheriff of Baltimore County, and were rescued by Adam Forney, father of Nicholas. It appears by a letter of Adam Forney's, on the 25th of April, 1746, that the Sheriff took his two prisoners to Adam's house, who asked him by what authority he arrested these men, and offered to be bound for their appearance at court if they owed any money. The reply was that they should give their bond to Mr. Digges for the land or depart from it. Adam said that the men had taken up their land five years before from the proprietaries at Philadelphia and it had been surveyed for them. He ordered the two men to return to their habitation. The Sheriff drew his sword and Forney's party drew theirs, whereupon the Sheriff and Digges fled.* Subsequently in the month of February, 1747, Adam Forney was arrested at his house by an under-sheriff and posse from Maryland, armed with clubs, and was carried off to the Baltimore jail, for resisting officers of the law. This raised a question of jurisdiction. Secretary Peters wrote to Mr. Cookson to go to Adam Forney, with papers directed to Mr. Calder, who was to defend him "at the Supreme Court on a writ served upon him manifestly within this province, and as the affair may greatly affect our Proprietor, the whole will turn on this single point—whether the place where Adam Forney was arrested, be or be not within our province." He then says, that Forney must take along with him two witnesses, at least, to Annapolis, who could swear that the place where he was arrested was within our province, and at some distance from Digges' tract. The expenses were to be paid by the government, which also undertook to pay the lawyers. He further wrote that our Attorney-General could not go to Annapolis, as it was our Supreme Court then, but he had given all necessary directions to Mr. Calder. The letter to Mr. Calder stated that as Mr. Digges had thought proper to execute a writ of the Supreme Court of Maryland against Adam

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*1 Archives, 686.

Forney, within the jurisdiction of this province. Mr. Peters desired to retain Mr. Calder for Adam Forney, and would send him by the first good hand two pistoles. Mr. Tilghman was also to be retained. These counsel were to defend Mr. Forney in such manner as that there might be an appeal to the King in council. It turned out, however, by the witnesses who were secured for Mr. Forney, and who were reported to be "clear, intelligible men and spoke English well," that the spot where Adam Forney and his son were arrested was actually within Digges' old survey and patented land. The engagement of Mr. Calder, therefore, on behalf of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, was rescinded, and Forney, after a rebuke, was left to defend his own case. Another incident in this case may be noticed. At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held at Philadelphia, on the 17th of March, 1748, it was reported by an express from Mr. Cookson that Adam Forney was shot dead by an Indian in liquor, as he stood at his own door. The Indian was immediately seized and carried before Justice Swope, at York, and there detained till the Governor should give orders what should be done with him. The trouble arose from the fact occurring within the lines of Digges' patent, and the Attorney-General had to be consulted on the question of jurisdiction. In the meantime the report was contradicted. Forney had been shot, but recovered, so nothing further was done.

In 1749, a petition was presented to Gov. Hamilton, signed by Hendrich Seller and thirteen others, praying for relief. They were inhabitants of Little Conewago Township, and Digges had threatened to sue them, unless they would pay him £100, Maryland currency. He had mortgaged the property to Squire Carroll and Squire Dulaney, and they represented themselves in danger of being carried to Maryland, and there confined and be obliged to quit their plantations.*

These troubles continued to disturb the settlers in that section, and claim the attention of the Governor and Council, without any result, until the killing of Dudley Digges, which occurred on the 26th of February, 1752. In consequence of this disaster John Digges presented a petition to Benjamin Tasker, President of Maryland, representing that his son had been murdered within the limits of that province by Martin Kitzmiller, his son Jacob, and others of his family, and that the 27th of April was appointed for the trial, at York Town. This was communicated to Gov. Hamilton, who answered, "that he had carefully examined into the unhappy affair, and had found that Jacob Kitzmiller had killed the deceased, Mr. Digges, to the northward of the Temporary Line" and "that he is now imprisoned at York to receive his trial as for an offense committed within that county. That there was a mistake as to the time of trial, and that on the claim of jurisdiction, the trial should be delayed a reasonable time." The reply of President Tasker contains an elaborate argument in behalf of the Maryland claim to jurisdiction, and enclosed affidavits as to the facts already mentioned about the settlement of John Leman and the surveyor, Robert Owings. The Council, on the 27th of September, 1752, after hearing, debating and maturely considering the premises, were unanimously of opinion that the possession of Digges or his tenants, at the time of the Royal Order, of the land where the crime was committed, was not held by any warrant or patent, and notice was given to President Tasker that the court for the trial of the case would be held at York Town, on the 30th day of October, where persons authorized by the Maryland Government may lay before the grand and petit juries all legal proof of jurisdiction. On the 30th of October, 1752, the Attorney-General of Maryland, H. Darnall, Esq., appeared and made a petition to the Judges of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, then sitting at York Town, in York County, stating that, by the authority of the President of Maryland in Council, he attended the court and was expressly charged to insist that the trial of Jacob Kitzmiller be had in Maryland, where the fact was committed and not in Pennsylvania. With this argument—that the aforesaid Dudley Digges was killed at a place surveyed under a Maryland warrant before the date of the said Royal Order of 1738, and possessed under a Maryland right, and that no attornment or other pretext of Martin Kitzmiller, or of any other person or persons after the date of said Order, will prevent or take away the right of the said Proprietor of Maryland, or can in the least hinder the force, effect and operation of his Majesty's most gracious intentions.*

Gov. Hamilton had been furnished by President Tasker with exemplified copies of the warrants, surveys and patents which had been granted to John Digges, and it appeared that the place where Jacob Kitzmiller killed Dudley Digges was in a tract of vacant land that lay to the northward of the Temporary Line and which had been granted to Mr. Digges in the year, 1745, in express violation of the Royal Order. These exemplified copies were by order of the Governor produced at the court of Oyer and Terminer, held by the Supreme Judges, at York, at the trial of Jacob Kitzmiller and his father, who were thereupon acquitted. It appeared from the evidence that the killing of Dudley Digges was an accident. At least the doubt as to willful homicide was sufficient to acquit. It was occasioned by an attempt to arrest Martin Kitzmiller at the suit of John Digges in a Maryland affair. This was resisted, and in a struggle for a gun, held by Jacob Kitzmiller, it was discharged and fatally wounded Dudley Digges.* By the admitted construction of the Royal Order, the territory within the limits of Digges' patent, although four miles north of the Temporary Line, was under the jurisdiction of Maryland. Hence, in this case, the fact committed being in territory outside of his patent was under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

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*II Archives, 28.

*II Archives, 93.

The Town of Hanover was within the limits of Digges' patent, and consequently all delinquents escaping from justice found a refuge in Hanover and were free from arrest. The officers of justice of the County of York could only come within half a mile of that town to execute their warrants. On the 18th of February, 1757, the grand jury took such action as compelled all persons to obey the Royal Order, by showing allegiance to the province from which they had received titles to their land.

THE CASE OF NICHOLAS PERIE.

Nicholas Perie was one of the Germans who had been confirmed in the possession of his land by a grant from Thomas Penn, in the year 1736. This grant recited that sundry Germans had seated themselves by leave of the proprietor on lands west of the Susquehanna River, within the bounds of the manor of Springetsbury, and that a confirmation of the persons seated on the same for their several tracts had been delayed by reason of the claim of the Five Nations, which had been released by deed of the 11th of October, 1736, and Nicholas Perie had applied for a confirmation of 200 acres; Thomas Penn certified under hand, that he would cause a patent to be drawn for the land, on the common terms, so soon as the quantity should be surveyed and returned. Perie had been arrested by a writ issued out of the Supreme Court of Maryland, for refusing to hold this land under Lord Baltimore, and on the arrival of the Royal Order, was discharged on his recognizance, at the same time that Cressap was set at liberty at Philadelphia, by virtue of the said order.

Charles Higginbotham, in the year 1748, made claim to the land in possession of Nicholas Perie; that on the 2d of May, 1737, there had been surveyed to him, by order from the land office of Maryland, a tract of land on the north side of Codorus Creek, by metes and bounds containing 172 acres. On the 5th of May, Lord Baltimore confirmed by patent the land to Higginbotham. At the hearing before the Provincial Council, it appeared that Higginbotham had never been in possession, nor any under him, and that he had never seen the land, but that Perie was arrested on the tract and carried to Annapolis jail for refusing to hold under Lord Baltimore, though his land was surveyed by a Maryland warrant. Col. White testified to having made surveys at the instance of some Germans who had obtained warrants from the land office at Annapolis, but did not remember ever to have seen Perie. The Germans, he said, after the survey of their lands refused to pay for them, being as they pretended within the province of Pennsylvania, and Lord Baltimore gave him directions to return the surveys of those lands to any person who would apply for them. Capt. Higginbotham applied, and Col. White returned the survey of this land to his use, and the patent issued. The Council on the 11th of April, 1748, were unanimously of the opinion that the Royal Order absolutely, under the facts of the case, restrained them from dispossessing Perie, and so Gov. Ogle was informed by letter.*

FINAL AGREEMENT OF 1760.

The provisional arrangement under the order in 1738, was simply for the preservation of the peace between the provinces. The pending proceedings in chancery resulted, May 17, 1850, in the decree of the Lord Chancellor, that the agreement of 1732, should be carried into specific execution. The Commissioners appointed by each party under this decree, met on the 13th of November, 1750, and agreed on a center in Newcastle, from whence the twelve-miles radii were to proceed. But a dispute arose concerning the mensuration of these twelve miles. The Commissioners of Lord Baltimore alleged that the miles ought to be measured superficially. The Penn's Commissioners alleged that considering the various ineqalities of the ground, such radii could not extend equally, consequently from them no true arc of a circle could be found, and insisted upon geometrical and astronomical mensuration. Thus the proceedings of the Commissioners stopped and they wrote to their respective principals for further instructions relating to that point.[*]

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*See affidavits II Archives, 76-83

*V Col. Rec., 225.

In the meantime Charles, Lord Baltimore, died, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick, and there were further proceedings in chancery, bill of review and supplemented bill. At length, on the 4th of July, 1760, the final agreement between the proprietaries was executed. It recites the original charters to Lord Baltimore and William Penn, and refers to the very long litigation and contests which had subsisted from 1683, and the many orders in Council pronounced relative thereto. The agreement of the 10th of May, 1732, is given at length, and the decree of the Lord Chancellor and other proceedings. And after its long recitals says:

"Whereas the parties to these presents, Frederick, Lord Baltimore and Thomas and Richard Penn, have come to an amicable agreement in manner as hereinafter mentioned," and then proceeds to describe and make provisions for fixing the circle and running the line, and provides for the attornment of the tenants and occupiers of the lands under the respective proprietaries. This agreement, of 1760, was enrolled in Chancery in England. The original is now deposited with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.[†]

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

The Commissioners appointed under this last agreement met at Newcastle the 19th of November, 1760, and entered upon their duties. From November, 1760, to the latter part of October, 1763, the Commissioners and surveyors were laboring in attempts to trace out the radius of twelve miles, and the tangent line from the middle point of the west line across the peninsula. As late as the 21st of October, 1763, no practical solution of this problem had been effected, though there was a close approximation to the true tangent. On the 22d of October, 1763, the Pennsylvania Commissioners informed the Maryland Commissioners that they had lately received a letter from the proprietors of Pennsylvania, dated the 10th of August last, acquainting them that they and Lord Baltimore had agreed with two mathematicians, or surveyors, to come over and assist in running the lines agreed on in the original articles, who were to embark for Philadelphia the latter end of August, and that their arrival might soon be expected. On the 1st of December, 1763, the articles of agreement were read between Lord Baltimore, and Thomas and Richard Penn, and Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, who superseded the former surveyors in the marking out of the boundary lines. They immediately entered upon their duties, and were employed in tracing and marking the lines until the 26th of December, 1767, when they were honorably discharged.

To ascertain the most southern point of the city of Philadelphia, the Mayor and Recorder, and two of the city regulators, on the 3d of December, 1763, went with the Commissioners and Messrs. Mason and Dixon to the street called Cedar or South Street, the south side of which street the Mayor, Recorder, and Regulators informed the Commissioners to be the southern boundary of the limit of the city. By which information and a view of some old deeds of lots bounding on Ceder Street, and of a plat of the city, the Commissioners were satisfied that the north wall of a house, then occupied by Thomas Plumstead and Joseph Huddle, was the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia. The latitude of the north wall of this house was determined by Mason and Dixon from astronomical observations, in 1763–64, with a zenith sector, to be 39°, 56′, 29.1″. The point, fifteen English statute miles due south of that parallel, was computed by them to be in latitude 39°, 43′, 18″. This was computed by Col. Graham, in 1850, from knowledge of the dimensions and figure of the earth to be in latitude 39°, 43′, 26.3″. From the northern extremity of the said due north line, a line was to be run due west, continuing upon a parallel of latitude until the western limits of Maryland and Pennsylvania should respectively be reached, which, in the case of Pennsylvania, was defined to be five degrees of longitude west of the river Delaware. On the 24th of November, 1764, the Commissioners agreed that the post set up by Messrs. Mason and Dixon, and by them marked west, shall be deemed and accounted fifteen miles south of the parallel of the most southern bounds of the city of Philadelphia, and that Messrs. Mason and Dixon shall be instructed immediately to proceed in running the west line directed by the articles from the said post till it reaches the river Susquehanna, where an observation shall be made by them. And stones shall be set up and marked with the arms of Lord Baltimore on the one side and the arms of the proprietors of Pennsylvania on the other, as the articles require and direct. On the 17th of June, 1765, the surveyors produced their minute books. and it appeared that they had extended the west line to the west side of the river Susquehanna. On the 18th of June, 1765, the Commissioners gave Messrs. Mason and Dixon instructions to proceed with the running of the west line westward of the Susquehanna as far as the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania were settled and inhabited.* The consent of the Indians had to be obtained to the line being continued. On the 16th of June, 1767, Sir William Johnson, his Majesty's agent for Indian affairs, had obtained the consent of the Indians to the tracing of the west line to its western extremity, that is to say, till it should reach to a distance of five degrees of longitude west from the river Delaware. On the 18th of June, 1767, the Commissioners, in giving the surveyors instructions for continuing the west line, cautioned them in regard to a conciliatory and proper conduct toward the Indians. On December 25. 1767, the surveyors had extended the parallel of latitude to the distance of 230 miles, 18 chains, 21 links from the beginning of said line, and 244 miles, 38 chains, 36 links from the river Delaware near to a path called the Indian war-path, on the borders of a stream called Dunham's Creek, but that they were prevented by the Indians deputed to attend them by Sir William Johnson from continuing the said line to the end of five degrees of longitude (the western limits of the province of Pennsylvania), which in the latitude of the said line they found to be 267 miles, 58 chains, and 90 links—the said Indians alleging that they were instructed by their chiefs in council, not to suffer the said line to be run to the westward of the said war-path. Col. Graham notes that, from our better knowledge of the dimensions and figure of the earth, we should compute the five degrees of longitude to be equal to 266.31 miles, or 266 miles, 24 chains, and 80 links. On the 26th, the Commissioners approved the conduct of he surveyors in desisting from running the parallel upon the opposition made by the Indians; and they agreed to discharge Messrs. Mason and Dixon from their service, they having finished the lines they had been sent over by the proprietors to run. The final report of the Commissioners was made to the proprietaries of the two provinces on the 9th of November, 1768, in which, among other things, in reference to the due east and west line fifteen miles due south of Philadelphia, they reported that they had extended the same 230 miles, 18 chains, and 21 links due west from the place of beginning, and 244 miles, 38 chains, and 36 links due west from the river Delaware, and should have continued the same to the western bounds of the province of Pennsylvania, but the Indians would not permit it. They marked, described, and perpetuated the said west line, by setting up and erecting therein posts of cut stone about four feet long and ten or twelve inches square, at the end of every mile, from the place of beginning to the distance of 132 miles, near the foot of a hill called and known by the name of Sideling Hill, every five-mile stone having on the side facing the north the arms of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn graved thereon, and on the side facing the south, the arms of Frederick, Lord Baltimore, graved thereon; and the other intermediate stones are graved with the letter P on the north side and the letter M on the south side. These stones were prepared in England, and sent over as the line progressed. Thirty-nine of them were placed along the southern boundary of York County, and are mostly well preserved. They were of that species of limestone known as oolite. The country to the westward of Sideling Hill being so very mountainous as to render it in most places extremely difficult and expensive, and in some impracticable, to convey stones or boundaries, they had marked and described the line to the top of the Allegheny ridge, which divides the waters running into the rivers Potomac and Ohio; they raised and erected thereon, on the tops and ridges of mountains, heaps or piles of stones or earth from about three and a half to four yards in diameter at bottom, and from six to seven feet in height; and that from the top of the said Allegheny ridge, westward, as far as they continued the line, they set up posts at the end of every mile, and raised around each post heaps or piles of stones or earth.

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[*] Proud.

[†] It appears in full in the fourth volume of the Pennsylvania Archives, old series. . This original agreement was produced in evidence at Bedford, October, 1806, on the trial of Ross' lessee *vs.* Cutshall, reported in 1 Binney, 390, and admitted after argument, and decided to be proper evidence by the Supreme Court on an appeal, because it was an ancient deed, ascertaining the boundaries of the then provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and may be considered in the light of a State paper, well known to the courts of justice, and which had been admitted in evidence on former occasions. (2 Sm. 135). And also in the case of lessee of Thomas Lilly *vs.* George Kitzmiller, at York, in May, 1791), (1 Yeates. 28), a case of title arising out of the Maryland patent called Digges' Choice. And in the case of Thomas *vs.* Stigars, in 1846 (5 Barr, 480), where it was held that the court will take notice of the agreement between Lord Baltimore and Penn relating to the boundary between the two provinces, and that the true interpretation to be put upon the agreement was the one adopted by the State of Maryland, to-wit: that the agreement embraced all cases, the inception of title whereof commenced prior to 1760. and which were completed or consummated before the final designation of boundary in 1768. And in the case between the same parties in 1854, (11 Harris, 367), in which it was held that the agreement of July 4, 1760, between the Penns and Lord Baltimore, construed under the light of the other agreements and documents concerning that controversy does not confirm any Maryland titles to land in Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna, except those that existed by grant and occupation at the date of that agreement, and that are not more than one-fourth of a mile north of Mason and Dixon's Line—the starting point for temporary line on the west side of the Susquehanna having been marked one-half a mile further north than on the east side of the river. This last mentioned litigation, concerning valuable lands in Fulton County, continued until 1861 (3 Wright, 486), in which the case was finally decided by affirming the decision in the last preceding case.

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*There is a tradition that the surveyors had with them a bear, which, however, was tame, but excited much curiosity among the inhabitants along the line.

During the administration of William F. Johnston, Commissioners were appointed by the Governors of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, to ascertain and refix the boundaries where those States join each other. Joshua P. Eyre, Esq., was appointed on the part of Pennsylvania; George Read Riddle, Esq., on the part of Delaware; Henry G. S. Key, Esq., on the part of Maryland, and Lieut.-Col. James D. Graham, of the United States Topographical Engineers, was detailed by the War Department at the request of those States for that particular service. In their report they say that they saw that much science and many intricate mathematical problems were involved, that not only required the talents of men as Commissioners distinguished in the annals of our country, and surveyors to carry out the agreement of the proprietary governments of 1760, but finally enlisted the services of those distinguished mathematicians, Messrs. Mason and Dixon. The report of Col. Graham, from which the preceding account is gathered, presented a general view of the scientific operations of Messrs. Mason and Dixon, and of their predecessors, in tracing the various lines which constitute important portions of the boundaries of the States. He investigated the notes of Mason and Dixon, which were in the archives of the State of Maryland. The following information, taken from his report, is interesting to us as Pennsylvanians. The Boundary Commissioners and Col. Graham, proceeded to the northeast corner of Maryland, or point of intersection of the due north line with the parallel of latitude fifteen miles south of the parallel of the most southern limit of Philadelphia. This point is in a deep ravine, on the margin of a small brook and near its source. The stone monument, with the arms of Lord Baltimore and Thomas and Richard Penn graven thereon, which had been placed by Commissioner Ewing, by order of the Board of Commissioners in 1768 to designate this point, was missing. From the tradition of the neighborhood, it appeared, that some years ago after it had fallen nearly prostrate from its place, owing to the encroachment of the stream, upon whose margin it stood, some individual had taken it away for a chimney piece. A stake was found firmly planted in the ground, which they were informed by the neighbors near by, occupied its place. In examining the tangent and curve the report says: "With a radius of twelve miles, such a curve is so flat that it is difficult in walking over ground intersected with forest timber, fences and other obstructions, to distinguish without the aid of instruments the deflections of the lines connecting monuments on its circumference nearly a third of a mile apart." An impression prevailed in the neighborhood, that the stone originally planted at the point of intersection of the due north line with the arc of the circle of twelve miles radius, corresponding with the true point of junction of the three States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, was also missing. The true position of the lost monument was found, and they marked and perpetuated it by planting a new monument. In making the excavation at the depth of about three feet below the surface a cut stone unmarked, was found, of precisely the same form, dimensions and quality as the unmarked stones on the arc of the circle, and at the intersection of the circle with the due north line. In turning to the proceedings of the Commissioners under the dates of the 17th and 18th of June, 1765, it was found that such a stone was placed by them to mark that point. It was not until the year, 1768, that a second stone, marked with the arms of the proprietaries, was also placed at that point. It was within the memory of the neighboring inhabitants that the stone which stood at this point in a tottering posture, to within a few years of 1849, bore the arms, so often described, upon it. The unmarked stone of 1765 had, says the report, probably been buried at the base of the one bearing the arms, when the latter was placed at the same point by Commissioner Ewing in 1768. The evidence afforded by the disinterment of the old stone showed that the point fixed upon was the northeast corner of Maryland, corresponding with that originally established by Mason and Dixon. The new stone re-marking this important point was planted with its base resting on each, about five feet below the surface of the ground, and its top rising about two feet above the ground. It is of cut granite and of the following dimensions, viz: about seven feet long, and squares sixteen by eighteen inches. It is marked with the letter M on the south and west sides, and the letter P on the north and east sides. Under this letter, on the north side, the date 1849 is engraved in deep cut figures.

There were striking discrepancies between some of the measured distances in 1849, and those of Mason and Dixon. In regard to Delaware, an impression prevailed among her citizens that a considerable portion of her territory had been abstracted by the curtailment of her rightful radius of twelve miles around Newcastle. It was determined that the actual length of the radius or distance from the spire of the court house at Newcastle (the center of the town), to the same point on the curve as marked by the old monuments, should be accurately ascertained by triangulation. The records of the U. S. Coast Survey office afforded distances, and the accuracy of the Mason and Dixon survey was closely tested. The radius of twelve miles had been determined by the simple method of measuring over the surface of the ground with a surveyor's chain, for which purpose a vista was opened through the forest as the work progressed.* It was a surprise that the length of the radius should have been so correctly obtained by such a method. The report says: "There must have been, by mere chance, a compensation of the errors incident to such a measurement over so great a distance." For it appears that the angle formed by the north line and the radius from Newcastle was so near a right angle, that the mark or post was declared the true tangent point, but the angle was never actually measured. The report further says: "The tangent stone stands on low ground, very near the margin of a morass, known by the name of Cat Swamp. Looking from thence to the east, the ground is pretty flat for half a mile, and then it rises by a rapid ascent to the ridge running northward from the summit of Chestnut Hill, distant one mile. This ridge entirely shuts out the view of the whole country to the east of it from the tangent stone and must, at least, have limited the view of the radius when the angles it formed with the tangent and north lines were measured by Messrs. Mason and Dixon. These angles were then probably affected by whatever errors in direction may have arisen in running eleven miles from Newcastle." It was then ascertained that the tangent line did not form a right angle with the radius of twelve miles drawn from the spire of Newcastle Court House to the point occupied by the tangent stone. The angle, at the tangent stone formed by these two lines, differs 8′ 32.9″ from a right angle. It was found by computation that the small deviation of 46⅛″ in direction, or thirteen feet, one and one-half inch from a straight line at the end of eleven miles in running this radius from Newcastle Court house, would be sufficient to produce the difference in the measurement of the angle at the tangent post, supposing the view to the east to have been limited to the distance of one mile, as it evidently must have been from the nature of the ground. "Even this is indicative of a very small error in direction in tracing this radius, when we reflect that it was prolonged through the forest by ranging staves or poles in line one beyond another, as the surveyors advanced with their work; a method, so inaccurate for tracing a straight line that we are surprised it should have been resorted to in so important an undertaking. This was not, however, the work of Messrs. Mason and Dixon, but of their precedessors, who were less versed in science and in the use of the higher order of geodetic instruments than were Messrs. Mason and Dixon.

The arc of the circle west of the due north line and the radius terminating in the tangent stone, were traced and determined correspondent with one and the same center, by the surveyors under the agreement of 1760 and those of 1849, that is to say, the spire of the court house at New Castle. The decree of Lord Hardwicke of 1750, touches these two points, and the position of Cape Henlopen. The discrepancies in regard to the arc of the circle west of the due north line and the angle formed between the radius and the peninsular or tangent line, at the tangent stone, cannot be attributed to any difference respecting the center of the circle. The radius run out by the surveyors, in 1761, indicated by a line drawn from the spire of the court house in New Castle, to the position of the tangent stone, should be revolved about the center of its circle (the spire aforesaid), through an arc of 8′ and 34″ and one-tenth of a second to the south, and then produced two feet four inches westward, and the line called the tangent line, should be revolved westward about its southern extremity, at the "Middle Point" of the Cape of Henlopen line through the inappreciable angle of 1.2″, and then these two lines would meet at right angles, at the distance of 157.6 feet southward from the present position of the tangent stone. The slight variation thus required in the azimuth of the tangent line, proves the surprising accuracy of its direction as determined by Messrs. Mason and Dixon, and how truly it divided

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*The line is stated to have been measured horizontally—the hills and mountains with a sixteen and a half-foot level; and the vista cut through the forest, eight yards wide, was "seen about two miles, beautifully terminating to the eye in a point." —*Egle's Hist. of Penna.*

the provinces, in accordance with the articles of the ancient agreement, as far as it extended, which is given by Mason and Dixon in their notes of survey to be 81 miles, 78 chains and 31 links, or 17.2 yards less than 82 miles. The chord of the arc of the circle west of the north line should have begun at a point 157.6 feet southward of the present position of the tangent stone, and have ended at a point 143.7 feet north of the present position of the stone set by Mason and Dixon, and the Commissioners of their day, to mark its termination, and constituting now the point of junction of the three States. The report says: "It is our opinion that the stones on the arc, west of the north line, stand as originally placed." The tangent stone could never have been moved from its original position, and that stone and the intersection stone remain in the positions given to them by the surveyors in 1765. They both stand upon their proper lines of direction, which would have been scarcely preserved had they been moved by mischievous interference. The tangent stone stands precisely upon the same right line, with the three monuments to the southward of it on the tangent line, and the intersection stone stands as truly on the north line. Those who believed that the tangent stone had been disturbed in its position because of the fragments of stone of a similar character which for some time lay strewed at its base, were not carried so far back by tradition as the period when this point was marked by two similar stones, engraved alike by the arms of the proprietaries, and placed side by side, "the better to distinguish and ascertain the tangent point." "The fragments, which we were told of while engaged in the reconnoisance, were the remains, no doubt, of the missing companion of the one we found a little inclined in posture, but firmly planted in the ground, it was, when taken up, unbroken and perfect in form." In 1764–65, from the tangent point, Mason and Dixon ran a meridian line northward until it intersected the said parallel of latitude at the distance of five miles, 1 chain and 50 links, thus and there determining and fixing the northeast corner of Maryland.

In 1765 Mason and Dixon described such portion of the semicircle around Newcastle, as fell westward of the said meridian or due north line from the tangent point. "This little bow or arc" reaching into Maryland, "is about a mile and a half long, and its middle width about one hundred and sixteen feet; from its upper end, where the three States join, to the fifteen mile point, where the great Mason and Dixon's Line begins, is a little over three and a half miles; and from the fifteen mile corner due east to the circle is a little over three-quarters of a mile—room enough for three or four good farms."* This was the only part of the circle Mason and Dixon ran. The report of Col. Graham says the error in the curve of Mason and Dixon is not one of moment as regards extent of territory, as it abstracts from Delaware and gives to Maryland only about 18.78 of an acre. Their long west line or parallel of latitude we have had no occasion to test, except for a short distance, but the great care with which their astronomical observations, contained in the old manuscript at Annapolis, were made, leaves no doubt of the accuracy of that part of their work. "The want of a proper demarcation of the boundaries between States is always a source of great inconvenience and often of trouble to the border inhabitants; and it is worthy of remark, that as our survey progressed and while making the necessary offsets to houses on the east of the north line, we discovered that there was an impression among many, that the boundary of Delaware extended up to the north line, from the junction to the northeast corner of Maryland. Mr. W. Smith, a gentlemen who has once served as a member of the Legislature of Delaware, resides a full half mile within the State of Pennsylvania, measured in the shortest direction from his dwelling-house to the circular boundary. We find also, by careful measurement, that Christiana Church is in Pennsylvania, full one hundred yards west of the circular boundary. The dwelling-houses of Messrs. J. Jones, Thomas Gibson, Thomas Steel and J. McCowan, are all within the bounds of Pennsylvania, according to our trace of the circle from computed elements."

Under the auspices of the Royal Society of London, in the year 1768, the length of a degree of latitude was determined by the measurements of Mason and Dixon, and astromomical observations made by them. The degree measured 363,763 feet—about 68.9 miles. The difference of latitude of the stone planted in the forks of Brandywine and the middle post in the west peninsular line, or the amplitude of the celestial arch answering to that distance, has been found to be 1°, 28′, 45″."† Messrs. Mason and Dixon were allowed 21 shillings each per day for one month, from June 21, of the last year, and the residue of the time, 10 shillings and 6 pence each per day, for the expenses, etc., and no more until they embarked for England, and then the allowance of 10 shillings and 6 pence sterling per day was again to take place, and continue until their arrival in England. The amount paid by the Penns under these proceedings, from 1760 to 1768 was £34,200, Pennsylvania currency.[*] The compass used by these distinguished surveyors is in the land office at Harrisburg.

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*Egle's History of Pennsylvania, 128.

†Egle's History of Pennsylvania, 129.

The proceedings had for fixing the boundary line were approved and ratified by the King, by his order in Council on the 11th day of January, 1769. A proclamation to quiet the settlers on the part of Pennsylvania, bears date the 15th day September, 1774.[†] The Provincial Council had for some time represented to the Governor the absolute necessity of establishing by an *ex parte* proclamation, the lines of jurisdiction between the province of Maryland, and the province of Pennsylvania, according to the lines and boundaries agreed upon, run and marked by the Commissioners. But this proclamation was met with opposition, on the ground of the minority of the then Lord Baltimore, and by order of the King the proclamation was withdrawn. Gov. Penn represented in a letter to the British Secretary of State, that the people living between the ancient temporary line of jurisdiction, and that lately settled and marked by the Commissioners were in a lawless State, and that his partial extension of jurisdiction had quieted disturbances and given satisfaction to the people.

On the 7th of January, 1775, a letter was received from the Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State, which says that "the letter of Gov. Penn stated the case respecting the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, in a very different light from that in which it was represented to me and the King; confiding in your assertion, that the extension of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania up to line settled and marked by the Commissioners, had been so far from having the effect to disturb the peace of his subjects and occasioning violence and bloodshed, that it had quite a contrary tendency, and given universal satisfaction, is graciously pleased to approve the arrangement made by your proclamation of the 15th of September, and to permit you to recall that issued on the 2d of November.[‡] Proclamation was accordingly issued on the 8th of April, 1775, extending jurisdiction to these boundaries. In 1781, Commissioners and surveyors were appointed to run the boundary line between this State and Virginia. They were directed to continue the line from the extremity of Mason and Dixon's line twenty-three miles west, that is due west five degrees of longtitude from the Delaware River, and then run a meridian line till it strikes the Ohio. This line was extended in 1782. Thomas Jefferson was then Govenor of Virginia, and James Madison was one of the Commissioners. David Rittenhouse was a Commissioner on the part of Pennsylvania. Archibald McClean, of York County, was a surveyor in these proceedings. Very careful astronomical observations had to be made. The line was not completed and permanently marked till 1784.

SPRINGETSBURY MANOR.

AFTER the controversy with Maryland was settled, by the final agreement between the proprietaries, James Hamilton, Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 21st of May, 1762, issued his warrant for the survey of the Manor of Springetsbury, which was duly returned into the land office in 1768, where it has since remained. By this survey the manor was found to contain 64,250 acres. It extended westward from the Susquehanna nearly fifteen miles, bounded by a north and south line west of the dwelling plantation of Christian Eyster, and east and west lines about four miles distant north and south of York. The town had been laid out for the proprietor's use in 1741, as within the limits of a manor, and licenses to settle had been issued as early as 1734, and grants confirming titles within it had been given by the proprietary, Thomas Penn, in 1736. It had been recognized as a manor, but there was no record of the same. It acquired the name in 1768, if not before. The lines to be surveyed by the warrant then issued were specially directed. It was in the year 1722, when the Marylanders were encroaching, surveying their warrants and pushing their settlements along the Susquehanna and the Codorus, and within a short distance of the after site of the town of York, that Sir William Keith, Governor of the province, issued an order to survey a manor, after a treaty with the Indians at Conestogoe, for the use of Springet Penn, who was then supposed to be the heir-at-law of his grandfather, William Penn, as the son of his eldest son, who had deceased. This, as has already been explained, was a mistake

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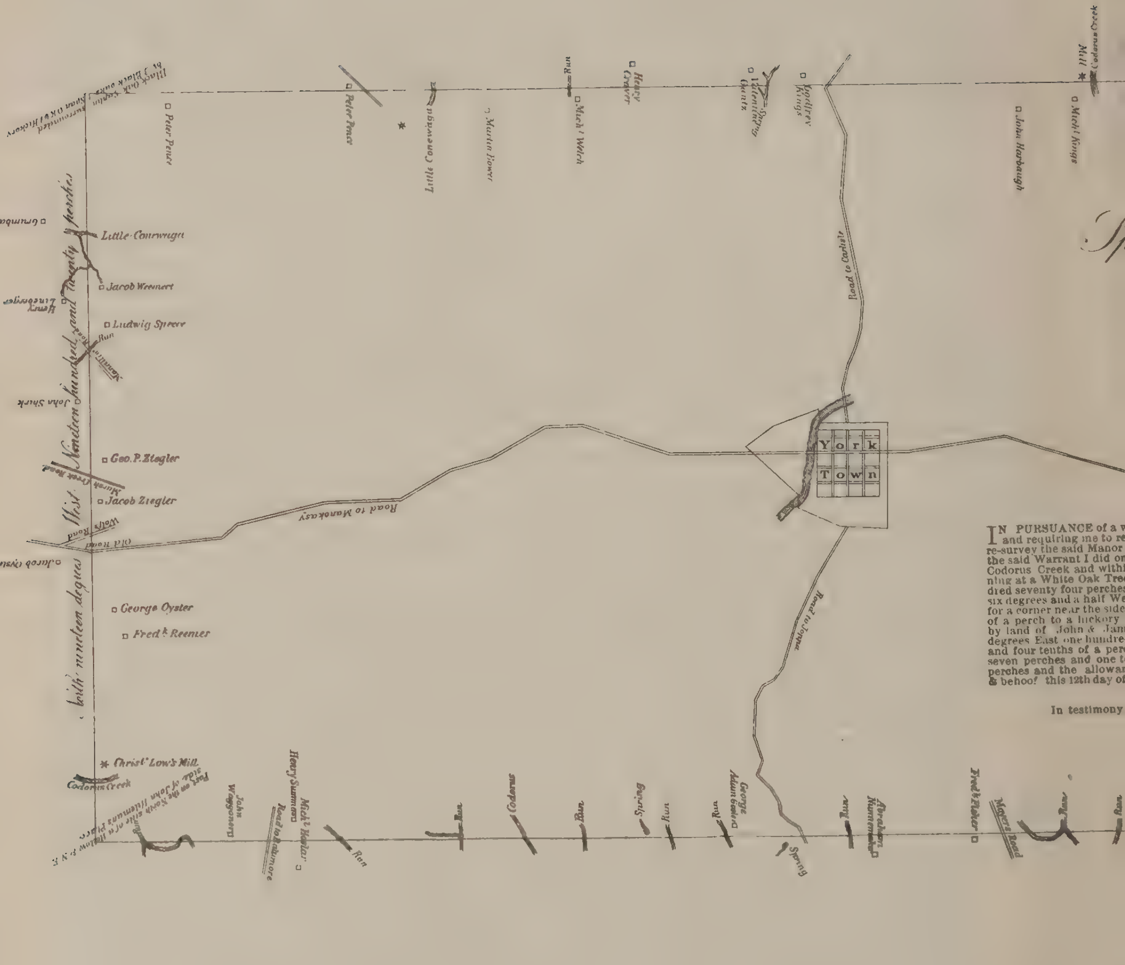
[*] Egle's History of Pennsylvania, 129.

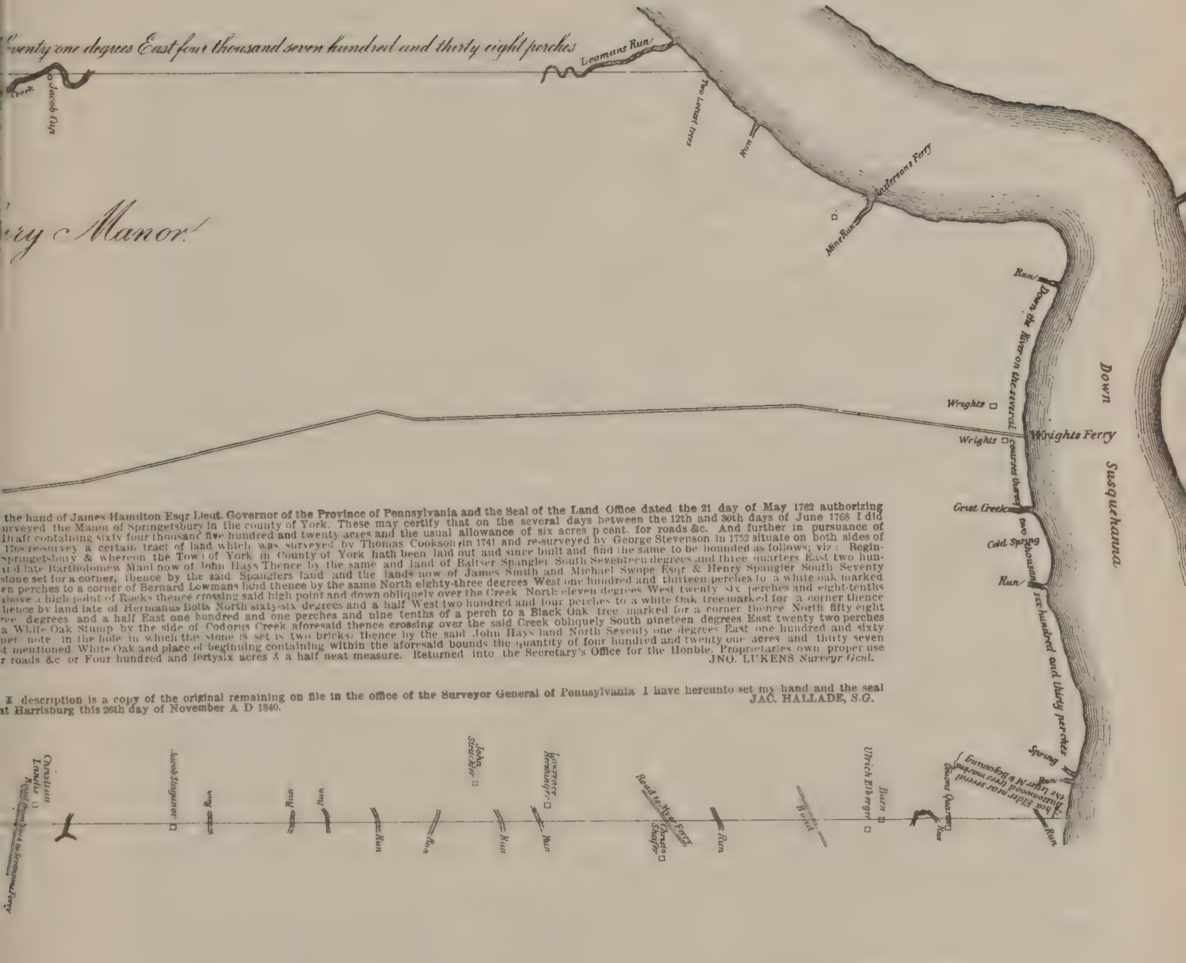
[†] X Col. Rec., 208.

[‡] X Col. Rec., 240.



IN PURSUANCE of a v
and requiring me to re
re-survey the said Manor
the said Warrant I did on
Codorus Creek and withi
ning at a White Oak Tre
dred seventy four perches
six degrees and a half We
for a corner near the side
of a perch to a hickory
by land of John & Jan
degrees East one hundre
and four tenths of a per
seven perches and one t
perches and the allowar
& behoof this 12th day of

In testimony



the hand of James Hamilton Esqr Lieut. Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and the Seal of the Land Office dated the 21 day of May 1762 authorizing
urveyed the Manor of Springetsbury in the county of York. These may certify that on the several days between the 12th and 30th days of June 1768 I did
Draft containing sixty four thousand five hundred and twenty acres and the usual allowance of six acres p cent. for roads &c. And further in pursuance of
1768 re-survey a certain tract of land which was surveyed by Thomas Cookson in 1741 and re-surveyed by George Stevenson in 1752 situate on both sides of
Springetsbury & whereon the Town of York in County of York hath been laid out and since built and find the same to be bounded as follows; viz: Begin-
and late Bartholomew Maul now of John Hays Thence by the same and land of Baltser Spangler South Seventeen degrees and three quarters East two hun-
stone set for a corner, thence by the said Spanglers land and the lands now of James Smith and Michael Swope Esqr & Henry Spangler South Seventy
en perches to a corner of Bernard Lowmans land thence by the same North eighty-three degrees West one hundred and thirteen perches to a white oak marked
above a high point of Rocks thence crossing said high point and down obliquely over the Creek North eleven degrees West twenty six perches and eight-tenths
hence by land late of Hermanus Botts North sixty-six degrees and a half West two hundred and four perches to a white Oak tree marked for a corner thence
ree degrees and a half East one hundred and one perches and nine tenths of a perch to a Black Oak tree marked for a corner thence North fifty eight
a White Oak Stump by the side of Codorus Creek aforesaid thence crossing over the said Creek obliquely South nineteen degrees East twenty two perches
ner note in the hole in which this stone is set is two bricks; thence by the said John Hays land North Seventy one degrees East one hundred and sixty
st mentioned White Oak and place of beginning containing within the aforesaid bounds the quantity of four hundred and twenty one acres and thirty seven
r roads &c or Four hundred and fortysix acres & a half neat measure. Returned into the Secretary's Office for the Honble. Proprietaries own proper use

JNO. LUKENS *Surveyr Genl.*

description is a copy of the original remaining on file in the office of the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania I have hereunto set my hand and the seal
at Harrisburg this 26th day of November A D 1840.

JAC. HALLADE, S.G.

as to the proprietorship of the province. The original documents, that is those relating to the treaty with the Indians and the warrant of survey, are here given.

At a council with the Indians held at Conestogoe, June 15, 1722.

PRESENT:
Sir William Keith, Bart., Govr. Colo.,
John French & Francis Worley, Esqrs.
The Chiefs of the Conestogoe, Shawana & Ganaway Indians; Smith, the Ganaway Indian, & James Le Tort, Interpreters.

The Govr. spoke as follows:

Friends and Brothers—You say you love me because I come from your father Wm. Penn, to follow his peaceable ways, and to fulfill all his kind promises to the Indians. You call me Wm. Penn, and I am very proud of the name you give me; But if we have a true love for the memory of Wm. Penn. WE must shew it to his Family & to his Children that are grown up to be men in England, and will soon come over to represent him here. Last time I was with you at Conestogoe, you shewed me a parchment which you had received from Wm. Penn, containing many articles of Friendship between him & you, and between his Children & your Children. You then told me He desired you to remember it well for three Generations, but I hope you and your Children will never forget it. That Parchment fully declared your consent to Wm. Penn's purchase & Right to the Lands on both sides Sasquehanna. But I find both you & we are like to be disturbed by idle People from Mary Land, and also by others who have presumed to Survey Lands on the Banks of Susquehanna, without any Powers from William Penn or his children to whom they belong, and without so much as asking your Consent.

I am therefore now come to hold a Council & consult with you how to prevent such unjust practices for the future, and hereby we will shew our Love & Respect for the Great Wm. Penn's children who inherit their father's Estate in this Country, and have a just right to the hearty Love & friendship of all the Indians promised to them in many Treaties. I have fully considered this thing, and if you approve my thoughts, I will immediately cause to take up a large Tract of land on the other side of Sasquehanna for the Grandson of Wm. Penn, who is now a man as tall as I am; For when the Land is marked with his name upon the Trees, it will keep off the Mary Landers and every other person whatsoever from coming to settle near you to disturb you. And he bearing the same kind heart to the Indians which his Grandfather did, will be glad to give you any part of his Land for your own use and Convenience; but if other people take it up they will make settlements upon it, and then it will not be in his power to give it you as you want it.

My Dear Friends & Brothers—Those who have any wisdom amongst you must see and be convinced that what I now say is entirely for your Good, for this will effectually hinder and prevent any Person from settling Lands on the other side of Sasquehannah, according to your own desire, and consequently you will be secure from being disturbed by ill neighbors, and have all Land at the same time in your own power to make use of. This will also beget a true hearty Love & friendship between you, your children, and the Great Wm. Penn's Grandson, who is now Lord of all this Country in the room of his Grandfather. It is therefore fit & necessary for you to begin as soon as you can to express your Respect & Love to him; He expects it from you according to your promises in many Treaties, and he will take it very kindly.

Consider then, my Brothers, that I am now giving you an opportunity to speak your thoughts lovingly & freely unto this brave young man, Mr. Penn's Grandson; And I, whom you know to be your true friend, will take care to Write down your Words, and to send them to England to this Gentleman, who will return you a kind Answer, and so your hearts will be made glad to see that the great Wm. Penn still lives in his Children to love and serve the Indians.

The Council was continued on the next day, the following being the minutes of that meeting:—

At a council with the Indians held at Conestogoe, June 16th, 1722.

PRESENT:
Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.
Colo. John French & Francis Worley, Esqs.
The Chiefs of the Conestogoe, Shawana & Ganaway Indians; Smith and James Le Tort, Interpreters.

The Indians spoke in Answer by Tawenea, as follows.

They have considered of what the Govr. proposed to them yesterday, & think it a matter of very great importance to them to hinder the Mary Landers from Settling or taking up Lands so near them upon the Susquehanna. They very much approve what the Govr. spoke, and like his Council to them very well, but they are not willing to discourse particularly on the Business of Land lest the five Nations may reproach or blame them.

They declare again their satisfaction with all that the Governour said yesterday to them in Council; And altho they know that the five Nations have not yet any right to these Lands, & that four of the Towns do not pretend to any, yet the fifth Town, viz.: the Cayugoes are allways claiming some Right to Lands on the Sasquehanna, even where they themselves now live; wherefore, they think it will be a very proper time when the Govr. goes to Albany to settle that matter with the Cayugoes, & then all Parties will be satisfied.

They ask the Govr. whereabouts & what quantity of Land does he propose to survey for Mr. Penn. It is answered, from over against the mouth of Conestogoe Creek up to the Govrs. new settlement, and so far back from the River as no Person can come to annoy or disturb them in their Towns on this side.

They proceed and say, That they are at this time very apprehensive that People will come when the Govr. is gone to Albany & survey this Land, wherefore, they earnestly desire that the Govr. will immediately cause the Surveyor to come lay out the Land for Mr. Penn's Grandson to secure them, & they doubt not but the Govrs. appearance & conduct afterwards at Albany will make all things easy there.

Copy of warrant for survey of Springetsbury Mannor Sir Wm. Keith Bart. Governor of the province Pensilvania &c.

To Colo. John French, Francis Worley & James Mitchell, Esqs. Whereas, the three Nations of Indians settled on the North side of the River Sasquahannah, in his Maties Peace & under the protection of this Government, viz.:—The Conestogoes, The Shawanose, & The Cawnoyes, are very much disturbed, and the Peace of this Colony is hourly in danger of being broken by persons who pursuing their own private gain without any regard to Justice, Have attempted & others do still threaten to

Survey and take up Lands on the South West Branch of the sd River, right against the Towns & Settlements of the said Indians, without any Right or pretence of Authority so to do, from the Proprietor of this Province unto whom the Lands unquestionably belong. And whereas, it is reasonable & agreeable to former Treaties with the Indians that a sufficient quantity of Land upon the South West side of the River Sasquehannah be reserved in the Proprietors hands for accomodating the said Indian Nations when it may hereafter be thought proper and convenient for them to remove their Settlements further from the Christian Inhabitants.

And Lastly, Whereas, at a Treaty held between the Indians and me at Conestogoe, the 15th and 16th days of this instant They did earnstly desire & request me forthwith to Cause a large Tract of Land, right against their Towns upon Susquehannah, to be surveyed & located for the Proprietors use only; Because, from his Bounty & Goodness, they would allways be sure to obtain whatever was necessary & Convenient for them from time to time.

These are therefore, by Virtue of the Powers wherewith I am Entrusted for the Preservation of his Majesties Peace in this Province, & with a due and perfect regard to the Proprietors absolute Title & unquestionable Rights To Authorize, Impower & Command you, the said Colo. John French, Francis Worley & James Mitchell, with such of the neighboring inhabitants as you shall think fit to call to your assistance immediately to cross the River Sacquehannah, and to survey or cause to be surveyed, marked and Located, the quantity of 70000 acres or thereabouts, in the name & for the use of the Houble Springet Penn, Esq., which shall bear the name and be called The Mannor of Springetsbury. Beginning your Survey as near as you can upon the South West Bank of the River Susquehannah, over against the mouth of Conestogoe Creek; from thence by Line W. S. W. Distance Ten miles more or less; from thence by Line N. W. b N. Twelve more or less; thence by Line E. N. E. untill you meet with the uppermost Corner tree of my Settlement called Newberry; from thence S. E. b S. along my head Line until you come at my Southern Corner tree in the Wood's; from thence down the Side Line of my Land E. N. E. until you come at the River Sasquehannah, & from thence by the said Rivers side unto the place where you first begin, which Line will be the fourth Side of the said Survey, and when it is done, & finished. You are to make a Return thereof upon the back of this Warrant into the Govr. & Council of Pennsylvania; For which this shall be unto you, the sd. Colo. John French, Francis Worley & every of you, a sufficient Warrant Power & Authority. Given under my hand & seal, at Conestogoe, the 18th day of June, in the 8th year of our Sovereign Lord George, Annoq. Dom. 1722.

Signed, W. KEITH.

THE RETURN.

To his Excellency the Governor & the Honble Council of Pensilva.

May it please your Excellency:

In obedience to the within Warrant to us directed, We did, upon the nineteenth & twentieth days of this instant, June, begin & compleat the Survey of the Mannor of Springetsbury upon the river Sasquahannah, in manner following, viz: from a Red Oak upon the said River, (by a Runs side called Penns Run) mark'd S. P.; West South West Ten miles to a chestnut (by a Runs side called French's Run) mark'd S. P.; from thence North West & by North to a Black Oak mark'd S. P. twelve miles; from thence East North East to Sir William Keits western Corner Tree in the Woods Eight miles; from thence along the South East and North East lines of the said Sir William Keiths Tract called Newberry into the River Sasquahannah again, and from thence along the River Side to the place of Beginning. The whole containing seventy-five Thousand five Hundred & twenty acres, according to a Plan thereof hereunto annexed, all which is humbly submitted by

Y'r Excellency's
Most humble & obedient Servants,
John French
Fran. Worle
Ja. Mitchell.

At Newberry, June 21, 1722.

These proceedings were communicated to the Provincial Council on the 2d of July, 1722. But that body declared that so far as they concerned or touched with the proprietary affairs they were not judged to lie before the Board, which acted as a council of state, and not as Commissioners of property.

Col. French, one of the surveyors, who executed the warrant, then undertook to vindicate the conduct of Sir William Keith to the Council, stating that "the warrant specified his true reasons; and that it was, under all the circumstances, the only effectual measure for quieting the minds of the Indians and preserving the public peace." The warrant and survey could not be returned into the land office at that time; for, it was said, that the land office continued shut from the death of William Penn in 1718 until the arrival of Thomas Penn in 1732. Nor does it appear that they were ever filed in the land office at any subsequent period.[*] But it is elsewhere said: "It has generally been supposed that the land office was closed from the year 1718, when William Penn died, until the arrival of Thomas Penn in the year 1732. It may be suggested that there were other reasons why the survey was not returned into the land office at that or any other time. The warrant itself was not issued from the land office, but under the private seal of Gov. Keith, at Conestogoe. The land had not been purchased from the Indians, the office was not open for the sale of them, and it was out of the usual course to grant warrants for unpurchased lands. The Council on the report of the proceedings seemed cautious about it, and refused to interfere further than to permit the warrant, and return of survey to be entered on their minutes. Although Col. French defended the proceedings, because the facts and circumstances recited in the warrant were truly stated, "and in his opinion of Springet Penn, in whose name the warrant issued, was the late proprietor's heir-at-law, And whatever turn the affairs of that family might take to resettle the property and dominion of the province, he did not conceive this measure would be interpreted or deemed to the predjudice of a family for whose service it was so plainly meant and intended. But although the land was out of the purchases, as the Indians consented to the survey, the measure itself cannot but be considered as having been founded on the soundest and wisest policy, and Sir William Keith conducted himself with great zeal for the proprietary interest."*

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[*] Penn vs. Kline, 4 Dallas, 405.

The grant to William Penn of March 4, 1681, contained special powers to erect manors. On the 11th of July, in the same year, he agreed with "the adventurers and purchasers" in England, who were interested in his grant and the settlement of the province on certain "conditions and concessions." The ninth of these was, that "in every one hundred thousand acres, the Governor and Proprietary, by lot, reserveth ten to himself which shall lie but in one place." The name of "manor" was given to these portions of reserved land in its genuine legal sense. The nineteenth section of the charter empowered him, "his heirs and alienees, to erect manors, with a court baron and view of frank pledge (or court leet), to be held by themselves, or lords of other manors, and every person erecting such manor, shall grant lands to any person in fee simple, to be held of the said manor so as no further tenures shall be created, but further alienations shall be held of the same lord and his heirs of whom the alien did then before hold."† And such seems to have been in William Penn's own mind when on his last visit he gave a paper agreeing to give land on a quit rent "holding of the said manor, and under the regulations of the court thereof when erected."‡ He empowered the Commissioners of property to erect manors, with jurisdiction thereto annexed. But the Commissioners declined exercising the power, which would have been repugnant to the freemen of the province. Afterwards in judical opinions, the manors were construed not to mean such in a legal sense with its court and train of feudal appendages. It was held to mean a portion of country, separated from the rest, so as to be open to purchasers on "common terms," or to settlers. Whatever was granted was by special agreement in the several manors. It was originally intended that title should be given by warrant and survey, but titles afterward grew by settlement and improvement. This practice became prevalent from 1718 to 1732. They were to be consummated by payment of the purchase money and issuing of the patent. The warrant fixed a price and time of payment, and when there was no warrant, the price at the time was to be paid, which was called "on common terms." The most of the country was opened through the land office, but this did not include proprietary tenths or manors.

Two principles were early settled, namely, that no sales were to be made, nor settlements permitted, until the Indian title should be extinguished, and that no title could originate but by grant from William Penn. He and his descendants were trustees by virtue of the concessions and agreements for such individuals as should acquire equitable rights to particular portions of land. They erected an office, reserving the right to appropriate one-tenth of the whole to themselves, for their private and individual uses. No right could be acquired except by agreement with the proprietaries. In grants of lands to purchasers the only distinction was, that the lands not reserved were sold at stated prices, and those reserved, that is within the manors, were sold by special contract. Although settlements had become notorious within it, and licenses were issued and titles conferred by grant, the appropriation of the Springetsbury Manor was not sufficiently notorious, prior to the warrant of survey of 1762, to effect with constructive notice subsequent purchasers and settlers. The warrant of 1762 affected all persons with notice of the existence of the manor. The judicial difficulties arose from the fact, as alleged, that the survey of Sir William Keith, in 1722, was without authority, and that survey was never returned to the land office. The questions involved did not arise until after the Revolution, and Pennsylvania had become a sovereign State. The cases in which these titles are investigated, both arising in the County of York, are Penn's Lessee *vs.* Kline, reported in the fourth volume of Dallas Reports,* and in Kirk and Another *vs.* Smith, ex-demise of Penn, reported in the ninth volume of Wheaton's United States Supreme Court Reports.† In this last case the counsel for the plaintiff were Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, and the counsel for the defendant were the Attorney-General, William Wirt, and John Sergeant, and the opinion was delivered by the Chief Justice,

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*II Smith's Laws, note.

†The court baron was for the redressing of misdemeanors and nuisances within the manor, and for settling disputes of property among the tenants. (90, II Blackstone's Commentaries.)

‡Sergeant's Land Laws, 196.

* Page 404.

† Page 241.

John Marshall. The following is the warrant in that case :

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—By the Proprietaries.

WHEREAS, Bartholemew Sesrang, of the County of Lancaster, hath requested that we would grant him to take up 200 acres of land, situate between Codorus Creek and Little Conewago Creek, adjoining the lands of Killian Smith and Philip Heintz, on the west side of the Susquehanna River, in the said county of Lancaster, for which he agrees to pay to our use the sum of £15 10s. current money of this province, for every acre thereof. These are, therefore, to authorize and require you to survey, or cause to be surveyed unto the said Bartholemew, at the place aforesaid, according to the method of townships appointed, the said quantity of 200 acres, if not already surveyed or appropriated ; and make return thereof into the secretary's office, in order for further confirmation ; for which this shall be your sufficient warrant; which survey, in case the said Bartholemew fulfil the above agreement within six months from the date hereof, shall be valid ; otherwise void.

Given under my hand and seal of the land office, by virtue of certain powers from the said proprietaries, at Philadelphia, this eighth day of January, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and forty-two. GEORGE THOMAS.

To William Parsons,
Surveyor-General.

The warrant of resurvey of Gov. Hamilton set forth : "That in pursuance of the primitive regulations for laying out lands in the province, W. Penn had issued a warrant, dated the 1st of September, 1700, to Edward Pennington, the Surveyor-General, to survey for the proprietor, 500 acres of every township of 5,000 acres ; and generally the proprietary one-tenth of all the land laid out, and to be laid out ; that like warrants, had been issued by the successive proprietaries to every succeeding Surveyor-General; that the tracts surveyed, however, are far short of the due proportions of the proprietary ; that therefore by order of the then Commissioners of property, and in virtue of the general warrant aforesaid to the then Surveyor-General, there was surveyed for the use of the proprietor on the 19th and 20th of June, 1722, a certain tract of land situate on the west side of the river Susquehanna, then in the county of Chester, afterward of Lancaster, and now of York, containing about 70,000 acres called, and now well known by the name of the manor of Springetsbury; that sundry Germans and others, afterward seated themselves by leave of the proprietor on divers parts of the said manor, but confirmation of their titles was delayed on account of the Indian claim; that on the 11th of October, 1736, the Indians released their claims, when (on the 30th of October, 1736), a license was given to each settler, (the whole grant computed at 12,000 acres), promising patents, after surveys should be made; that the survey of the said tract of land, is either lost or mislaid; but that from the well-known settlements and improvements made by the said licensed settlers therein, and the many surveys made around the said manor, and other proofs and circumstances, it appears that the said tract is bounded east, by the Susquehanna; west, by a north and south line west of the late dwelling plantation of Christian Eyster, called Oyster, a licensed settler; north by a line nearly east and west, distant about three miles north of the present great road, leading from Wright's Ferry through York Town, by the said Christian Oyster's plantation to Monockassey; south, by a line near east and west, distant about three miles south of the great road aforesaid; that divers of the said tracts and settlements within the said manor, have been surveyed and confirmed by patents, and many that have been surveyed, remained to be confirmed by patents, for which the settlers have applied; that the proprietor is desirous, that a complete draft or map and return of survey of the said manor, shall be replaced and remain for their and his use, in the Surveyor-General's office, and also, in the Secretary's office; that by special order and direction, a survey for the proprietor's use was made by Thomas Cookson, Deputy Surveyor (in 1741), of a tract on both sides of the Codorus, within the said manor, for the site of a town, whereon York Town has since been laid out and built, but no return of that survey being made, the premises were resurveyed by George Stevenson, Deputy Surveyor (in December, 1752), and found to contain 436½ acres."

After the recital, the warrant directed the Surveyor-General "to re-survey the said tract for the proprietor's use, as part of his one-tenth, in order that the bounds and lines thereof, may be certainly known and ascertained." James Tilghman, Secretary of the land office, on the 13th of May, 1768, wrote to John Lukens, Surveyor-General, to proceed with all expedition on the survey, and make return of the outline of the manor at least. The survey was accordingly executed from the 12th to the 13th of June, 1768, and the plat was returned into the land office, and also into the Secretary's office, on the 12th of July, 1768, containing 64,520 acres, a part of the original tract of 70,000 acres having been cut off, under the agreement between Penn and Baltimore, to satisfy the claims of Maryland settlers. This is known as Hamilton's Survey.

THE MANOR OF MASKE.

Between 1736 and 1740 there were early settlements made on an immense tract of land in the western portion of the county of York laid out for the proprietaries' use, and named the Manor of Maske. When the provincial surveyors arrived for the purpose of running its lines, the settlers upon it, not understanding, or not approving the purpose, drove them off by force. Some of the settlers had taken out regular warrants, others had licenses, and some were there probably without either. As a result, the lines were not run till January, 1766, and the return of them was made on the 7th of April, 1768, to the land office.

"The manor then surveyed is nearly a perfect oblong. The southerly line is 1,887 perches; the northern, 1,900 perches; the western line, 3,842 perches; the eastern 3,954. It is nearly six miles wide, and about twelve miles long. The southern line is probably a half mile north of Mason and Dixon's line, and the northern is about midway between Mummasburg and Arendtsville, skirting a point marked on the county as Texas, on the road from Gettysburg to Middletown, does not quite reach the Conewago Creek. The manor covers the town of Gettysburgh and Mummasburg, the hamlet of Seven Stars, and probably McKnightstown, all of the township of Cumberland, except a small strip of half a mile along the Maryland line, nearly the whole of Freedom, about one-third of Highland, the southeast corner of Franklin, the southern section of Butler, the western fringe of Straban, and a smaller fringe on the west side of Mount Joy. Gettysburg is situated north of the center, and on the eastern edge of the manor, and is thus about five and a half miles from the northern, and seven and a half from the southern. The manor is separated by a narrow strip on the west from Carroll's Tract, or "Carrolls Delight," as it was originally called, and which was surveyed under Maryland's authority on the 3d of April, 1732. It was patented August 8,1735, to Charles, Mary and Eleanor Carroll, whose agents made sales of warrants for many years, supposing that the land lay within the grant of Lord Baltimore, and in the county of Frederick. As originally surveyed Carroll's Delight contained 5,000 acres.*"

A special act of Assembly was passed on the 23d of March, 1797, relating to the Manor of Maske. It recited that "certain citizens had settled themselves and made improvements on the lands comprehended within its limits antecedently to the warrant issuing for the survey of the same, and without notice that any such measure was in contemplation," and as doubts had arisen whether the said survey was regular, "and the said settlers and inhabitants in whose favor the said exceptions might have been urged, waived the same, and had agreed or are in treaty with, and ready to conclude a purchase for John Penn and Richard Penn, Esqs., Therefore, to remove any uneasiness in the minds of the said inhabitants that the committee may claim the land to encourage agriculture and improvement, by sending titles free from dispute and remove any prejudice against the rights derived from the late proprietaries, the lands marked by the survey of the manor in the month of January, 1676, shall be free and clear of any claim of the Commonwealth." But in 1800 all this territory was included in the new county of Adams.*

BLUMSTONE'S LICENSES.

In 1734 a title originated, which in controversies concerning the Manor of Springetsbury, became the subject of judicial investigation. The land on the west of the Susquehanna not having been purchased from the Indians, no absolute title, irregular, or otherwise, could be given according to the established usage and law. But the dispute was existing with Lord Baltimore, concerning the boundary of William Penn's charter and the Marylanders were extending their settlements up the Susquehanna. On the 11th of January, 1733–34,* a special commission was given to Samuel Blunston, a gentleman, resident on the banks of the Susquehanna, to encourage the settlement of the country, and most of the titles over the Susquehanna originated in the licenses issued by him, to settle and take up lands on the west side of the river. Not because the land office was at that time closed as has been generally conceived, but because the office could not be opened for those lands which were not yet purchased of the Indians. He issued many licenses from January, 1734, to October, 1737, by which he promised patents on the usual terms, when the purchases should be made from the Indians. The first license issued by Samuel Blunston was dated the 24th of January, 1733–34, and the last on the 31st of October, 1737, all of which, and they were numerous prior to the 11th of October, 1736, were for lands out of the Indian purchase. These grants the proprietors were bound to confirm, being issued by their express consent, as soon as they purchased the lands from the natives, upon the clearest legal principles, as expressed in the case of Weiser's Lessee *vs.* Moody.*

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*A. Sheely, in Egle's Hist. of Penna, pp. 381–82.

*In Day's Annals it is said that the manor was established by warrant from the Penns in 1740.

About the year 1740 a number of the Scotch-Irish made the first settlement on what is now Adams County, among the hills near the sources of Marsh Creek. At that time the limestone lands in the lower part of the county (of York), now so valuable in the hands of the German farmers, were not held in high estimation, on account of the scarcity of water, and the Scotch-Irish passed them by to select the slate lands, with the pure springs and mountain air to which they had been accustomed at home.

Descendants are still cultivating the farms which their fathers opened one hundred years since. Mr. McPherson's ancestors settled about 1741–42, when the patent is dated. Mr. William McClellan, the well known and obliging landlord at Gettysburg, says that his ancestor obtained his patent from William Penn, at New Castle, but did not settle until about 1740. The land still remains in possession of the family, and the graves of the deceased members are all there."—*Days Annals, p. 58, (1840).*

†This was before the begining of the year was fixed by law on the 1st of January instead of the 25th of March, hence old and new style.—*II Archives, 68.*

This title was always recognized, and after the purchase made in 1736, the proprietary confirmed the licenses by regular warrants. They were likened by some to locations, by others to warrants. They had all the essential parts of a warrant, except in the single circumstance of the purchase money not being previously paid. They contained a direction to make a survey, equally with a warrant, and it was the constant usage of surveyors to make surveys under them, in the same manner as under warrants, and such surveys were accepted in the office.†

In the case of Penn's Lessee against Kline,‡ it is said, "In order to resist the Maryland intrusions, encouragements were offered by Sir W. Keith, and accepted by a number of Germans, for forming settlements on the tract, which had been thus surveyed; and in October, 1736, Thomas Penn having purchased the Indian claim to the land, empowered Samuel Blunston to grant licenses for 12,000 acres (which were sufficient to satisfy the rights of those who had settled, perhaps fifty in number) within the tract of land "commonly called the Manor of Springetsbury," under the invitations of the Governor. But in addition to such settlers, not only the population of the tract in dispute, but of the neighboring county, rapidly increased." In 1736, Thomas Penn was in Lancaster, and signed warrants taken under Blunston's licenses. The number of Germans who had formed settlements on the tract is elsewhere mentioned as fifty-two. In Calhoun's Lessee *vs.* Dunning,§ the inception of the plantiff's title depended upon an extract from the record of licenses or grants by Blunston, dated March, 1734–35, which was merely a minute in these words: "John Calhoun, 200 acres on Dunning's Run, called the Dry Spring, between Jacob Dunning and Ezekiel Dunning." A number of ejectments were brought for tracts of land, lying in York County, in all of which the general question was, whether the land was included in a tract called and known by the name of a proprietary manor duly surveyed and returned into the land office, on or before the 4th day of July, 1776. The titles of the lessors of the plaintiff, to the premises in dispute, were regularly deduced from the charter of Charles the Second, to William Penn, provided there was a manor called and known by the name of Springetsbury, duly surveyed and returned, according to the terms and meaning of the act of the 27th of November, 1779.* On the trial of the cause already mentioned, evidence was given on each side to maintain the opposite position respecting the existence or non-existence of the Manor of Springetsbury, from public instruments, from the sense expressed by the proprietaries, before the Revolution, in their warrants and patents; from the sense expressed by the warrants and patents issued since the Revolution; from the practice of the land office, and from the current of public opinion. The general ground taken by the plaintiff's counsel was: First, That the land mentioned is a part of a tract called or known by the name of a Proprietary Manor. Second, that it was a proprietary manor duly surveyed, and Third, that the survey was duly made and returned before the 4th of July, 1776. . . . The defendant's counsel contended: 1. That Sir William Keith's warrant, being issued in 1722, without authority, all proceedings on it were absolutely void, and that neither the warrant nor survey had ever been returned into the land office. 2, That Gov. Hamilton's warrant was issued in 1762, to resurvey a manor which had never been legally surveyed, and was in that respect to be regarded as a superstructure without a foundation. 3, That the recitals of Gov. Hamilton's warrant are not founded in fact, and that considering the survey, in pursuance of it, as an original survey, it was void as against compact, law and justice, that the proprietor should assume, for a manor, land settled by individuals.

The licenses granted by Thomas Penn, in 1736, to about fifty-two settlers, in different parts of the first, as well as second survey, in which this is called the Manor of Springetsbury was strongly relied upon to show that, even at that early period, it had acquired this name. The tenor of the warrants afterward granted for lands within this manor, varying from the terms of the

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*II Yeates, 27.
†Lessee of Dunning *vs.* Carruthers, II Yeates, 17.
‡IV Dallas, 405
§IV Dallas, 120.

*I Smith's Laws, 480.

common warrants, marked this manor land. There was testimony to show that the west line of this manor was always reputed to go considerably beyond York to Oyster's.

As some of the persons interested in the ejectments brought for lands in Springetsbury Manor had purchased from the Commonwealth, and it would be entitled to all arrears of purchase money if the proprietary title should not be established, the Legislature had authorized the Governor to employ counsel to assist the counsel of the defendants. After the decision of the case of Penn's lessee *vs.* Kline, the Legislature appointed James Ross and James Hopkins, Esqs., to take defense in the next ejectment, Penn's lessee *vs.* Groff,* which was tried in the April term, 1806, and upon the same charge, the same verdict was given. The defendant's counsel, having tendered a bill of exceptions to the charge of the court, arrangements were made to obtain a final decision of the Supreme Court, upon a writ of error. It appears, however from the journals, that the Legislature was not disposed to interfere any further, and terms of compromise were proposed and accepted by the parties. The resolution appointing Messrs. Ross and Hopkins, counsel for the inhabitants of Springetsbury Manor, was passed March 31, 1806.†

The proprietary manors were reserved by the Legislature after the Revolution to the Penns, while their title to all other lands in the province was divested in favor of the commonwealth. The royal grant of the province of Pennsylvania to William Penn was an absolute one, and the quit rents reserved by him and his heirs, on the alienation of lands therein, became their private property. By the Revolution and consequent change of government, the proprietaries lost the right of pre-emption of unpurchased land, in which the Indian title was not extinguished. The grant to Penn was in free and common socage; but the Revolution and the act for vesting the estates of the late proprietaries in the commonwealth and for the opening of the land office, passed in 1779 and 1781,‡ abolished all feudal land tenures, and rendered them purely allodial in their character, even as to lands held by the late proprietaries in their private capacity. At the commencement of the war of the American Revolution, the proprietary went to Great Britain, where he remained, and in the year 1779 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the act "for vesting the estates of the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania in this commonwealth." It was held, however, in the courts, that the lands within the lines of the survey of the manor were excepted out of the general operation of the act, and were not vested in the commonwealth.* The powers of government and rights of property were always kept distinct, the former being exercised by the General Assembly, and the latter by means of an agency, constituting what is called a land office. After the Revolution, the proprietaries had, and still have a land office, to receive purchase moneys and grant patents. The commonwealth did not receive the purchase money of lands included within the limits of manors, nor grant patents for them. There were, in fact, two land offices. The act of investiture contained the following:

"All and every estate of those claiming to be proprietaries of Pennsylvania, to which they were entitled on the 4th day of July, 1776, in, or to the soil and land contained within the limits of said province, together with royalties, etc., mentioned or granted in the charter of said King Charles; the Second shall be, and they are hereby vested in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

"There was nothing in the act of 1779, which would lead to the opinion that the legislature was actuated by a spirit of hostility against the Penn family. 'The great object of the act was to transfer the right to the soil of Pennsylvania from the proprietary to the commonwealth. This was the great and national object. In addition to the private estates of the family, to manors actually surveyed and to the quit rents reserved on the lands sold within the manors, 120,000 pounds sterling are bestowed on the family amongst other considerations, in remembrance of the enterprising spirit which distinguished the founder of Pennsylvania. The line of partition between the commonwealth and the Penn family was to be drawn. It was proper that the commonwealth, and Penn, and the people of Pennsylvania, should be able distinctly to discern it.† "To have suffered the Penn family to retain those rights, which they held strictly in their proprietary character, would have been inconsistent with the complete political independence of the State. The province was a fief held immediately from the Crown, and the Revolution would have operated very inefficiently toward complete emancipation, if the feudal relation had been suffered to remain. It was therefore necessary to extinguish all foreign interest in the soil, as well as foreign jurisdiction in the matter of government."[*] "We are then to regard the Revolution and these Acts of Assembly, as emancipating every acre of soil in Pennsylvania from the grand characteristic of the feudal system. Even as to the lands held by the proprietaries themselves, they held them as other citizens held under the commonwealth, and that by a title purely allodial. . . . The State became the proprietor of all lands, but instead of giving them like a feudal lord to an enslaved tenantry, she has sold them for the best price she could get, and conferred on the purchaser the same absolute estate she held herself."[†]

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*IV Dallas, 410.

†P. L. 682. 8 Bioren, 474.

‡2 Smith's Laws, 532.

*8 Wright, 500.

†Marshall, C. J., 9 Wheaton, 267.

Among the proceedings of the Supreme Executive Council, January 25, 1787, appears the following: "A letter from Tench Francis, Esq., requesting the delivery of a number of counterparts of patents for lands within the Manor of Springetsbury, granted by the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania, now in the keeping of the Secretary of the land office, was laid before Council; and on consideration, an order was taken that the Secretary of the land office be authorized and instructed to deliver to John Penn and John Penn, Jr., or their attorney the counterparts of all such patents for lots within the Manor of Springetsbury as upon examination shall appear to be entered in the Rolls office, taking their receipt for the same. And on September 22, 1788, the following appears: "A memorial from John Penn, Jr., and John Penn, by their agent, Anthony Butler, containing a brief of their title to the Manor of Springetsbury, lying north of the city of Philadelphia, was read together with several inclosures; the memorial and inclosures were put into the hands of the committee appointed upon the petition of Thomas Britain and others."[‡]

THE TOWN OF YORK.

The warrant for the survey of Springetsbury Manor, issued by Gov. Hamilton, on the 21st of May, 1762, recited: "That by special order and direction a survey for the proprietor's use was made by Thomas Cookson, deputy surveyor (in 1741) of a tract of land on both sides of the Cordorus, within the said manor, for the site of a town, whereon York Town has since been laid out and built, but no return of that survey being made, the premises were resurveyed by George Stevenson, deputy surveyor (in December, 1752,) and found to contain 436¼ acres."

The original survey was made in the month of October, 1741. Glossbrenna's history says:

"The part east of Codorus, was immediately laid out into squares, after the manner of Philadelphia. For doing this the following instructions were originally given: 'The squares to be 480 feet wide; 520 long; lots 230 by 65; alleys 20; two streets 80 feet wide, to cross each other, and 65 feet square to be cut off the corner of each lot to make a square for any public building or market of 110 feet each side; the lots to be let at 7 shillings sterling or value in coin current according to the exchange; the squares to be laid out the length of two squares to the eastward of Codorus when any number such as 20 houses are built.' On the margin of the original draught of the town as then laid out, are these words: The above squares count in each 480 feet on every side, which in lots of 60 feet front, and 240 feet deep, will make 15 lots; which multiplied by the number of squares, (viz, 16, for the original draught contains no more) gives 256 lots; which together with the streets, at 60 feet wide, will not take up above 102 acres of land.' "

"After the town had been thus laid out, if any one wished for a lot therein, he applied at the proper office, or in the words of his certificate he "entered his name for a lot in the town of York, in the county of Lancaster, No." &c.

"The first application or entry of names for lots in Yorktown was in November, 1741. In that month 23 lots were taken up, and no more were taken up until the 10th and 11th of March, 1746, when 44 lots were disposed of. In 1748, and the two years following, many applications were made, for York had then become a county town. The names of the persons who first applied for, and took up lots in York, (Nov. 1741,) are as follows, viz.: John Bishop, No. 57; Jacob Welsch, No. 58; Baltzer Spengler, No. 70; Michael Swoope, No. 75; Christopher Croll, No. 85; Michael Laub, No. 86; George Swoope, No. 87, 104, 124, & 140; Zachariah Shugart No. 92; Nicholas Stuke, No. 101; Arnold Stuke, No. 102; Samuel Hoake, No. 105; Hermanus Bott, No.

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[*] Gibson, J., 7 Sergeant and Rawle, 188.

[†] Woodward J., 8 Wright, 501.

[‡] All the titles of lands in the borough of York are derived from the Penns. The quit rents were reserved and paid. The agency for the Penns was in the hands of Hon. John Cadwalader of Philadelphia, and the local agent here was Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, and afterward David G. Barnitz. Esq. The last purchase of lands within the bounds of the Manor of Springetsbury, was made by Daniel Keller of Windsor Township in 1858, the title to the piece of land before that being only one of occupancy by his father. This occupancy, however, inured to all of his heirs as tenants in common.

106; George Hoake, No. 107 and 117; Jacob Crebill, No. 108; Matthias Onvensant, No. 118; Martin Eichelberger, No. 120; Andrew Coaler, No. 121, Henry Hendricks, No. 122; and Joseph Hinsman, No. 123.

"The manner of proceeding to obtain a lot was thus: The person wishing for one, applied for and requested the proprietors, to permit him to "take up a lot." They then received a certificate of having made such application; the lot was then surveyed for him.

"The paper given to the applicant certifying that he had entered his name, and mentioning the conditions, was then usually called "a ticket," or else the particular applicant was named, as "George Swoope's ticket." These tickets were transferable; the owner of them might sell them, assign them, or do what he pleased with them. The possession of a ticket was by no means the same as owning a lot. It only gave a right to build, to obtain a patent, for the lots were granted upon particular conditions, strenuously enforced,

"One of the usual conditions was this, viz.: "that the applicant build upon the lot, at his own proper cost, one substantial dwelling house, of the dimensions of sixteen feet square at least, with a good chimney of brick or stone, to be laid in or built with lime and sand, within the space of one year from the time of his entry for the same." A continual rent was to be paid to the proprietors, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, for every lot taken up. This was a "yearly rent of seven shillings, sterling money of Great Britain, or the value thereof in coin current according as the exchange should be between the province and the city of London." Beside this, the lot was held "in free and common socage, by fealty only in lieu of all other services."

"When the applicant had built, or in some cases had begun to build, he received, if he so wished, a patent. But this patent most explicitly stated the conditions; and if these conditions were not fulfilled, he was deprived of his lot, and it was granted to some one else."

The first lot taken up in Yorktown was that on which the tavern stands, now owned by John Hartman, and occupied by Daniel Eichelberger.

Then the adjoining lot toward the court house, was taken up.

The next lots were that on which Nes' Brewery stands, in North George Street, and another east of it, the latter of which is still vacant.

Then a lot nearly opposite the German Reformed Church, and the two lots adjoining it on the west.

Then were chosen at about the same time, the lot on which Isaac Baumgardner's dwelling house stands; that occupied by the house of John Lay, on the corner of Main and Water Streets; that occupied by the house of Doll, gunsmith; those by Judge Barnitz, Charles Hayes' store, the New York Bank, William Sayres, and the house on the southwest cornerof Main and Beaver Streets, belonging to the estate of David Cassat, Esq., deceased.

"The building of Yorktown proceeded but slowly; for though many took up lots, yet few were enabled fully to comply with the conditions; the consequence was, the lots were forfeited, and thereby honest industry discouraged. And indeed the fear of not being able to accomplish, in so short a period, what they wished to commence, deterred many from beginning what might end in folly. It should be remembered that at that time the conveniences for house-building were few. It appears from a statement made by George Stevenson on the 10th of April, 1851, that at that time there were fifty lots built on, agreeably to the tickets. Three of these lots were then occupied by churches, viz.: two by the German Lutheran and one by the German Reformed. Hence there could not have been at that time more than forty-seven dwelling houses in the town of York, and many of them must have been truly miserable.

"At about this period York must have been a most desert place, very unlike what she now is in the "splendor of her domes," and the "richness of her profusion." In an old record it is alleged as a heavy offence against George Hoak, that "within the very limits of York, he had cut down the proprietaries' timber in large quantities for burning brick and lime." In a letter written in 1750, it is said that "sundry persons have cut off the wood of the town land to burn brick, and are now burning brick on lots not granted, to the damage of the inhabitants, who ought to have the wood for firing, and of the purchasers of the ungranted lots, which are spoiled by clay holes." In the first settlement of York many inconveniences and difficulties arose from persons taking possession of lots without having, in the first place, secured a legal title. Some erected small houses on different lots "without license or entry;" but for this they were reported to the Governor and were obliged to leave their tabernacles. Of this many instances are found recorded in old papers. Thus Jacob Billmayer built on lot No. 55, Jacob Falkler on lot No. 60, and Avit Shall on lot No. 74, "without the proprietaries' license." Each of them was obliged to deliver up possession; and this they did on the 10th of April, 1751, "to Nicholas Scull, Esq., agent for the honorable proprietaries."

"The early settling of Yorktown was one continual scene of disturbance and contention; there were warring rights and clashing interests. It often happened that different men wanted the same lot, and when the lot was granted to one, the others were watchful to bring about a forfeiture. The loss of lots by not fulfilling conditions was for a long time a serious evil, concerning which clamors were loud.

"We will here insert a letter dated at Lancaster, the 24th of April, 1750, and addressed by Thomas Cookson, 'to Geo. Stevenson, Esq., at York.'

> "*Sir:*—Christian Oyster in his life time entered for a lot in York, No. 82. The time for building expired, but no new entry was made till lately, as I understood, with you. The widow is since married, and her husband has put up logs for a house on the lot. He told me that he applied to you, and acquainted you with his intentions of building, and that you had promised him that no advantage should be taken of the forfeiture of the lot, and that he might proceed to build, and that since, through neglect, you have suffered another person to enter that lot, who insists on a right to it, notwithstanding the building erected on it. I find that taking advantage of the forfeiture of lots is a great spur to the people's building. But where there is an intent and preparation for building, I would not be too strict in insisting on the forfeiture, as the sole intent is to have the town improved; and if the first takers up of lots will build and settle, their priority of application should be favored. A few examples will be necessary to be made; and they should be made of such persons as take up lots for sale without improvement. There are some others here about their forfeited lots. But I am well satisfied that you do everything that is reasonable and equitable to the people, and for the advancement of the proprietor's interest. Our court being so near, I could not spare time to come to York. Please let me know in what forwardness my home is.
>
> I am your most humble servt.,
>
> THOS. COOKSON.
>
> "Lancaster, April 24, 1750."

George Stevenson wrote to Richard Peters, York, 26th of October, 1754. In answer to enquiries about Yorktown, and the lands adjacent:

> The tract of land whereon the town stands contains 437½ acres, or 412 acres and allowance. On the 1st of October, 1749, the town consisted of sixty-three dwelling houses of wood, all built on High Street and Water Street (except two), about ten of which were not finished, and also a Lutheran and a Calvinist Church.*
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> All houses had Dutch stoves, but one room in town had a fireplace. All the lot holders were Germans. There were 210 dwellings, three of brick and two of stone, thirty not yet finished. The Streets were High Street, Duke Street, Water Street, Prince Street, Queen Street.
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> The following letter is dated at York, the 8th of June, 1764, and is addressed by George Stevenson to William Peters, Secretary of the land office.
>
> "Yesterday at 6 o'clock P. M., Mr. Hemel and myself met the two Doudels together, with sundry other inhabitants of the place, to try to settle the difference between them about the lots lately granted to Michael, on west side of Codorus Creek, and south side of High Street continued. After many things said on both sides, Michael proposed to bind himself by any reasonable instrument of writing, not to build a tan-yard on the said lots for the space of five years next to come; which I thought was reasonable. But nothing would satisfy Jacob but the lots, and he offered to give Michael the two opposite lots on the other side of High Street, and to plough them and fence them (for Michael has ploughed and fenced his). This offer gave great offence to all the company, 'what,' said they, 'is nobody to have a lot but the two Doudels?' For my own part, I do acknowledge they are industrious men, and deserve a lot as well as their neighbors, but at the same time there are other people who have paid dear for lots here, and have improved them well, and deserve lots as well as they. Sundry persons are building on the proprietors' lots on the east side of the creek, saying they deserve and want lots as well as the Doudels. I think an immediate stop ought to be put to this, otherwise it will be productive of great trouble to you. I make free to write this account of these things to put you upon your guard, and beg leave to advise you not to grant any other lots until I see you, which will be in about two weeks. In the meantime, I shall lay out the Parson's lot for his pasture, and shall bring down an exact draught of it and of all the low bottom lands. Pray let me hear from you about these people that will build, and have built. *Fas aus nefat,* I am, &c."

Samuel Johnston wrote to William Peters, York Town, January 12, 1765, that James Smith had purchased from the people settled thereon, and applied for warrants for lands within seven miles of York. One tract from Garret Hummell, in Manchester Township. One place belonged to Michael Ramble and a third to one Lichteberger. The letter was written to prevent injury to the proprietary. People were pressing to know the price of lots or half lots, let out at twenty shillings yearly. They would all be taken up on the Main Street in a short time.

William Matthews wrote to William Peters, York Town, April 15, 1765, that he had made drafts on the west side of the Codorus, and as Samuel Johnston was not at home he had got Dr. Jameson to go with him and fix the place for the cross streets. And as Newberry Street would suit very well to build upon, he had laid the lots adjoining it the other way, and left a twenty-foot alley at the end of them, which happens just in the swamp. "I have laid the ground Michael Doudel holds out into half lots, as well as all the rest on High Street except Jacob Doudel's two lots. It did not suit to go so nigh Botts' land in that angle, on High Street, as what thee mentioned in thy instructions, unless there could be some land got of Bott in exchange." That people desirous of knowing the terms "should likewise be glad to know how many lots old Seagler, the brickmaker, has entered for or got the grant of, and the numbers, as he is digging and improving several. If he is suffered to go on he will ruin them for anyone else taking them, and then leave them, as he and some other brickmakers have done, one whole square on the creek. If the brickmaker was allowed but two instead of four, it would more likely secure the quit rent."

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*VII Archives, 2d S.

Mr. Secretary Peters wrote to Mr. Johnston of York, June 1, 1765, that the Governor and the agents insist upon twenty shillings quit rent for each inner half lot of thirty-two and a half feet front, on the West side of Codorus, and to reserve a whole sixty-five foot lot at each corner of a street for the proprietor. Lots must be taken before the first of July.

Daniel Dingle applied for the two half lots, No, 328, joining Jacob Doudel's two patented lots on Codorus, but as Jacob and Daniel Doudel had applied for a lot or two there, their resolution required whether they will take any more there at twenty shillings per half lot.

Samuel Johnston wrote to William Peters, York, June 8, 1765, that Daniel Doudel thought the terms too high, and would not take up the lots, and Dingle could have them.

There was a project on foot to alter the present road from about Newberry Street to Carlisle and toward Lewis Ferry, to pass through Wright's land, which would be a great hurt to the town, and the proprietary interest. There should be an application to the court to prevent it.

June 6, 1765, petition by inhabitants of Yorktown, from the court house upward, for a road to cross the Codorus, at the north end of George Street, thence to run until it intersects a road which leads from York to John Garretsons, at Big Conewago Creek.

There was another from the inhabitants of the lower part of Yorktown, near the bridge, and another from the inhabitants of West Manchester Township for a road to be laid out to the north part of Manchester and Newberry Townships, to cross the Codorus opposite Water Street, and that they had raised a subscription for building a bridge and maintaining it seven years. The last two petitions were presented in order to prevent the first from taking effect, as the inhabitants in the lower part of the town have at present the first offer of everything coming to market.

Mr. Johnston himself desired a lot on the north side of the main street, on the rise of the hill.

The Governor's orders to Mr. Johnston, of York, on the 9th of September, 1765, were to give notice to brickmakers to desist till application and its reasonableness were considered; to prevent any waste being committed in the timber on any of the proprietor's land near York.

At the time of the execution of the warrant of survey of Springetsbury Manor, namely, from the 12th to the 13th of June, 1768, there was another survey of "the tract of land situated on both sides of the Codorus Creek, whereon the town of York stands," returned into the land office. The survey was made by John Lukens, and it was found to contain "the quantity of 421 acres and thirty-seven perches, with allowance of six per cent for roads and highways, 446½ acres, neat measure."

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

THE removal of the Indians to the western portion of the state, particularly of the Delawares and Shawanese, and the hostile attitude of these savages towards the English, through an alliance with the French, assumed a terrible shape when war began for the possession of the Ohio Valley. The French claimed the right of possession to that territory by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, extending to the Allegheny mountains, and of Marquette and Joliet on the Mississippi, with the tributary claims. The British claimed by virtue of their purchases from the Indians and through traditionary Indian conquests.* The encroachments of the French upon the province, and the building of forts by them within the same, occasioned alarm which had already roused the neighboring colonies to take active measures to displace them. Notwithstanding the call of the British government, and of the proprietaries, and appeals from the adjoining colonies for means and men for the defence of Pennsylvania, the General Assembly failed to make the necessary preparations. On the one side it was contended that it was the fault of the Assembly, which was composed almost exclusively of Quakers, who ostensibly opposed all assistance and all measures looking to supplies for the purposes of war. Indeed, it was asserted by them that they could live amicably with the

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* Irving's Life of Washington, Vol. I, Page 44.

Indians, through the policy of the founder of the commonwealth, and apparently they failed of any apprehension of danger, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the French invasions and the Indian outrages. On the other hand, it was asserted that the object of the Quakers was to maintain their power, and that it was their jealousy of the proprietaries, and of the proprietaries' government and its military dependents, that prompted their refusal. The Assembly contended that measures of defense were impeded by the proprietaries themselves, who in concert with the board of trade sought control of the revenues of the province, and the regulation of the paper currency. The Assembly were firm in their position. So bitter was the controversy, that it was said they "would rather the French would conquer than they would give up their privileges to the proprietaries."* They made money redeemable by the excise tax in a limited number of years, but these supplies, under the terms, the Governor refused to accept. Benjamin Franklin, as agent for the province in London, presented on the 20th of August, 1757, "Heads of Complaint," among which was the following: "That the proprietaries have enjoined their deputy by instructions to refuse his assent to any law for raising money by a tax, though ever so necessary for the defense of the country, unless the greatest part of their estate is exempted from such tax. This to the Assembly and people of Pennsylvania appears both unjust and cruel." To this the answer was given: "The proprietaries conceive that the last paragraph of the complaint is extremely injurious to them, and very unjust, as it insinuates that they would not contribute their proportion to the defense of the province. It is true they did instruct their Lieutenant-Governor not to assent to any law by which their quit rents should be taxed. This they did because they thought it not proper to submit the taxing their chief rents due to them, as Lords of the fee, to the representatives of their tenants. But that there might not be the least shadow of pretense for accusing them of cruelty and injustice, they ordered five thousand pounds to be paid for the public service out of the arrears of that very fund.† "It was also said at the time, that the Quakers had influenced the Germans to take part with them in support of the independence of the Assembly, by causing them to believe that it was to their interest to do so, if they wished to preserve their farms; that the intent was to enslave them and force their young men to be soldiers and make them work upon the fortifications and suffer as they did in Germany. That at one time nearly 1,800 Germans voted in Philadelphia, which threw the balance on the side of the Quakers, though their opponents voted 500 more than ever lost an election before; and that the French based their hopes on the Germans, who thought a large farm the greatest benefit in life. Soon after the defeat at Great Meadows and the capitulation of Fort Necessity, July 3, 1754, a petition from 1,000 families in the back part of the colony, praying that they might be furnished with arms and ammunition, was rejected, although it was reported that the French were within 225 miles of Philadelphia with 6,000 men and a great body of Indians. Some Germans, of whom many were Mennonites, had the same principles as the Quakers, holding it unlawful to take an oath or to take arms.* We do not know how far this conduct of the Friends and Germans affected the people of York County, where were settled so many of the latter. It appears, however, by the subsequent events of the war, that they were active in raising men and means for the defense of the province, led by citizens of the then already important town of York. Notwithstanding the peaceable and friendly policy of William Penn, there were things beyond his control and that of his successors. The abuses committed in the Indian trade, the unjust dispossession of them of their lands, as well as the instigations of the French, together with other instances of wrongs, caused the alienation of the Delawares and Shawanese, whom we will find foremost in the fierce and bloody attacks upon our frontiers. The Iroquois, as early as 1744, had warned the government of Pennsylvania that these tribes would join the enemy. To this it may be said, in fact, that it appears the Six Nations drove them to desperation. The Delawares had to redeem their character as men. In 1754, millions of acres, including the hunting grounds of the Delawares and other tribes, were sold without consulting them.†

Gen. Braddock arrived in this country in February, 1755, and immediately demanded supplies from the Pennsylvania Assembly to dislodge the French from their fortifications in this province. In order to accomplish this purpose, it was necessary to open roads from the inhabited parts of it westward towards the Ohio, not only for the march of troops, but to facilitate the supply of provisions. Two regiments were sent to America, and two were to be raised in the colonies, of regulars, and inducements were tendered volunteers. At this time the province contained 300, 000 inhabitants and enough provisions to supply an army of 100,000. It was burdened with no taxes, not only out of debt, but had a revenue of £7,000 a year, and £15,000 in bank.* The expense of the military roads was to be paid by the Assembly. Among the officers who accompanied Gen. Braddock was James Ewing, then a citizen or York County. On the 26th of April, 1755, Benjamin Franklin, under the authority of Gen. Braddock, issued an advertisement for the hire of wagons and horses for the service of his Majesty's forces, with notice that he would atttend for that purpose, among other places, at York, from Thursday morning till Friday evening, stating the terms. Franklin also issued an address, in which among other things, he said, that at the camp at Frederick, the General and officers were extremely exasperated on account of their not being supplied with horses and carriages, expected from this province, through dissensions between the Governor and Assembly, and it was proposed to send an armed force immediately into Lancaster, York, and Cumberland Counties, to seize as many of the best carriages and horses as should be wanted, and compel as many persons into the service as would be necessary to drive and take care of them. He then refers to a complaint among the people of the back counties, of the want of a sufficient currency, and says that the hire of the wagons and horses would amount to upwards of £30,000, which would be paid in silver and gold of the King's money. He proposed that one furnish the wagon, another one or two horses, and another a driver. This wise scheme met with success, and the expedition of Gen. Braddock began under favorable auspices.† The same counties were also called upon for laborers, who were employed in the construction of a military road at the wages of half a crown a day and victuals.‡ In a letter from Gen. Braddock, June 3, 1755, he says: "I sent a man into the counties of York, Lancaster and Cumberland to purchase up 1,200 barrels of flour," which was obtained. There was delay in delivering flour, and in not clearing proper roads, and the wagons and horses to attend Gen. Braddock over the mountains, having been secured, there was great inconvenience in not having a road from Philadelphia to Mills Creek, the march of the wagons being delayed. The history of this expedition is familiar to all Americans. A letter from Capt. Robert Orme to Gov. Morris, dated July 18, 1755, contains the following account of the defeat of Braddock:

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*II Archives, 258.

†VIII Col. Rec, 278—280.

* Brief account of the state of the Province from a gentleman in Pennsylvania to a Friend in London, 1755.

† Day's Annals. Proud.

"The 9th instant we passed and repassed the Monongahela by advancing first a party of 300 men, which was immediately followed by another 200. The General, with the column of artillery, baggage and the main body of the army, passed the river for the last time about one o'clock. As soon as the whole had got on the fort side of the Monongahela we heard a very heavy and quick fire in our front. We immediately advanced in order to sustain them, but the detachment of the 200 and 300 men gave way and fell back upon us, which caused such confusion and struck so great a panic among our men that afterward no military expedient could be made use of that had any effect upon them. The men were so extremely deaf to the exhortations of the General and the officers, that they fired away in the most irregular manner all their ammunition, and then ran off, leaving to the enemy the artillery, ammunition, provision and baggage; nor could they be persuaded to stop until they got as far as Guest's plantation, nor there, only in part, many of them proceeding as far as Col. Dunbar's party, who lay six miles on this side. The officers were absolutely sacrificed by their unparalleled good behavior, advancing some times in bodies and sometimes separately, hoping by such example to engage the soldiers to follow them, but to no purpose. The General had five horses killed under him, and at last received a wound through his right arm, into his lungs, of which he died on the 13th instant. Poor Shirley was shot through the head. Captain Morris was wounded. Mr. Washington had two horses shot under him, and his clothes shot through in several places, behaving the whole time with the greatest courage and resolution. Sir Peter Halket was killed upon the spot. Col. Burton and Sir John Sinclair wounded."*

After the defeat of General Braddock, the Indians fell upon the province and abducted and murdered families. People from York County fled to the thickly settled parts of the province, some to Wright's Ferry, from whence the women and children were removed as an unsafe place. The Western settlements were opened to the horrors of

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*VI Col. Rec., 336.

†II Archives, 294.

‡VI Col. Rec., 379–407.

*VI Col. Rec., 487.

Indian invasion, and numbers of people from Cumberland passed through York; while in the midst of these alarms, arms and ammunition were not to be had.

Marsh Creek, in Adams County, became the frontier; the country beyond was deserted. Able-bodied men enlisted in companies and drilled daily. There was great consternation, and reports of outrages grew apace. News was received at Lancaster that the Indians had massacred and scalped many of the inhabitants not more than forty miles above Harris' Ferry.

A petition from the magistrates of York County, Geo. Stevenson, Henry Updegraff, Thomas Armor, James Smith, John Adlum,[*] to Gov. Morris, dated York, Saturday, 11 o'clock, P. M., 1st November, 1755, sets forth, that a numerous body of Indians and some French were in the province, which put the inhabitants in great confusion, the principal of whom had met sundry times and found that many had neither arms nor amunition. That the Indians were encamped up Susquehanna, within a day or two's march of Harris' Ferry. That there were men enough to bear arms and go out against the enemy, were they supplied with arms, ammunition and reasonable allowance for their time. That a company was going from the town and parts adjacent next day, to the assistance of the inhabitants on the frontiers, and will take almost all the arms and ammunition with them. They therefore pray the Governor to order them some arms and ammunition, otherwise they must desert their habitations. A letter from Geo. Stevenson, dated the same day, York, 12 o'clock Saturday night, to Mr. Peters, says: "By the expresses which came more than daily from the frontier parts of the province, you can conceive the confusion, horror and distress with which every breast is filled. All possible attempts have been made to stockade this town, but in vain. On receipt of the Governor's summons, the sub-Sheriff was dispatched to David McConaughey's, knowing that Mr. Hamilton was over the hills. While they where signing the petition sent down, they received the express from Harris'."[†]

On the 2d of November, 1755, a place called Great Cove, in Cumberland County, was destroyed by the savages. A letter of Mr. Thomas Barton at 3 o'clock in the morning, November 2, 1755, says: "Mr. Hans Hamilton marches this morning with a party of sixty men from Carlisle to Shippens Town. Mr. Pope and Mr. McConaughey came over with me to raise reinforcements in order to join Mr. Hamilton immediately."[*] A letter to Governor Morris from John Armstrong, Esq., at Carlisle, 2d of November, 1755, says: "At 4 o'clock this afternoon, by expresses from Conegachege, we are informed that yesterday 100 Indians were seen in the Great Cove; among them was Shingas, the Delaware King. That immediately after the discovery as many as had notice fled, and looking back, from an high hill, they beheld their houses on fire, heard several guns fired and the last shrieks of their dying neighbors. Mr. Hamilton was here with sixty men from York County when the express came, and is to march early to-morrow to the upper part of the county. I'm of opinion that no other means than a chain of block-houses, along or near the south side of the Kittatinny Mountains from Susquehanna to the Temporary Line, can secure the lives and properties even of the old inhabitants of this county; the new settlement being all fled except Sherman's Valley, whom (if God do not preserve) we fear will suffer very soon."[†]

The intelligence from Benjamin Chambers, November, 2, was that houses were in flames. "They are Delawares and Shawanese. The part that came against the Cove are under the command of Shingas, the Delaware King. The people of the Cove, that came off, saw several lying dead. They heard the murder shout, and the firing of guns, and saw the Indians going into houses that they had come out of. I have sent express to Marsh Creek, so I expect there will be a good company from there this day, and as there is but 100 of the enemy, it is in our power to put them to flight if you turn out well in your parts."[‡]

A letter from George Stevenson, York, Monday, Nov. 3, one-half hour past 11 A. M., says: "Herewith you have a copy of Ben. Chambers' letter, received about an hour ago. We have formed a council here of the principal inhabitants, who join in begging you to deliver the petition, and copy of letter herewith sent, to the speaker of the Assembly, and pray them, in our names and behalf, for God's sake either to send us arms, ammunition and blankets, and a letter to encourage the people, and assure us of what we may expect, or else our country will be deserted."[§]

And he writes to R. Peters, in a letter dated York, 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, November 5: "We have sent fifty-three men, well filled, from this town last Monday, 2 o'clock

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[*] II Archives, 449.

[†] Ibid.

[*] VI Col. Rec., 675.

[†] Ibid, 676.

[‡] Ibid, 675.

[§] II Archives, 461.

P. M., and a doctor, some medicines and what ammunition we could spare, to Tob's Hendricks' to join the main body of English tories on the most needful part of the frontiers. Mr. Adlem is with them. Mr. Hamilton is gone toward Conigogeeg last Sunday with a company. Mr. Bay yesterday with, and at head of another. We are all aloft and such as have arms hold themselves ready, but also they are few in numbers. Forty men came here yesterday willing to defend, but had but three guns and no ammunition, and could get none here, therefore went home again; we stay all here yet, how long God knows; six families fled from their homes, distance about fifteen miles, *via* Conewago, last night. The last came into town about daybreak this morning. A few of us have pledged our credit for public services; if we are encouraged we will stand till we are cut off; if not, some of us are bound to the lower parts of Maryland immediately, if not scalped by the way." Herewith you have another of our petitions to the Assembly, all I shall say about it is that the biggest part of its signers are Menonists, who live about fifteen miles westward of York."*

On the same day, York, 3 o'clock P. M., Mr. Stephenson wrote to Rev. Mr. Smith: The grand *quaere* here now is, whether we shall stand or run. Most are willing to stand, but have not arms nor ammunition. This is the cry of the people. We have sent fifty-three men to Harris' last Monday from this town. Such as have arms stand ready, and we watch night and day. People from Cumberland are going through this town hourly in droves, and the neighboring inhabitants are flocking into this town, defenseless as it is. I must add that Mr. Barton heads a company, Mr. Bay another."†

At a meeting of the council held at Philadelphia, Sunday, 2d of November, 1755, sundry petitions from the most respectable persons in the several counties of Cumberland, York, Lancaster, and Chester, setting forth the dismal condition of the inhabitants were read, and sundry companies were formed and commission granted to such as were recommended for Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns.‡ And at a meeting of same, on the 6th of November, it appeared that the Governor had caused the inhabitants of several counties to be told that if they would enter into associations, form themselves into companies and recommend fit persons for their officers, he would grant them commissions, and give them all the encouragement in his power. He had received a great number of petitions for companies, and to the officers recommended, he very readily granted commissions, who all took the oaths to his Majesty and subscribed the declarations required by law.*

On the 25th of November, 1755, the Assembly passed a militia law, which the Governor pronounced impracticable, but signed. The Penn's sent an order for £5,000 as a gift to the province, and the Assembly, on the 27th of November, 1755, passed an act granting the sum of £60,000 to the King's use, to be disposed of with the Governor's approbation, and not otherwise, by persons named in the act,† and Provincial commissioners were appointed, of whom Benjamin Franklin was one, to disburse the same.

In the list of officers and soldiers in the provincial service, in 1756, appear the following: Second Battalion: Capt. Hance Hamilton, January 16, 1756; Lieut. William Thompson, January 16, 1756; Ensign, John Prentice, May 22, 1756; Serg. William Mc Dowell, Private John Kelly, killed at Kittanning. Third Battalion: Capt David Jameson, May 19, 1756. Lieut. William Clapham, Jr., August 20, 1756; Ensign Joseph Scott, May 24, 1756. The following is a list of the men of Capt. Jameson's company, killed or wounded near McCord's Fort, April 2, 1756:

John Barnett, James Campbell, Matthew Gutton, William Hunter, Henry James, John McDonald, William Reynolds. James Blair, killed; William Chambers, killed; Daniel Mackey, killed; James Pierce, killed; John Reynolds, killed; James Robertson, (tailor) killed; James Robertson, (weaver) killed.‡

At a meeting of the Provincial council, on the 8th of April, 1756, the returns of seven associated companies of foot militia, in the County of York, were read, the officers approved, and commissions ordered to issue. The want of powder and amunition is set forth in all the returns and a petition for a supply referred to the Commissioners.

On the 9th of April, 1756, Hance Hamilton wrote from Fort Littleton, 8 o'clock P. M., to Capt. Potter: "These come to inform you of the melancholy news of what occurred between the Indians, that had taken many captives from McCord's Fort, and a party of men under the command of Capt. Alexander Culbertson, and nineteen of our men, the whole amounting to about fifty, who came upon the Indians with the captives, and had a sore engagement, many of both parties killed and many wounded, the number unknown. These wounded want a surgeon, and those killed require our assistance as soon as possible to bury them. We have sent an express to Fort Shirley for Dr. Mercer, supposing Dr. Jameson is killed or mortally wounded in the expedition, he being not returned. Therefore desire that you will send an express immediately for Dr. Prentice to Carlisle, we imagining that Dr. Mercer cannot leave the Fort under the circumstances that Fort is under. Our Indian, Isaac, has brought in Capt. Jacob's scalp.[*] In another letter he states that the Indians had taken and burnt McCord's Fort, and taken many captives, upon the news of which, Dr. Jameson, with nineteen men, went over Ray's, near Sideling Hill, and came up with the Indians and captives, and a sore engagement happened. Only five of our men returned, mostly wounded. Capt. Culbertson and Dr. Jameson were thought to be killed, having received several wounds. Our men engaged two hours, being about thirty-six in number, and would have had the better had not thirty Indians come to their assistance. Some of our men fired twenty-four rounds apiece, and when their ammunition failed were obliged to fly.[†]

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*II Archives, 514.

†Ibid. 466.

‡VI Col. Rec., 670.

*IV Col. Rec., 680.

†II Archives, 516, 531.

‡II Archives, Second Series, 540.

On Wednesday morning, 5 o'clock, August 19, 1756, Hance Hamilton wrote to Adam Hoops: "We are scarce of powder and lead at our forts. There is a party of Capt. Mercer's company here, and on our receiving this latter we march directly, taking with us twelve beef cattle and what pack horses belongs to the two forts. The rest is to be brought up by Capt. Potter's and Steel's men."[‡]

From Fort Littleton, on the 14th of September, 1756, Col. John Armstrong wrote an account of the expedition against Kittanning. This expedition is classed among the heroic acts of the war, in which Hance Hamilton participated. The notorious chief, Capt. Jacobs, and Shingas, a faithless ally of Washington, headed the Indians. Here were fitted out incursions, and prisoners and plunder were continually brought in. Two hundred and eighty Provincials marched under Col. Armstrong, with whom was Dr. Hugh Mercer, subsequently a renowned general in the war of the Revolution. The men were led secretely over the mountain from Fort Littleton in the night time, and waited for the cessation of the revels of the Indians, some of whom were scattered in parties through the cornfields. Towards the break of day the Indians were attacked. Their houses were set on fire. The Indians refused to surrender. One of them said he was a man and would not be a prisoner, and that he would kill four or five before he died. The Indians were driven out by the flames. When the fire became too hot, Capt. Jacobs tumbled himself out of a garret or cock-loft window, at which he was shot. The powder-horn and pouch taken off him were identified as his, which things he had lately got from a French officer in exchange for Lieut. Armstrong's boots, which he had carried off from Fort Granville. His scalp was such as no other Indian wore his hair in the same manner. They also knew his squaw's scalp by a particular bob, and the scalp of his son, a giant seven feet high. Capt. Hugh Mercer was wounded in the arm in the early part of the action. Of Capt. Hamilton's company, John Kelly, from York, was killed.[*]

On the 18th of October, 1756, there was read in council the following letter from David Jameson to Edward Shippen, October 13, 1756, from Fort Halifax:

"As Col. Clapham is at Carlisle, and it being reported here that his honor, our Governor, has gone round by York, and therefore not knowing when he will receive an express that is sent to him from Shamokin, I have thought fit to send an abstract of Maj. Burd's letter to me that arrived here at daybreak this morning, that the gentlemen and militia of Lancaster County might take such steps as they might think most prudent. I thought it proper to acquaint you with a piece of intelligence that I have received by old Ogaghiadariha, one of the Six Nations' Chiefs, who came here yesterday in the afternoon, and is as follows: that about 10 days before he left Tioga, there was two Delaware Indians arrived there, who was just come from Fort DuQuesne, and informed him that they before they left said Fort there was one thousand Indians assembled there, who were immediately to march in conjunction with a body of French to attack this fort (Fort Augusta), and he, Ogaghiadariha, hurried down here to give us the information. He says further, that the day before he came in here he saw upon the North Branch a large body of Delaware Indians and spoke with them, and they told him that they were going to speak with ye Governor of Pennsylvania; whatever intentions they have, they are marching towards our inhabitants." N. B.—The Major's letter is dated the 12th inst., in the afternoon. Directed on his Majesty's service, to Mr. Edward Shippen, Esqr., or any Captain in the Militia in Lancaster Town, to be forwarded with all expedition."* In the minutes of the Council of the 18th of October, it is stated that an express arrived from Maj. Burd, with letters giving an account of our old friend Ogagbiadariha's coming a second time to Fort Augusta, on purpose to tell several things of consequence which he heard at Diahoga. This honest Indian's intelligence, with the examination of two English prisoners who had escaped to that fort, was read and ordered to be entered.† The information was in substance that contained in Capt. Jameson's letter.

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[*] VII Col. Rec., 77. This last appears to have been a mistake. Capt. Jacobs was killed at Kittanning, *infra*.

[†] The Dr. Jameson reported killed by the Indians near McCord's Fort was David Jameson, a captain in the provincial service, was also a surgeon or doctor, and was from York. Alexander Culbertson, reported also killed, was a captain in the provincial service, from Cumberland, and a relative of Capt. Jameson's.—*II Archives, 611.*

[‡] Ibid. 753.

[*] II Archives, 767.

Capt. Hance Hamilton and Capt. David Jameson, as already stated, were officers in the provincial service from York. There were three battalions. The first was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Conrad Weiser; the second by Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong; and the third by Lieut.-Col. William Clapham. Hance Hamilton was commissioned January 16, 1756, and was in the Second Battalion, which was at McCord's Fort, and made the successful attack upon Kittanning, an account of which has been given. David Jameson was commissioned May 19, 1756, and was in the Third Battalion, known as the Augusta Regiment, which marched against the Indians at Shamokin, and rendezvoused under the immediate command of the Governor of Pennsylvania, Robert Hunter Morris. They marched from Harris' Ferry, now Harrisburg, to the west side of the Susquehanna, and recrossed in batteaux where the town of Sunbury now stands. Fort Augusta was built by Col. Burd, at Shamokin, and after it was finished the battalion remained there in garrison until the year 1758.‡

Following is a list of Associated Companies in York County, November 4, 1756:

Isaac Sader, Captain; Archibald McGrew, Lieutenant; William Duffell, Ensign; sixty private men.

Hugh Dunwoody, Captain; Charles McMullen, Lieutenant; James Smith, Ensign; sixty-six private men.

James Agnew, Captain; John Miller, Lieutenant; Sam Withrow, Ensign; sixty private men.

York Township—David Hunter. Captain; John Correy, Lieutenant; John Barnes, Ensign; 100 private men.

Samuel Gordon, Captain; William Smiley, Lieutenant; John Little, Ensign; 100 private men.

Shrewsbury Township—Andrew Findley, Captain; William Gamell, Lieutenant; Moses Lawson, Ensign; 106 private men.

Mount Joy Township—William Gibson, Captain; William Thompson, Lieutenant; Casper Little, Ensign; fifty private men.

Francis Holton, Captain; Joseph Ross, Lieutenant; John McCall, Ensign; 100 private men.

The above is a true list.

RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

Col. Armstrong wrote from Carlisle, June 30, 1757, that a large number, consisting of French and Indians, with baggage horses, left Fort DuQuesne about the 9th inst., bending their course by the old Allegheny path, which leads from that place toward Raystown,* on the departure of which detachment the French fired their cannon; that lest Loudoun or Littleton should be attacked, he sent all he could from his battalion as far as Littleton, and as much farther as requisite, not to exceed three days' march from the inhabitants; that Capt. Hamilton commanded the party, consisting of 200 private men and a sufficient number of officers. They were then encamped somewhere near Raystown, and nothing was yet heard from them. On the 11th of July, he wrote: "Our people are returned from Raystown, without making any other discoveries than the tracks of very small parties at a considerable distance." Gov. Denny wrote from Easton, July 21, 1757: "Mr. Barton comes express, with an application from the inhabitants of York County for a further protection of their frontier during the harvest. They offer to raise a company of fifty men, if they may be allowed the same pay as the provincial troops. I strongly recommend this to your serious and immediate consideration, as that gentleman waits only for an answer, and is very much wanted at home." The Commissioners replied to this, that they had considered the letter respecting the raising and paying a company of fifty men for the protection of the frontier inhabitants of York County during their harvest, and were desirous that everything might be done for them that could be, consistent with the law. It was not in their power to pay more men than the law directs, and therefore they knew of no method of relieving those frontiers from their threatened distress, but sending some of the provincial troops already raised or to be raised, to their assistance. Or if the battalions were defective, and the Governor should think proper to raise the company proposed, they would have no objection to paying them, provided the company did not make the number of the provincials exceed 1,400 men.*

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* III Archives, 9.

†VII. Col. Rec., 282.

‡II Archives, N. S. Col. Burd's Journal. Shamokin was on the east side

*Now Bedford.

The Commissioners here mentioned were those appointed by law for the Province of Pennsylvania, by act of 27 November, 1755, to dispose of the 60,000 pounds voted for his Majesty's use.

BILLETING OF SOLDIERS.

Hostilities had waged in America two years before war was formally declared, on May 17, 1756. Governor Morris laid before the council on the 28th of June, 1756, a letter from the British Secretary of State, dated March 13, 1756, giving information of the King's having appointed the Earl of Loudoun to be commander in chief of all his Majesty's forces in North America, and that Major-General Abercrombie was to be next in command to him.† Loudoun was appointed military dicator.‡ His commission established a military power throughout the colonies, independent of the colonial governors, and superior to them. The king required of them a general fund, to be issued and applied as the Commander-in-chief should direct, and provision for all such charges as might arise from furnishing quarters. The British troops were kept in the colonies and quartered at pleasure. In Philadelphia there was considerable trouble occasioned by the billeting of soldiers. The public houses were not sufficient in number to quarter them all. Some of these houses were kept by very poor people, and the soldiers had to be quartered in private houses. The latter order greatly surprised the inhabitants. But resistance was useless, as they would have been taken by force.§ The commissioners appointed to dispose of the public money provided quarters. By a letter from Lord Loudoun to Governor Denny, October 2, 1757, he says: "As the season is so far advanced, I do suppose you will not be able to furnish your barracks this season, and it will be of the less consequence, as, by my present plan of quartering, I do propose, in case some motion of the enemy do not alter my disposition, to have the greatest part of the troops I send into your province quartered in the back settlements, in Reading, Lancaster and York, in order to cover them from any inroads of the enemy or Indians, which I think will be an essential service to your province, so that I imagine, one battalion will be as much as I shall send to Philadelphia." There appear to have been no complaints as to the billeting of soldiers in York. A bill was passed by the Assembly to equalize the burden of quartering soldiers on the public houses. Another trouble that embarassed Lord Loudoun in Pennsylvania was the continued troubles regarding militia law and the bill appropriating £100,000 for his Majesty's use, on account of the continued differences between the Governor and Assembly.*

By a letter from Col. John Armstrong to Governor Denny, October 11, 1757, he says: "I shall immediately put in execution your Honor's order in regard of the new company in York County, which can be conveniently done by an express from Fort Morris." And on October 17, "Captain Hamilton is now at Littleton, settling with and paying off his company at that place. He has orders to repair with all expedition to Marsh Creek, in York County, in order to discharge the new company there stationed, which I should have done in his absence, only to give him (as he is acquainted) an opportunity of enlisting some of them for three years, which it's probable he may do."†

In December, 1757, Hance Hamilton, under a commission dated December 6, 1757, with Lieut. Jacob Snyder and Ensign Hugh Crawford, was posted west of the Susquehanna,‡ and David Jameson, with Lieut. Wm. Reynolds and Ensign Francis Johnston, at Fort Augusta.

A letter from William Pitt, Secretary of State, to Governor Denny, dated Whitehall, December 30, 1757, states: "The King had judged proper that the Earl of Loudoun should return to England and his Majesty had been pleased to appoint Major-General Abercrombie to succeed his lordship as Commander-in-chief of the King's forces in America, and General Forbes to command those in Pennsylvania and the South." This was received and read in Council on the 7th of March, 1758.§

April 11, 1756, Huntington,‖ Rev. Thos. Barton, wrote to Rev. R. Peters: That they were all in confusion; within twelve miles of his house, two families, consisting of eleven persons, were murdered and taken. And in the counties of Lancaster and Cumberland, the people were daily alarmed with fresh ravages and murders. The poor inhabitants were flying in numbers into the interior parts. He prevailed upon the inhabitants of Conewago and Bermudian to assemble themselves together and form themselves into companies to guard the frontiers of this county,till they saw what would be done by the troops, who were going upon the western expedition. He hoped by this means to be able to keep the settlements from breaking up. That Mr. Alricks told him he was determined,provided he could obtain the Governor's permission, to go out to Ohio a volunteer in defense of his King and country, and as he was certainly a man of resolution and valor, a man who could undergo hardships and fatigues, and moreover a man whom had an interest with, and an influence upon the county people, and is likely to raise a number of them as any man, he stood well entitled to a commission.*

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* III Archives, 235, 236.
†VII Col. Rec., 179.
‡Bancroft's History, United States.
§VII Col. Rec., 359 et seq.

*VII Col. Rec., 402, 464, III Archives, 120.
†III Archives, 290, 297.
‡VIII Col. Rec., 26.
§VIII Col Rec., 26.
‖Huntington Township, now Adams County.

George Stevenson wrote to Richard Peters, York, April 30, 1758: That Archibald McGrew signified his inclination to serve his King and country in the station of Captain of a company of rangers in the pay of this province for the ensuing campaign. Mr. Stevenson certified that he had known Mr. McGrew in his private character as a neighbor, as a juryman in court and as a Coroner. He also commanded one of the companies in the pay of this county the last fall, in all which stations he had behaved himself to the satisfaction of the people as well as Stevenson's. That he could raise a company who would go with him in defense of our good cause as much from principle as love of reward. He thought four or five good companies could be raised in a very short time here if proper officers were chosen. That he had brought about a resolve of the Justices and Commissioners that forty-five men be immediately raised, paid and maintained at the expense of this county, to range along the frontier for the defense of the inhabitants. "But, what is most remarkable, four leading Quakers (John Wright the first), have signed the resolves, and we have spent but four hours in our deliberations, therefore I concluded our very little Government here have outdone the lower county little Government, if not in unanimity, surely in dispatch."†

Richard Peters wrote under date of 3d of May, 1758, that, in compliance with the recommendations of the gentlemen who had written in favor of Mr. McGrew, the Governor had granted him a Captain's Commission—his Lieutenant, Alexander McCain, and his Ensign, James Armstrong. "You write that four or five companies can be easily raised in York County, and offer your services in raising them. Col. Armstrong and I were considering, before your letter came, with great care, what persons might be the likeliest to raise companies fit for the service and most acceptable to the people, and being asked our opinion by the Governor and Council were mentioned Thomas Armour, Robert Stevenson, Joseph Armstrong, David McConoway* and Thomas Minshall." "Thomas Minshall was nominated thinking Mr. James and John Wright would be obliged by it, and assist him in raising his company. Mr. Armour, Robert Stevenson and Mr. Minshall, if they accepted, must each, or two of them, have, at least, one German subaltern officer to engage the German inhabitants. Mr. Robert Stevenson must have Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Slate Ridge, either for his Lieutenant or Ensign. Sheriff Thomas Hamilton's commission is so far made out as to have his name inserted, leaving it to him to be appointed under the Captain that may be in Marsh Creek, provided it be either Mr. David Conaway,* or Mr. Joseph Armstrong. In filling up the commissions take care that the date of the Lieutenants' and Ensigns' be the same with the Captains, as the rank is settled here, and cannot be altered, and the Sheriff, Hamilton, be the first of the Lieutenants. And if any of the gentlemen should refuse, and a good German Captain cannot be obtained for the benefit of the service, then, in that case, Mr. Hamilton is to have a good company. But if one full set of officers of German farmers and freeholders can be had and it is judged the best for the good of the whole, pray let it be brought about. The ministers should be desired, in different and proper parts of the country, and at proper distances, as their congregations may be seated, to appoint meetings and animate the people to raise levies with all possible dispatch, as they are designed by one vigorous effort to dispossess the enemy, regain the Indians, and establish a durable and advantageous peace. The great regard for the inhabitants of the County of York had induced the Governor and Council to reserve their commissions, though there are many persons applying of good interest and proper for the service.

"Six hundred pounds are sent with Mr. McGrew to be delivered, after taking his share, to you, and by you to the Captains, who shall be named in the commissions."† Mr. Stevenson wrote to Mr. Peters on May 7, 1758, that the commissions were received on the 6th of May, for the officers of three companies. Mr. Armour and Mr. Joseph Stevenson, begged to be excused from accepting their commissions, not thinking themselves sufficiently qualified. David Hunter was appointed in the room of Stevenson, an able-bodied man, a German, and a man of influence and interest. Benjamin Smith, to be one of the subalterns; the other, to be appointed by the advice of the principal inhabitants, who were to convene on the next Saturday, to meet Sir John St. Clair on other business. George Stevenson applied to the leading Germans, told them it would look ill, if they did not exert themselves, and desire them to spirit up their people, and name officers who could get men. By this means, he would probably raise a German Company in the room of Mr. Armour's, and on May 8, 1758: That Sheriff Hamilton, chooses to go with David McConaughey, rather than with Joseph Armstrong. And if Joseph Armstrong refused, Hamilton was to have his commission. "Must the men buy green clothing? I fear this well hurt us very much. I think linen stockings, red below the knee, petticoat trowers reaching to the thick of the leg, made of strong linen, and a Jailor's frock made of the same, would be best. Young men that have clothing, (especially Dutch), will not like to lay out their money for more."* And by letter, dated York, May 15, 1758. "Last Thursday, Sir John St. Clair was here. A great number of the principal inhabitants came together to meet him. Upwards of seventy wagons were engaged for the campaign. Recruiting went on as well as could be expected. Capt. McGrew had near half his men. Capt. Hunter, had about twenty. Joseph Armstrong would not accept. David McConaughy accepted, and set out to recruit on Friday. His subalterns were not fixed upon, Sheriff Hamilton was recuiting. He had accepted in the room of Mr. Armour. His subalterns were Victor King, and one McDowell, who was at Kittanning, as Sergeant with Capt. Hance Hamilton, recommended by him and other reputable persons of the west end of the county. Thomas Minshall's accepting a commission, was very disagreeable to Mr. John Wright, and raised up a worthless fellow, Ludwig Myer, of Conedoghela.† There was a scheme to keep Minshall at home, and thereby oblige the women of Susquehanna, Quakers, who were against his going into the service. The money was almost out. The men want drums, colors, and other common instruments of war. Drums they needed much."‡ On May 21, 1758, David McConaughy had refused his commission. Thomas Minshall, had resigned much against his inclination, and blamed his Susquehanna friends, who influenced his wife. He would nevertheless forward the expedition to the best of his power. By advice from Mr. Bay, Mr. Armor, Mr. Barton and others, Robert McPherson, a very worthy young man, took Minshall's commission. His Lieutenant was James Ewing, who had been in the service, and was recruiting in Donegal, and other places where he was acquainted. The Ensign was Peter Meen, who recruited amongst the Germans, in and about York. Adam Finley, Capt. Hunter's Lieutenant, brought fourteen recruits to town, which completed that company. Capt. Hunter took Hadden for his Ensign. By accounts from Capt. T. Hamilton, he had twenty men. Upon the whole four companies from York County, viz: Captains Hunter, McPherson, McGrew and Hamilton, and as all these had their subalterns, there were no vacanies in the four companies for the German Cadets.

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*III Archives, 377.

†Ibid, 385.

*McConaughy.

†III Archives, 387.

"The Rev. Mr. McCraddock gave me the pleasure of a visit and preached an excellent war sermon from Mr. Listry's pulpit on Friday last, in the hearing of Messrs. Barton, Bay and Listry; he went with Mr. Barton yesterday, is to deliver another sermon to the same purpose to day from Mr. Barton's pulpit."* Mr. Barton was the rector of the Huntington Parish, in Adams County, and was appointed July 9, a Chaplain by Gen. Forbes.†

On the 2d day of June, 1758, the return of the garrison at Fort Augusta, shows Capt. David Jameson there with fourteen men fit for duty. On the 6th of June, he was in York.

RETURN OF OFFICERS 1758.

YORK, 6th, June, 1758.

Yesterday Capt. Hunter's men were received by Mr. Jameson, at York, and thirty-four wagons were contracted for with the people. Returns will be made to the Governor, agreeable to his desire, as soon as the Men shall be collected together and pass Muster. The names of the Officers are as follows, viz:

David Hunter, Captain; Andrew Finley, Lieutenant; Wm. Hadden, Ensign. Commissions bear date the 25th April, 1758.

Robert McPherson, Captain; James Ewing, Lieutenant; Peter Meen, Ensign. Commissions bear date the 10th May, 1758.

Thomas Hamilton, Captain; Victor King, Lieutenant; Will McDowell, Ensign. Commissions bear date the 16th May 1758.

The commissions for the Captains were dated when I received them. The Officers are all sworn. Hunter's and McPherson's Companies are full, and if they had Clothing and Accoutrements, are ready for Action.‡

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*III Archives, 391.

†Conedachly?

‡III Archives, 395.

*III Archives, 400.

†Ibid, 451.

‡III Archives, 408.

"I go with Mr. Jameson to Review, twenty-two Miles West of York, on Thursday, next, there to contract for Wagons, in pursuance of power from Col. Bouquet for that purpose. Thirty-five Contracts were signed here yesterday. The bearer, Mr. Lieut. Ewing, goes to buy Clothing for Capt. McPherson's Company. . . . I have kept a War office near five weeks, without Fee, Reward or hope thereof; thank God the Expedition looks better than it did; the Store Ships, I hope have brought the arms.* . . .

York Town, ye 6th June, 1758.

David Jameson, to Gov. Denny, 1758.

Sir: Agreeable to Orders, I received from Col. Bouquet, I arrived in this Town last Saturday; I yesterday examined and passed forty-four of Capt. Hunter's Recruits, there is more of them to be in Town this day, then will compleat his Company. Capt. McPherson's Company he informs me is full; Capt. Hamilton and Capt. McPherson's Companies I am informed, is not yet near full; The recruits are so scattered throughout the Country, that I believe that it will be the latter end of the Week before they will arrive in Town, I find it extremely difficult to keep the recruits in order, for want of Sergeants that understand duty, and have not so much as a single drum; None of the recruits are furnished with Clothing, or any necessaries for marching. I was desired by Col. Bouquet to try, if possible, to get the Recruits to find their own Arms, but I find this impracticable; of the forty-four that passed yesterday, not one-third of them had arms, or could be prevailed on to get them, therefore, I shall find it extremely difficult to get as many arms as is necessary for the men that are to escort the wagons this week to Fort Loudon.† A return of the Garrison at Fort Augusta, commanded by Capt. Levi Trump, the 1st day of July, Anno Domini, 1758. Among the Captains David Jameson; sixteen men fit for duty, total, eighteen; two sick.‡

At a meeting of the Provincial Council held at Philadelphia, Monday, the 6th of November, a letter from Gen. Forbes, dated Raystown Camp, the 22d of October, was read. Among other things he said: "The number of the King's troops under my command does not exceed 1,200 men, the greatest part of which must be sent down to the inhabited parts of the country to recruit and fit themselves out for the ensuing campaign. Whether Fort Du Quesne is taken or not, the Forts of Loyal Hanna, Cumberland, Raystown, Juniata, Littleton Loudon, Frederick, Shippensburgh, and Carlisle, ought to be garrisoned, beside those on the other side of the Susquehanna."§ A letter was read at the meeting of the Council on the 21st of December, from Gen. Amherst, announcing his appointment as Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's forces in North America.

In the month of September, 1758, the army under Gen. Forbes, including the Second and Third Battallions of Pennsylvania, Cols. James Burd and Hugh Mercer, moved against Fort Du Quesne. David Jameson was Major, under commission dated June 3, 1758, of the Second Battalion. Lieut. William Reynolds of his company, was wounded at Grant's defeat, near Fort Du Quesne, September 14, 1758. James Hughes was Ensign. In the Third Battalion, James Ewing was Adjutant; Robert McPherson, Captain; Peter Meem, Ensign; Archibald McGrew, Captain; Alexander McKean, Lieutenant; and James Armstrong, Ensign and Captain, Thomas Hamilton; Victor King, Lieutenant; and William McDowell, Ensign, who had been a Sergeant in Capt. Hance Hamilton's Compapany, at the capture of Kittanning. Of the new levies, there was Capt. Armour of York County.*

The following list appears: "Old Levys," First Battalion, Colonel, John Armstrong; Lieutenant-Colonel, Hugh Mercer; Major, Hance Hamilton. Officers of the Pennsylvania Regiment, 1759: Second Battalion, Major, David Jameson, "to have brevet dated 24th April, 1759."†

By the 5th of November, the whole army had arrived at Loyal Hanna, fifty miles from Fort DuQuesne. Gen. Forbes, on the 26th of November, 1758, from Fort DuQuesne, then Pittsburgh, had the pleasure and honor of acquainting the Governor with the signal success of his Majesty's troops over all his enemies on the Ohio, by having obliged them to burn and abandon their Fort DuQuesne, which they effected upon the 24th inst., and of which he took possession with his little army the next day. The enemy having made their escape down the river, part in boats, and part by land, their forts and settlements on the Mississippi being abandoned, or at least not seconded by their friends, the Indians, who had previously been engaged, to act a neutral part, and who seemed all willing and ready to embrace his Majesty's most gracious protection.‡

A letter from Col. Burd, of the 2d of December says: "I have the pleasure to inform you, that on Friday last, our army being within ten miles of Fort DuQuesne, the enemy thought proper to blow up the Fort, and went off bodily in their battoes. They entirely destroyed the works and rendered everything useless."§

INDIAN ABDUCTIONS.

In the year, 1755, occurred the abduction and massacre of the Jemison family, in

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*III Archives, 410.
†Ibid, 412.
‡Ibid, 431
§VIII Col. Rec., 241.
‖Ibid, 236.

*II Archives, N. S., 559-565.
†Ibid. 577, 583.
‡VIII Col. Rec., 232.
§Ibid. 234.

Buchanan Valley, now Adams County. The father, the mother and the daughter and the sons were carried off by the Indians. All were killed but the daughter, who was carried into the Indian country, brought up among them, and married an Indian chief, and was living in the year 1824. An account of this abduction and of its horrors and distresses, and the subsequent life of the daughter among the Indians, was published in the last mentioned year, entitled, "The Tragical History of Mary Jemison." Emigrants to the territory of that part of New York, now embraced by the counties of Genesee and Wyoming, found the wife of an old Indian warrior to be a white woman, called the White Woman. She was possessed of a large tract of land. Her associates and children were Indians. This was in the year 1823, and she was then eighty years old; to them she recited her history, which was published in book form. We are indebted to the Gettysburg Compiler of December 4, *et seq.*, 1879, for a graphic account of this capture and massacre. The following facts in Mary Jemison's case appear: The first settlements on the southwestern portion of York, now Adams County, were made by the Scotch-Irish. The father of Mary Jemison was one of these settlers. He settled near Marsh Creek, cleared and cultivated a large farm and resided there ten years. His family consisted of four sons and a daughter. One day in the Spring of 1755, they were alarmed by the discharge of a number of guns. William Buck, a neighbor was killed. Jemison was seized, as also were the mother and two brothers, the sister and neighbors with them. The marauding party consisted of six Indians and four Frenchmen. They were Shawanese Indians. The two older brothers escaped. The captured family suffered under great distress from fatigue and want of food. They were lashed by the Indians, and hurried, or rather dragged to a fort in Cumberland County, either Fort Conococheage, or Fort Chambers. Eight of the captives were murdered and scalped. Mary Jemison and the little child of Mrs. Buck were spared. After a painful journey of seven days and a half they reached Fort DuQuesne. Mary Jemison was taken possession of by two Indian squaws and treated as one of the tribe. They were of the Seneca Nation. At first she had a desire to escape whenever she met persons who talked English. When she was fourteen or fifteen years of age, she was married to a Delaware Indian, to whom she became attached, and to whom she bore children. She said that the labor required of her was not severe. But she had another time to undergo an exhausting and fatiguing journey of several hundred miles from the Ohio river to the Genesee. The Senecas were the allies of the French. The war came to an end in 1760. In the meantime her husband had died. She defended the moral character of the Indians and evaded opportunities of being released by the whites. In 1763 she married an old Seneca warrior. She was twenty years old and he was fifty-five. He died at the age of one hundred and three. The war of the Revolution again subjected her to hardships. The Six-Nations joined the English. After the Revolution she refused to return to the whites, and was given a large tract of reserved land. She was known as Dick-e-wa-mis, or the White Woman of the Genesee.

Richard Baird, who was "captivated" in April, 1758, from, Marsh Creek, returned, having made his escape some where about the Allegheny Hills. He had been so much beaten and abused by Tedyescung's friendly Indians, that his life was despaired of. Some of them told him that they had been lately to Philadelphia, that they would treat with the English as long as they could get presents, and scalp and captivate as long as the French would reward them; that they loved their white brethren so well that they wanted a few of them to hoe corn for them. Richard Baird was a young man of twenty-two years of age, of Hamilton Ban Township, his habitation being at the foot of the South Mountain, on the southeast side. On Thursday, the 13th of April, 1758, about 7 o'clock in the morning, he was at his house with his wife and infant child, and several children. In his field were Samuel Hunter, and Daniel McMenomy, laborers. A party consisting of nineteen Indians came and captivated the laborers in the field, and afterward came to the house. After some resistance they surrendered, on the promise of the Indians not to kill any of them. They tied them and took them up the mountain. The Indians killed the children, and Samuel Hunter, and drove the captured party over the Allegheny Mountains, a day and a half, and on Monday night, Baird escaped. In nine nights and days he got to Fort Littleton. On the way he had no food, other than snakes or buds and roots. His affadavit was made at York, on May 12, 1758.*

In a letter from General Amherst, from Albany, June, 15, 1761, it is said: "Amongst the children lately sent from Canada. that had been in the hands of the Indians, and some that had been secreted by the Canadians, he found that there were six that were taken in the government of Pennsylvania, and two in Virginia, all of whom he sent to Gov. Hamilton. In the return, appears the name of John Mann, of Marsh Creek, in Pennsylvania, taken in 1758, by Indians.* On the 13th of April, 1758, there was a man killed and nine persons abducted near Archibald Bard's, at South Mountain. On the 21st of May, one man and five women were taken from the Yellow Breeches. On the 29th of May, 1759, Mr. Dinwiddie, and one Crawford, were shot by two Indians in Carroll District, York County.† August 17, 1758, William Waugh's barn was burned, in the "Tract," York County, by the Indians.‡

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*III Archives, 395.

PONTIAC'S WAR.

The transfer from the French to the English of the posts between the Great Lakes and the Obio, led to a war which broke out in 1763, and lasted several years, and took its name from that of the great Indian chief, who planned and conducted it. This war cost the colonies much in men and money, but they gained by the struggle. The exploits of the colonists themselves gave them confidence. The Pontiac war gave great alarm to the whole country. Massacres were dreaded, and the towns were crowded with refugees. The forts at Bedford, Pittsburg, and Loyal Hanna, resisted the savages, and the panic was allayed. At a meeting of the Council, on the 20th of June, 1763, Gov. Hamilton laid before the board sundry letters of intelligence from the frontiers, containing accounts of hostilities, committed by the Western Indians, on his Majesty's subjects within the province, and of the suspicious behavior of the Indians, settled in the upper part of the Susquehanna. And on the 6th of July, 1763, the Governor laid before the Assembly a letter from Col. Bouquet, at Carlisle: "I am sorry to acquaint you that our posts at Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, and Venango are cut off, and the garrisons massacred by the savages, except one officer and seven men, who have escaped from Le Boeuf. Fort Pitt was briskly attacked on the 22d; had only a few men killed and wounded, and dispersed the enemy. Fort Ligonier has likewise stood a vigorous attack, by means of some men, who reinforced that small garrison from the militia of Bedford. The Indians expect a strong reinforcement to make new attempts on these two posts. If the measures I had the honor to recommend to you are not immediately put into execution, I foresee the ruin of the province on this side of the Susquehanna, and as York County would be covered by Cumberland, I think they ought to join in assisting to build some posts, and saving the harvest. It would not be less necessary to send immediately arms and ammunition to be distributed to the inhabitants to defend their reapers."* Col. Bouquet, with about five hundred men, mostly Highlanders, marched to the relief of Fort Pitt and Detroit. On the 5th and 6th of August, 1763, he was nearly overwhelmed by the savages at Bushy Run, who were repelled by the bayonet charges of the Highlanders, but the numbers of the enemy were so great that they would have been routed, but for the stratagem of the commander of the British, who feigned retreat.† This victory led to peace, and the Indian ravages ceased.

THE CONESTOGOE MASSACRE.

On the 19th of December, 1763, the Governor, John Penn, agreeably to the advice of the Council, wrote the following letter to the Magistrates of York, Lancaster and Cumberland Counties. "Having received information that on Wednesday, the 14th inst., a party of men, armed and mounted, did, without cause or provocation, in defiance of all authority, proceed to the Conestogo Indian Town, in Lancaster County, and murder six of our friendly Indians, settled there under the protection of this Government, and its laws. I do hereby direct and require you immediately to exert yourselves on this occasion, and to issue warrants and take all other measures in your power for the apprehending of all the principals concerned in the murder of the said Indians and their accomplices, and securing them in some of the gaols of this Province, that they may be brought to justice and receive a legal tryal for the crimes they have committed."‡

The Indian hostilities of 1763 were marked by great cruelty, and suspicion and hatred followed even the neutral Indians. The repeated murders perpetrated by the Indians roused the men of the Paxton settlement to revenge. In Lancaster County still dwelt a large body of Indians, known to us already as the Conestogoes. On Wednesday, the 14th of December, 1763, a body of men entered the town of Conestogo, and massacred all the Indians they could find there. The majority were absent. Those on their return were

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*VIII Col. Rec., 628.
†Loudon's Narrative, Vol. XI., pp. 57, 65.
‡Rupp's Hist. of York County, p. 590.

*IX Col. Rec., 35.
†Bancroft's Hist. U. S.
‡IX Col. Rec., 92.

taken in charge by the Magistrates of Lancaster County, and were placed for safety in the workhouse at Lancaster. The Paxtan men with a larger force, from 50 to 100 men, on the evening of the 26th of December, galloped into the town, "seized the keeper of the workhouse, overpowered him, rushed into the prison, and speedily accomplished the work of death. The poor Indians, to the number of fourteen, were butchered in cold blood, and the Paxtan men elated by their success, left the town in the same haste with which they had entered it." A number of Indians on the frontier had, at their own request, been removed from their habitations and taken to Philadelphia, and were seated for a better security on Province Island and in other places in the neighborhood of the city. Threats were made by the insurgents to march down and destroy them. The Assembly took measures to resist them. The Indians petitioned to be sent to England. Gov. Penn ordered them to be taken to New York. The people of New York became offended at this. Gen. Gage directed two companies of the royal Americans to re-escort them to Philadelphia, where they were secured in the barracks. The barracks were fortified, and regular troops protected them. The insurgents went to Germantown, and learning of the large force opposed to them, after listening to remonstrances, promised to return home, and left two men, Matthew Smith and James Gibson, to lay their grievances before the government, which they did, in the name of the inhabitants of York, Lancaster and Cumberland Counties. The two representatives, in behalf of themselves and his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the frontier counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks and Northampton, presented their remonstrances and grievances before the Governor and Assembly, on the 13th of February, 1764:* That they were attacked and ravaged by skulking parties of Indians; that the Indians were taken under the protection of the government; that the trial was to be removed from Lancaster County. They protested against Indians living within the inhabited parts of the province; that no provision was made for the care and cure for wounded men; that there was in this war no reward for Indian scalps; that John Penn abetted the Indians, and made unauthorized treaties with them; that Fort Augusta had furnished little assistance, with no reflection against the commanding officer, who was directed by those from whom he received orders. There was another memorial with 1,500 signatures. The county of Berks, by its Grand Jury, protested against it. The Assembly considered the remonstrance and protest, but nothing was done to bring the parties concerned to punishment.* In the letter of Gov. Penn, January 5, 1764, he says: Our back inhabitants, who have indeed suffered a great deal by the Indian war, have got it into their heads that one Indian should not be suffered to live amongst us, and have carried their resentment so far as to go and kill some Indians who lived under the faith and protection of this government for sixty years, in an Indian town near Lancaster. At request of Indians, they were sent to the protection of Sir William Johnson. It was necessary, in the opinion of the Governor, to extend the English riot act to the province, to apprehend the murderers and to quell the like insurrections in the future.† Such an act was accordingly passed by the Assembly.

THE REVOLUTION.

YORK, as one of the frontier counties, had participated with great spirit in the military measures to resist the inroads of the savages and the encroachments of the French. Though the means of inter-communication between the colonies were very limited, according to the present views of expedition, intercourse was constant and correspondence continuous, as it was between this frontier region and Philadelphia. News arrived slowly, but it impressed deeply the minds of the leading citizens, and that news cemented more and more firmly the bonds of union. After the close of the French and Indian war it was not long before the parliament of Great Britain commenced those measures that so completely estranged the colonies from the mother country. The strife with the Proprietaries and Lords of Trade began in Pennsylvania in 1760.‡ The great Franklin had appeared before his Majesty's Council for Plantation Affairs to defend the liberties of our people. But the restrictions on trade from time to time and the arbitrary means used to enforce them by writs of assistance, caused American resistance. The notorious stamp act had been passed in 1765, and on the 22d of March in that year, the King being then insane, it had received the royal assent by commission.* The military power in the colonies had been placed above the civil. The claims of American representation had been scoffed at by the ministry, as was also the assent of the American Assemblies to any manifest internal regulation. There had been proposed in Massachusetts, a Congress of committees from each of the colonies, and the plan had prevailed. The Pennsylvania Assembly accepted it, and declared it an inherent right not to be taxed without consent. This was in the month of September, 1765.† The Congress had met in New York, in October, 1765, by which the stamp act was annulled.‡ In attempts to enforce the act the officers had been severely handled by the people. The first cargo of stamped papers had arrived under protection of a man of war, in this province, on the 5th of October, 1765. Mr. John Hughes had been appointed to distribute them, and so unpopular did he become that his house was surrounded by a mob and he was burnt in effigy. When the ship arrived, the vessels in the harbor put their flags at half mast, and the bells of the city of Philadelphia were tolled. An immense meeting assembled at the State House, and John Hughes was requested to resign. He denied having any commission, and as there was no place of security on shore, the Governor ordered the stamps to be taken on board one of the ships of war. Merchants of the city agreed not to import goods till the act was repealed.§ After fluctuations in the minds of the official powers in England, the act had been repealed in the month of March, 1766, and the repeal celebrated by bonfires and the ringing of bells. There had been public satisfaction and general rejoicing in England, as well as in America, yet to maintain the principle that there existed the power to bind the colonies, in July, 1767, among other things, the fatal tax of three pence a pound on tea had been adopted, and a board of customs established in Boston. The people of that city had assembled and voted to forbear importation, and the Assembly of Massachusets Bay had addressed a circular letter to the several Assemblies in America, which was dated the 11th of February, 1768. This circular, containing an early declaration of the principles of the American Revolution, will be found among the published Archives of this commonwealth.*

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*IX Col. Rec., 138.

*Gordon's History of Pennsylvania.

†IX Col. Rec., 112.

‡VIII Col. Rec., 554.

During the colonial difficulties, John Penn, son of Richard Penn, one of the proprietaries, and who had been born in Philadelphia, and was known as the American Penn, was Lieutenant-Governor of the province, having been appointed in 1763, and he held the office to the end of the proprietary government. He was intensely loyal, so much so that during the Revolution he suffered imprisonment and removal from the State rather than sign a parole.† There was great jealousy entertained at Court of popular representation in any way. Hillsborough, Colonial Secretary of State, rebuked the Governor in the name of the King, for communicating to his Council and Assembly the letters received from the Secretaries of State, and also for the sending of addresses and petitions to his Majesty, otherwise than through the channel of the proprietary or his deputy. The Assembly of Pennsylvania had sent a petition to his Majesty, on the subject of the acts of parliament, which had been delivered by Dr. Franklin. This was declared by the cabinet as tending to deny and draw in question the supreme authority of parliament to bind the colonies by laws in all cases whatever, and "when applied to taxation was the less to be expected from the province of Pennsylvania, as there was a clause in their charter saying to the crown such impositions and customs as by act of parliament are and shall be appointed."‡ A copy of the circular from the colony of Massachusetts Bay to the other colonies was transmitted by Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, stating that his Majesty considered "this measure to be of a most dangerous and factious tendency, calculated to inflame the minds of his good subjects in the colonies, to promote an unwarrantable combination, and to excite and encourage an open opposition to, and denial of the authority of Parliament, and to subvert the true principles of the constitution. And that it was his Majesty's pleasure, that the Governor should prevail upon the Assembly to take no notice of it. That the Pennsylvania Assembly had given repeated proofs of their reverence and respect for the laws, but if there should appear a disposition to receive or give any countenance to the seditious paper, it would be his duty to prevent any proceeding upon it by an immediate prorogation or dissolution. This letter was dated April 21, 1768.§

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*Bancroft.

†IX Col. Rec., 300.

‡Ibid.

§IV Archives, 242; IX Col. Rec., 298; Egle's Hist. Penna., 1027.

*IV Archives, 286.

†XI Col. Rec., 264.

‡IV Archives, 311.

§IX Col. Rec., 546.

In September, 1768, the Assembly declared by resolution that the Governor of the province had no constitutional authority to dissolve the Assembly.*

The British cabinet finding that the duties on their own manufactures of glass, paper and painters' colors were contrary to the true principles of commerce, agreed that they should be repealed. But there still remained the duty on tea. Although intensely interesting, we need not follow the course of the ministry in their persistent determination to enforce this tax. A large number of the best of English statesmen warmly espoused the cause of America. Chatham, Camden, Conway, Burke and Barre. But the Lord Chancellor, Thurlow, called it rebellion, and that had to be quelled by the military power. Troops had been sent to Boston, and by their insolent bearing, provoked hostilities. On the 5th of March, 1770, had occurred an event that sent a thrill through the colonies—the first fearful news of the shedding of blood, in the Boston Massacre. This seems to have awed them over the water for a time, and there was apparent conciliation, so much so, that it was supposed that the spirit of liberty was dead on the resumption of commercial intercourse. But the ministry were blinded by a false assumption of submission, while the fires were only slumbering. The crisis was brought about by the tax on tea. The non-importation on the part of the colonies had raised a great accumulation of that article in the stores of the East India Company, and it was authorized to export tea to America, with a drawback of the duty—payable in England—but three pence per pound was payable in the colonies. Consignments were made to Charleston, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In Philadelphia the people met in the State House, and condemned the duty, and declared every one who should countenance its imposition, an enemy to his country, and the agents of the company were compelled to resign.† On the 16th of December, 1773, had taken place in Boston Harbor that ever memorable event, known in history as the Boston Tea Party. Three tea ships were taken possession of and 340 chests, the whole quantity imported was emptied into the harbor. The tea ships were driven by a storm off the coast from New York, and in South Carolina, the tea perished in the cellars in which it was placed. On the 25th of December, 1773, the ships destined for Philadelphia approached that city. The pilots were warned not to conduct them into the harbor. A town meeting of 5,000 people was held, and the ships, with their cargoes of tea, were compelled to sail back to England.*

In May, 1774, Gen. Gage entered the harbor of Boston with vice-regal powers; he and his army and the civil officers no longer amenable to the American courts of justice. The port was closed on the 1st of June, which was made a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Again an appeal came from Massachusetts to her sister colonies, and a close correspondence was maintained by them with her. The Bostonians called upon the other colonies to unite with them to stop all importations from Great Britain until the port act should be repealed, and if they should do so it would prove the salvation of North America and her liberties. These troubles transpired during the Tory administration of the Duke of Grafton and Lord North. The Whigs supported the cause of the colonies.† The name of Whig became incorporated into American politics. That party had its origin nearly a century before, and one tradition attributes the name to the initials of the motto, "We hope in God," at one time borne upon its banners. It was the liberal party, the party of reform and progress, and the Tory party adhered to the establishments in Church and State. Hence, those who maintained our cause were called Whigs, and those who adhered to the crown and opposed separation were styled Tories. There were Tories here as well as elsewhere, many good and wealthy citizens; but what was called loyalty in England became treason on this continent; and when independence was declared, the estates of such were confiscated. The archives of the State contain accounts of their names and properties. But for us here let them rather rest in oblivion.

A class of men appeared here who played their parts nobly in the history of the great struggle for liberty, who taught the people, or rather guided them, for they already held a power not to be relinquished. Among these was a man who had come to reside here, whose biography is intimately connected with her history—James Smith, for some time the only practicing Attorney in York.‡ We can imagine how the beauty of the situation of Yorktown brought families to it, and young men of intelligence and enterprise seeking new places for the exercise of their talents. Among such was Thomas Hartley, who came to York from Reading at the age of eighteen years, commenced the study of the law under Samuel Johnston, and and was admitted to the bar in 1769. For some time he and Smith were the only practicing lawyers in the county, Mr. Johnston being then, and for some years after, prothonotary. In this last mentioned year, Henry Miller moved to York from Reading, and was also student at law under Mr. Johnston; and soon after came another law student of his from Lancaster, John Clark.

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*W. Annals, 394.

†W. Annals, 396.

*W. Annals, 396.

†Campbell's Lord Chancellors, vol. 5, p. 17.

‡Graydon, in his "Memoirs," tells us that being a student at law, to enable him to pursue his studies without interruption, his uncle advised his spending the approaching summer in Yorktown. "Mr. Samuel Johnston, the prothonotary, was a particular friend, who had been in the practice of the law and had a very good library, and undertook his instruction and superintendence, and accommodated him with a chamber." "It was in the spring of 1773 that I was transferred to that pleasant and flourishing village." . . . "There were several young men in the town whose company served to relieve the loneliness of my solitude, for such it was compared with the scene from which I had re-

COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE.

In all history it appears that popular progress has been achieved by the spontaneous action of the citizens of a country outside of the constituted forms of law and government. The *vox populi* must be heard, because no government has that within it that can provide for all emergencies. The public meeting has always controlled, sooner or later, legislative action. We have already seen that on this continent and in this province whatever was accomplished in support of freedom, was done by the assembled inhabitants through their committees appointed to do the work. It is a peculiar feature in American history that united action was maintained in the earlier contests with the British Government, with a spontaneity and enthusiasm that no organized system could have secured. The factors were committees of correspondence. The intercourse between the colonies and the different parts of a colony was thus conducted, and there was a sympathetic response to the appeal of Boston. The committee of correspondence for the city of Philadelphia, addressed the following circular to the several counties: "The Governor declining to call the Assembly, renders it necessary to take the sentiments of the inhabitants; and for that purpose it is agreed to call a meeting of the inhabitants of this city and county at the State House, on Wednesday, the 15th inst.[*] And we would wish to have the sentiments and concurrence of our brethren in the several counties, who are equally interested with us in the General Cause, we earnestly desire you to call together the principal inhabitants of your county, and to take their sentiments. We shall forward to you, by every occasion, any matters of consequence that come to our knowledge, and we should be glad you would choose and appoint a committee to correspond with us. Signed by order of the Committee of Correspondence for the city of Philadelphia.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Clerk.

The call was very promptly responded to by the citizens of York, and of the county.[†]

YORKTOWN, June 24, 1774.

In consequence of a letter from the committee of Philadelphia, the inhabitants of this town met on Monday, the 21st ult.; Michael Swope, Esq., was appointed chairman, who explained the design and cause of the meeting; the distressed state of the inhabitants of Boston, and the nature and the tendency of the Acts of Parliament lately passed. After due deliberation, the following resolves were come into, *nem. con.* 1. That we will concur with our brethren of Philadelphia and sister colonies in any constitutional measure, in order to obtain redress. 2. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the inhabitants of Boston are now suffering in the common cause of liberty. 3. It is directed, that to obtain the sense of our fellow inhabitants of York County upon the present important and alarming occasion, notice shall be given to the inhabitants of this county, that they, or such as shall be delegated by the several townships in the county, do meet in the Court house in Yorktown, on Monday, the 4th of July next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to enter into such resolves as may be for the public good, and tend to restore the liberties of British America.[‡]

A committee of thirteen persons was then appointed for this town, to remain till altered by any other general meeting which they were authorized and directed to call. The

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moved. 'These' (he means Hartley and Clark and Miller) 'for the most part, still are yet living, generally known and respected. There was also in the place an oddity, who, though not to be classed with its young men, I sometimes fell in with. This was Mr. James Smith, the lawyer, then in considerable practice. He was probably between forty and fifty years of age, fond of his bottle and young company, and possessed of an original species of drollery.'

"He then describes with some minuteness some of the peculiarities of Mr. Smith in the way of jokes. One in particular practiced upon Judge Stedman, of Philadelphia, a man of reading and erudition, who in a full display of his historical knowledge was set raving by a monstrous anachronism. 'Don't you remember, Mr. Stedman, that terrible bloody battle which Alexander the Great fought with the Russians at the Straits of Babelmandel?' 'What, sir!' said Stedman, repeating with the most ineffable contempt, 'which Alexander the Great fought with the Russians! Where, man, did you get your chronology?' 'I think you will find it recorded, Mr. Stedman, in Thucydides or Herodotus.' On another occasion, being asked for his authority for an enormous assertion, in which both space and time were fairly annihilated, with unshaken gravity he replied, 'I am pretty sure I have seen an account of it, Mr. Stedman, in a High Dutch almanac printed at Aleppo,' his drawling way of pronouncing 'Aleppo.' 'Every one laughed,' says Graydon, 'but the Judge, who resided in Philadelphia, and was ignorant of Smith's character in this particular, thought him the object of the laughter, so all parties were pleased.'"

[*] June, 1774.

[†] Montgomery's Hist. of Lanc. Co. 198.

[‡] Rupp's Hist. York County, 582.

committee of correspondecne again, on the 28th of June, enclosed to the different counties the resolves passed at a meeting held in State House Square, on the 18th of June, by which it was left to the committee "to determine on the most proper mode of collecting the sense of this province, in the present critical situation of affairs, and appointing deputies to attend the proposed Congress"—and submitted two propositions: 1. That the Speaker of the honorable House of Representatives be desired to write to the several members of the Assembly in the province, requesting them to meet in this city as soon as possible, but not later than the 1st of August next, to take into their consideration our very alarming situation. 2. That letters be written to proper persons in each county, recommending it to them to get committees appointed for their respective counties, and that the said committees, or such number of them as may be thought proper, may meet in Philadelphia at the time the Representatives are convened, in order to consult and advise on the most expedient mode of appointing deputies for the General Congress, and to give their weight to such as may be appointed. That the Speaker of the Assembly in a very ready and obliging manner had agreed to comply with the request in the former of these propositions, that on account of the Indian disturbances, the Governor had found it necessary to call the Assembly to meet in their legislative capacity on Monday, July 18, being about the same time the Speaker would probably have invited them to a conference or convention in their private capacity. That they requested that if the mode expressed in the second proposition was approved, the whole or part of the committee appointed will meet the committees from the other counties at Philadelphia, on Friday, the 15th of July, in order to assist in framing instructions, and preparing such matters as may be proper to recommend to our Representatives at their meeting the Monday following. They further wrote: "It is with pleasure we can assure you, that all the colonies from North Carolina to New Hampshire seem animated with one spirit in the common cause, and consider this as the proper crisis for having our differences with the Mother Country brought to some certain issue, and our liberties fixed upon a permanent foundation."* To this provincial meeting, which convened on the 15th of July, 1774, James Smith, James Donaldson, and Thomas Hartley, were sent as deputies from this county. Mr. Smith was made one of the committee to prepare a draught of instructions on the situation of public affairs to their Representatives, and request them to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a Congress of deputies from the several colonies, under the ninth resolve of the conference, viz: That there is an absolute necessity, that a Congress of deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled to consult together, and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the colonies, for the purpose of procuring relief for our grievances, preventing future dissensions, firmly establishing our rights and restoring harmony between Great Britain and her colonies on a constitutional foundation. They also agreed that if redress was not granted they would make the sacrifice of a suspension of commerce, and join with the other colonies "in such an association of non-importation and non-exportation to Great Britain as shall be agreed upon at the Congress."*

A General Congress had been proposed by the "Sons of Liberty" of New York,—a title suggested by the famous speech of Barre. This was in the month of May, 1774, and upon the receipt of their letter, a meeting was called in Philadelphia, at which it was read, as well as the letters from Boston. The two measures for discussion were, that of New York for a Congress, and that from Boston for an immediate cessation of trade. That for a Congress was received with applause. John Penn, the proprietary Governor, was requested to call together the legislature. This was of course refused. A committee of correspondence, after the manner of Boston, was proposed, to be named for the several counties in the province, and a committee was appointed for intercolonial correspondence. By July, 1774, all the delegates were chosen, and Massachusetts appointed the time and place, which were fixed, the 1st of September, at Philadelphia. The Congress met in Philadelphia on the 5th of September, 1774. The members assembled at Smith's tavern and chose Carpenter's Hall as the place for their deliberations. There were there, George Washington, Patrick Henry, John and Samuel Adams, Jay and Rutledge, and others, men of wisdom and eloquence. Though Congress showed a desire for a conciliation and a desire to subvert the colonial system, they approved the opposition of Massachusetts to the Act of Parliament, and declared if the same shall be attempted to be carried into execution by force, all America ought to support them in their opposition.

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*Mumbert, 204.

*Mumbert, 209.

A declaration of rights was agreed upon, they threatened to stop imports and exports with Great Britain, discontinued the slave trade, prepared a petition to the King, and an address to the British people. This recognition of the people as a source of authority was a new principle in politics. The Congress adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 10th of May following.*

Agreeable to notice given to the freeholders and inhabitants of York County, entitled to vote for members of Assembly, a respectable number of them met at the court house, in York, December 16, 1774. James Dickson, Philip Rothrock, John Hay, Michael Hahn and Richard Bott were appointed judges of the election. Whereupon the electors proceeded to vote by ballot, and the following persons were duly chosen as a committee for the county: Henry Slegle, Joseph Donaldson, George Eichelberger, George Irwin, John Hay, Archibald McLean, David Grier, David Kennedy, Thomas Fisher, John Kean, John Houston, George Kuntz, Simon Coppenheffer, Joseph Jefferies, Robert McCorley, Michael Hahn, Baltzer Spengler, Daniel Messerly, Nicholas Bittinger, Michael Davis, Jacob Dahtel, Frederick Fischel, James Dickson, William McClellan, of Cumberland Township, William Cathcart, Patrick Scott, Michael Dautel, Michael Bard, Casper Reinecker, Henry Liebhard, John Maxwell, George Oge, John O. Blenes, William Dill, Henry Banta, Sr., William Kilmary, William Chesne, Francis Holton, Peter Reel and Andrew Finley, and ten of whom with their President or Vice-President (if their attendance can be had) to do business, except in such cases in which other regularities may be made.

"This committee is chosen in such a manner, that there is at least one of that body in each township of the county, so that the inhabitants of the several districts will have the earliest intelligence of any material transactions, or may be assembled upon important business on the shortest notice." On the day following the election, the committee met at the same place, when they elected James Smith, President; Thomas Hartley, Vice-President; John Hay, Treasurer, and George Lewis Lefler, Clerk of the Committee. They formed rules to direct them in the course of their proceedings, entered into measures for the raising of a fund to defray the expense of communicating intelligence, and gave instructions for the forwarding the subscriptions for the poor in Boston. They then adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of December, instant, of the court house, York.*

"GEORGE LEWIS LEFLER,
"*Clerk of Committee.*"

The Committee of Correspondence of Philadelphia, on the 22d of December, 1774, addressed a letter to the several counties, transmitting the following resolves: That this committee thinks it absolutely necessary that the committee of the counties of this province, or such deputies as they may appoint for this purpose, be requested to meet together in Provincial council as soon as convenient. That it be recommended to the county committees to meet in said convention on Monday, the 23d day of January next, in the city of Philadelphia. From a view of the present situation of public affairs, the committee have been induced to propose this convention, that the sense of the province may be obtained, and that the measures to be taken thereupon may be the result of the united wisdom of the colony.† There were chosen as delegates to this convention, from York, James Smith, Thomas Hartley, Joseph Donaldson, George Eichelberger, John Hay, George Irwin and Michael Smyser, who attended the convention which continued in session six days.

The Provincial convention of the 22d of January, 1775, resolved, that this convention most heartily approve of the conduct and proceedings of the Continental Congress; that we will faithfully endeavor to carry into execution the measures of the association entered into and recommended by them; that as it was necessary to lay a restraint on importation and supply of articles necessary for subsistence, clothing and defense must be provided, it was resolved that no person should use, sell, or kill for market any sheep under four years old, and recommended that woolen manufacturies be set up, especially, coating, flannel, blankets, rags, or coverlids, hosiery and coarse cloths; that flax and hemp be raised; that salt be made in the manner used in other countries; that saltpetre be made; that gun powder be manufactured as largely as possible; the manufacture of iron into nails and wire; the making of steel; of different kinds of paper, and that old linen and rags be preserved for that purpose; that more glass houses be set up; the manufacture of wool combs and cards; of copper into sheets, bottoms and kettles; the erecting of fulling mills, and mills for breaking, swinging and softening hemp and flax, and the making of grindstones; that as the brewing of malt liquors would tend to render the consumption of foreign liquors less necessary, that proper attention be given to the cultivation of barley; that all the inhabitants of this province promise for themselves to use our own manufactures, and those of the other colonies, in preference to all others; that societies be established and premiums be granted in the several counties to persons who may excel in the several branches of manufactory; that any manufacturer or vender of goods shall take advantage of the necessities of this country, to sell his merchandise at an unusual or extravagant profit, shall be considered an enemy to his country, and be advertised as such by the committee; the making of tin plates; that printers use the types made by an ingenious artist in Germantown in preference to any which may be thereafter imported. That the commitee of correspondence of Philadelphia be a standing committee for the several counties, and to give notice if a Provincial council is rendered necessary.[*]

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*1775

*Rupp 603-4.

†Mumbert.

At a meeting held at York the 14th of February, 1775, the Committee took into consideration the proceedings of the late Provincial convention.

Resolved unanimously, That we heartily approve of the proceedings of that convention. 2. The Committee, apprehending, that from the non-importation agreement, and the present state of public affairs, unless great care be taken, there would, in a short time, be a scarcity of gunpowder, which is so necessary to our Indian trade, and the hunters of this province. Therefore

Resolved, That we recommend it to the several members of this Committee, that they in their respective townships, with the assistance of the Township Committee men, do discourage the consuming of that article, but for the most useful purposes. 3. It being represented that sundry persons in this county had formed themselves into military associations, and that they would discontinue them, if disagreeable to this Committee; upon consideration of which,

Resolved unanimously, That we would by no means discourage these proceedings ; on the contrary we are of the opinion, that said associations, if conducted with prudence, moderation, and a strict regard to good order, under the direction of a man of probity and and understanding, would tend much to the security of this country against the attempt of our enemies.

Resolved unanimously, That we recommend to the inhabitants of this county, a strict adherence to the Association of the Continental Congress, and the directions of our late Provincial Convention; and that, in case any Township Committee, should meet with obstructions in carrying the same into execution, that we will, and the rest of the county ought to assist them.

Resolved unanimously, That the Township Committeemen in this county ought, as soon as possible, to collect the flour and grain subscribed for the poor of Boston, and convert same into cash; and that they immediately lay such cash and all other moneys subcribed into the hands of Messrs. John Donaldson and George Irwin, who with the direction of any ten of the Committee are to remit the same in Bills of Exchange to the Committee of Boston, for the poor of that place.

Resolved unanimously, That in case the committee of correspondence of this Province appointed at the last convention shall think proper, or if a majority of the county Committee shall consider it expedient that another Provincial convention shall be held, we do appoint James Ewing, Michael Swope, James Smith, Thomas Hartley, and Henry Slegle, Esqrs., and George Irwin, George Eichelberger, David Kennedy and John Houston, or any five or more of them, as the deputies of this county to attend such committee, and to agree to such matters and things as may be deemed necessary for the safety and welfare of this province, or the common cause of American liberty.

Extracts from the proceedings of the said Committee.

GEORGE LEWIS LEFLER, *Clerk of Committee.*[*]

The following is the letter to the Boston Committee:

YORKTOWN, April 13, 1775.

Honored Friends and Countrymen:

Sorry are we to hear that the hand of oppression still bears hard on your city, and that the distresses of your poor are not yet alleviated. If your misfortunes and sufferings could be divided, the inhabitants of this county would cheerfully bear a part. This, it seems, cannot be done; your destined town must stand the shock alone. We want words to express the high sense we have for your conduct and virtue; few men in the world would have opposed despotism and stood the torrent of ministerial vengeance with so much steadiness, intrepedity and resolution, as the inhabitants of your town and country have done. You have true notions of liberty. You have purchased it. You ought to enjoy it. The noble stand made by the Massachusetts Bay, if faithfully adhered to, has laid the foundation of establishing American liberty on the most firm basis. The other colonies will be equal gainers by a favorable termination of the conquest, and will not desert you in the time of danger; they will doubtless grant you the most effectual assistance.

This county, upon the earliest intelligence of your distress, forwarded subscriptions for the port of Boston. Grain was generally subscribed; we expected to have sent it last fall, but could not collect it in any seaport before the winter season came on, so that the shipping of it was postponed till spring, Upon the meeting of the committee of this county in February last, shortly after the receipt of the King's speech to the Parliament, it was thought it would not be safe to send grain. The committee. therefore, determined to convert the grain into cash, and remit the sum in specie or bills of exchange to you. Your poor have suffered much by this resolution, as the price of wheat is greatly fallen. The subscriptions of but a part of the county are yet come in. We send you the sum of 246 pounds, 8 shillings and 10 pence, to be remitted to you by bills of exchange, or specie, by Messrs. Jonathan B. Smith, and John Mitchell, merchants of Philadelphia, which, be pleased to distribute among our poor and unhappy countrymen in your town, or in its neighborhood in such manner as you shall think proper. As there are a few disaffected people in this province, we must trouble you to publish the receipt of the donations, as is mentioned in the enclosed paper.

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[*] Mumbert.

[*] Rupp, 604-6.

Your friends here are numerous, and most heartily interest themselves in your favor. As soon as the rest of the subscriptions in the county are paid, we shall cheerfully remit the same to you.

We wish you a speedy relief from all your sufferings. and are, gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your real friends, and most obedient humble servants:

James Smith, *President Committee.*

George Eichelberger, Michael Daudle, David Grier, Michael Irwin. James Donaldson, Michael Smyser, Balzer Spangler, John Hay, Committee of Correspondence of York County.*

The committee of Boston received the sum of £246, 6s., 10d, valued at the rate of Pennsylvania money, being donations from a part of the county of York, in the Province of Pennsylvania, to the poor of Boston, and its neighborhood ; subscribed as follows :

Yorktown	£124	10s	9d
Heidelberg Township	36	17	5
Germany Township	16	2	0
Manheim ;			
By the hands of Adam Eichelberger	5	15	6
By the hands of Michael Karl	5	9	9
By the hands of David Newman	3	16	8
Manchester Township from the following:			
By the hands of Michael Smyser	6	12	1
By the hands of Simon Cappennoffer	2	17	6
By the hands of Jacob Hark	6	18	6
Shrewsbury Township	10	0	0
Dover Township	6	9	0
Fawn	6	0	0
Codorus	2	16	6
Dover Township, 62½ bushels of wheat, and ½ bushel of rye ; Manchester Township, 39½ bushels of wheat ; Paradise Township, 20 bushels of wheat ; Codorus Township, 5 bushels of wheat, and ¼ bushel of rye ; York Township, 4 bushels of wheat, part of which grain was made into flour and sold here.†	£16	13s	3d
Total	£246	8s	10d

The Pennsylvania Assembly, which met on the 8th of December, 1874, was the first Provincial Legislature to which report of the congressional proceedings were made, and the Assembly unanimously approved them, and delegates were appointed to the next Congress * which was to meet on the 10th of May, 1775. In the meantime, events were hastening on with startling rapidity toward open war. The attempt of Gen. Gage to destroy the public stores at Concord, roused the people to resistance, and after a battle the British troops were compelled to retreat, and "Lexington and Concord" were names borne throughout the land to arouse patriots and be forever watchwords of liberty. The troops were driven into Boston, and by the next day the Americans had that city in a state of siege. To this camp rushed the men of Massachusetts, and as the news spread over the country, volunteers flocked to this great opening scene of the war of independence, and from our own town of York went a band, whose march and career form one of the brightest incidents of American history.

To the Pennsylvania Assembly on the 2d of May, 1775, John Penn, the Governor, sent a message, accompanying a resolution of the House of Commons, proposing a plan of reconciliation to this effect, that an exemption from any duty; tax or assessment, present or future, except such duties as may be expedient for the regulation of commerce, shall be the immediate consequences of proposals on the part of any of the colony Legislatures, accepted by his Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament, to make provision according to their respective circumstances, for contributing their proportion to the common defense, and the support of the Civil Government of each colony.†

This was the first assembly on the continent, to which this resolution was comunicated. The assembly replied, that "if no other objections to the plan proposed occurred to us, we should esteem it a dishonorable desertion of sister colonies, connected by an union on just motives and mutual faith, and conducted by general councils, for a single colony to adopt a measure so extensive in consequence, without the advice and consent of those colonies engaged with us, by solemn ties in the same common cause. For we wish your Honor to be assured that we can form no prospect, appearing reasonable to us, of any lasting advantages for Pennsylvania, however agreeable they may be at the beginning, but what must arise from a communication of right and property with the other colonies, and that if such a prospect should be open to us, we have too sincere an affection for our brethren, and too strict a regard for the inviolable performance of our engagements, to receive any pleasure from benefits equally due to them, yet confined to ourselves, and which, by generously rejecting them at present, may at length be secured to all."

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* Rupp, 599.

†Ibid.

*Egle's History of Pennsylvania.

†X Con. Rec., 252.

These noble words of union were three days after followed by the election of the noble champion of our rights in England, Benjamin Franklin, just returned from her inhospitable shores, unanimously a deputy to the coming Congress.

Events, civil and military, are here closely blended, and the hearts of the people and their representatives were cheered by tidings of the capture of Ticonderoga with its valuable cannon and stores, on the 10th of May, 1775, by Ethan Allen, and his undisciplined volunteers "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Whatever discussions there may have been as to separation, or reconciliation with the King, as war was actually existing, the Congress which met on the 10th of May, 1775, took measures for organizing and paying a Continental Army. George Washington was made Commander-in-Chief on the 15th of June, 1775. On the 17th of June, 1775, occurred the famous battle of Bunker Hill.

PROCEEDINGS TO FORM AN INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Conference was held at Philadelphia, which began on the 18th of June, 1776, and continued until the 25th. This is the minute: "This day a number of gentlemen met at Carpenter's Hall, being deputed by the committees of the several counties to join in the Provincial Conference, in consequence of a circular letter from the committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, inclosing the resolution of the Continental Congress of the 15th of May last.*
'In Congress, May 15, 1776:

Whereas, His Britannic Majesty, in conjunction with the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, has, by a late act of Parliament, excluded the inhabitants of these United Colonies from the protection of His Crown. And whereas, no answer whatever, to the humble petition of the colonies for redress of grievances and reconciliation with Great Britain, has been, or is likely to be given, but the whole force of that kingdom, aided by foreign mercenaries, is to be exerted for the destruction of the good people of these colonies, now to take the oaths and affirmations necessary for the support of any government, under the Crown of Great Britain; and it is necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority, under the said Crown should be totally suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted, under the authority of the people of the colonies, for the preservation of internal peace, virtue and good order, as well as for the defense of their lives, liberties and properties against the hostile invasions and cruel depredations of their enemies. Therefore, *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents, in particular, and America in general. By order of the Congress.

John Hancock, *President*.'"

The deputies from York County to this Conference were, Col. James Smith, Col. Robert McPherson, Col. Richard McAlister, Col. David Kennedy, Col. William Rankin, Col. Henry Slagel, Mr. James Edgar, Capt. Joseph Read and Mr. John Hay. The Chairman, Thomas McKean, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and Col. James Smith were made a committee to draft a resolution, declaring the sense of the conference, with respect to an independence of the province from the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain. The resolution reported by them declared unanimously: "Our willingness to concur in a vote of Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent States; provided the forming of the government and the regulation of the internal police of this colony be always reserved to the people of the said colony." This conference resolved, that it is necessary that a Provincial convention be called for the express purpose of forming a new government in this province, on the authority of the people only. It was recommended to the convention to choose and appoint delegates, or deputies, to represent this province in the Congress of the United Colonies; and also a Council of Safety, to exercise the whole executive powers of government, so far as relates to the military defense and safety of the province, to continue six months, unless a government should be formed within that time. It made provision for raising 4,500 militia in obedience to resolutions of Congress, of the 3d and 4th of June, 1776, for establishing a Flying Camp, to consist of 10,000 men, in the middle colonies. Messrs. Bayard, Rush and Smith were appointed a committee to draft an address to the associators of the province on the subject of embodying 4,500 men. This address has been said to be a masterpiece of the kind, and as it contains the sentiments of our own representative, who was one of the committee, it is given in full.*

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*Constitutions of Penn., p. 35.

The address of the deputies of the committees of Pennsylvania, assembled in Provincial Conference, at Philadelphia, June 25th, 1776.

TO THE ASSOCIATORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Gentlemen:—The only design of our meeting together was to put an end to our own power in the province, by fixing a plan for calling a convention, to form a government under the authority of the people. But the sudden and unexpected separation of the late assembly has compelled us to undertake the execution of a resolve of Congress, for calling forth 4,500 of the militia of the province, to join the militia of the neighboring colonies, to form a camp for our immediate protection. We presume only to recommend the plan we have formed to you, trusting that, in a case of so much consequence, your love of virtue and zeal for liberty will supply the want of authority delegated to us expressly for that purpose. We need not remind you that you are now furnished with new motives to animate and support your courage. You are not about to contend against the power of Great Britian, in order to displace one set of villians to make room for another. Your arms will not be enervated in the day of battle with the reflection, that you are to risk your lives or shed your blood for a British tyrant; or that your posterity will have your work to do over again. You are about to contend for permanent freedom to be supported by a government which will be derived from yourselves, and which will have for its object, not the emolument of one man or class of men only, but the safety, liberty and happiness of every individual in the community. We call upon you, therefore, by the respect and obedience which are due to the authority of the United Colonies, to concur in this important measure. The present campaign will probably decide the fate of America. It is now in your power to immortalize your names by mingling your achievements with the events of the year 1776, a year which we hope will be famed in the annals of history to the end of time, for establishing upon a lasting foundation the liberties of one-quarter of the globe.

Remember that the honor of our colony is at stake. Should you desert the common cause at the present juncture, the glory that you have acquired by your former exertions of strength and virtue will be tarnished; and our friends and brethren, who are now acquiring laurels in the most remote parts of America, will reproach us and blush to own themselves natives or inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

But there are other motives before you; your houses, your fields, the legacies of your ancestors, or the dear bought fruits of your own industry, and your liberty, now urge you to the field. These cannot plead with you in vain, or we might point out to you further your wives, your children, your aged fathers and mothers, who now look up to you for aid, and hope for salvation in this day of calamity, only from the instrumentality of your swords.

Remember the name of Pennsylvania. Think of your ancestors and of your posterity.

Signed by an unanimous order of the conference.

THOMAS MCKEAN, *President.*

June 25, 1776.

It was on the 7th of June, 1776, that in Congress independence was proposed, and this was opposed by some Pennsylvanians of prominence, who still thought of reconciliation. Yet we have seen that the march toward independence, had been steady on the part of the people, and the various manifestoes issued by the Congress itself, as in the resolutions of the 15th of May, 1776, communicated to the several colonies recommending the formation of governments, virtually declared separation. The military preparations and organizations went steadily forward. On the very day, that is celebrated by the nation as having given birth to our independence, the 4th of July, 1776, there was a meeting at Lancaster of the officers and privates of the Fifty-third Battalion of the Associators of Pennsylvania, to choose two Brigadier-Generals to command the battalions and forces of the State. The delegates from York County, were Cols. Smith and Diehl, Lieut-Col. Donaldson, Majs. Dinwiddie, Jefferies, Andrew, Finley, and Craft; Capts. Smyser and Campbell; privates, W. Scott, Ewing, Clingham, Hamilton, Little, Schley, Nealor and Messery. The officers and privates voted by ballot, singly. The two Brigadier-Generals were voted for at the same time, and the highest in votes was declared the commanding officer. Daniel Roberdeau of Philadelphia, was elected First Brigadier, and James Ewing of York, Second Brigadier, with power and authority to call out any number of the associators of this province into action, and that power to continue until superseded by the convention, or by any authority under the appointment. And it was resolved to march under the direction and command of our Brigadier-Generals, to the assistance of all or any of the free and independent States of America; that the associators to be drafted out of each company by the Brigadier-Generals, shall be in the same proportion as directed by the late Provincial Council. *

FIRST CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The convention to frame the first constitution of Pennsylvania was held in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of July, 1776. The delegates from this county were John Hay, James Edgar, Francis Cragart, James Smith.

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* Constitution of Penna. p. 44.

*Rupps. Hist. of Law. Co., pp. 406–407.

William Rankin, Henry Slagle, Robert McPherson and Joseph Donaldson. The convention unanimously chose Dr. Benjamin Franklin, President. Col. James Smith was one of a committe of eleven, to make an essay for a declaration of rights, and also for a frame or system of government. Among the constitutional provisions was one for a Supreme Executive Council, to consist of twelve persons to be chosen by ballot; the freeholders of the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland and Berks, to elect one person for each county respectively, to serve as councilmen for two years. And another for a council of censors consisting of two persons chosen by ballot, in each county on the second Tuesday in October, 1783, and every seventh year thereafter. Among the duties of this council of censors was that of inquire ing whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part, and whether the legislative and executive branches of government had performed their full duty as guardians of the people, or assume to themselves, or exercised other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the constitution. They were also given power to call a convention, if there appeared to them an absolute necessity of amending any article of the constitution. But their organization was not to be effected for seven years.* The convention completed its labors on the 28th of September, 1776, and the constitution went into immediate effect as the act of the people. There was some dissatisfaction with the frame of government, and the transition from the Colonial to the State administration, was not without its difficulties. Its acceptance, however, and the popular approval of it, manifested indignantly when an attempt was made to interfere with it, is one of the evidences of the capacity of the people for self government. The constitutional convention of 1776, by an ordinance passed the 3d of September, nominated and appointed all the then members of a newly established council of safety, among them Michael Swope, Justice of the Peace for the State at large, and a number of other persons to be Justices of the Peace for the several counties in the State. Benjamin Franklin and John Dickenson, were among others, appointed Justices for the city and county of Philadelphia, which indicates the dignity of the office at that period. For the county of York there were appointed Robert McPherson, Martin Eichelberger, Samuel Edie, David McConaughy, Richard McAlister, Henry Slagle, Matthew Dill, William Rankin, William Lees, William Bailey, William Scott, William Smith, William McCaskey, Josias Scott, Thomas Latta, William McClean and John Mickle, the younger esquires. The acts of these Justices in the acknowledgement and proof of deeds, were subsequently validated by act of Assembly

From the letters of John Adams, the following extract is made of the date of October 4, 1776: "The 1st of October, the day appointed by the charter of Pennsylvania, for the annual election of representatives, has passed away, and two counties only have chosen members, Bucks and Chester. The assembly is therefore dead, and the convention is dissolved. A new convention is to be chosen the beginning of November. The proceedings of the late convention are not well liked by the best of Whigs. Their constitution is reprobated, and the oath with which they have endeavored to prop it, by obliging every man to swear that he will not add to, or diminish from, or any way alter that constitution, before he can vote, is execrated. We live in the age of political experiments. Among many that will fail, some I hope, will succeed. But Pennsylvania will be divided and weakened, and rendered much less vigorous in the cause by the wretched ideas of government which prevail in the minds of many people in it."* The charter of privileges granted by William Penn to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, provided for an assembly to be chosen yearly by the freemen upon the 1st day of October, forever. The constitution just adopted provided for the choice of representatives annually by ballot, on the first Tuesday of November for the first year and on the second Tuesday in October forever. This latter the people accepted and hence members of assembly were not chosen on the 1st of October, which John Adams supposed to be a lapse. The oath prescribed in the constitution, to which he refers in his letter just quoted, to be taken by every officer, was "to be true and faithful to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and not directly or indirectly do any act or thing prejudicial or injurious to the constitution or government thereof, as established by the convention," At the first meeting of the Legislature members expressed some scruples with respect to taking this oath of allegiance, apprehending they would thereby be precluded from taking measures to obtain the sense of the people with respect to calling a convention, and they were allowed to take the oath with a reservation. This was afterwards condemned by the council of censors.* Throughout the State for a few years there was a clamor on the part of some for a convention to remodel the government. The first assembly was, however, regularly elected. The members from York County were Archibald McClean, Michael Schwaabe, David Dunwoodie, James Dickson, Michael Hahn, John Read. The first session of the first General Assembly of the commonwealth under the constitution of 1776, began at Philadelphia, November 28, 1776.

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*The Censors for York County were Thomas Hartley and Richard McAllister.

* Letters of John Adams, p. 168.

Under the militia laws there was appointed and commissioned one reputable freeholder to serve as lieutenant of the militia of each county, and a number of citizens, not exceeding the number of battalions, to serve as sub-lieutenants. Richard McAlister was made the First Lieutenant of York County.

There was dissatisfaction to the frame of the new government here, and also some confusion of the courts and records; but the troubles of putting in force the new laws existed throughout the commonwealth, and is evidence of the independent spirit of the people and jealously of any thing they considered oppression. The difficulties of enforcing the militia laws, viewed in the light of the experience of our own day arose from the necessity of drafting troops. The reasons given for opposition were in many instances weak, and were an attempt at an excuse for not wanting to go to war against one's will. The reasons, however, given by the Germans as appears in the correspondence of the period has more force than appeared to their British fellow-citizens, English or Irish, who had not been obliged to swear an oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain, an abjuration of which was required by the new test; and then, perhaps, have to swear again to the King.†

COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

The first meeting of the Council of Safety constituted by the Convention of 1776, consisting of twenty five persons, was held in Philadelphia on the 24th of July, 1776. David Rittenhouse was the first Chairman, and on the 6th of August, 1776, the board elected Thomas Wharton, Jr., President, and David Rittenhouse, Vice-President. This Council of Safety continued until the Supreme Executive Council under the Constitution was inaugurated. This took place on the 4th of March, 1777. On the 5th of March, the Supreme Executive Council and the Assembly met and elected Thomas Wharton, Jr., President, and George Bryan, Vice-President. This was proclaimed with great ceremony at the court house, at noon, on the 6th of March; and there was a celebration and procession, and rejoicings, which are detailed in the *Gazette* of the period. The style and title by which the President was proclaimed was: His Excellency, Thomas Wharton, Jr., Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the same.*

ASSOCIATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

The Assembly, on the 30th of June, 1775, "*Resolved*, That this house approves the Association entered into by the good people of this colony, for the defense of their lives, liberty and property. That if any invasion or landing of British troops, or others, shall be made in this or the adjacent colonies during the present controversy, or any armed ships or vessels shall sail up the river Delaware, in an hostile manner, and such circumstances shall render it expedient, in the judgment of the committee hereafter to be appointed, for any number of the officers and private men of the Association within this colony, to enter into actual service for repelling such hostile attempts, this house will provide for the pay and necessary expenses of such officers and soldiers performing such military duty while in such actual service. That the pay of the officers and privates while in such actual service shall not exceed that of the army raised by the Congress of the United Colonies for the defense of the liberties of America. That this House do earnestly recommend to the Board of Commissioners and Assessors of each county in this province that have not already made the provision hereinafter mentioned; and they are hereby enjoined, as they regard the freedom, welfare and safety of their country, immediately to provide a proper number of good, new firelocks, with bayonets fitted to them; cartridge boxes with twenty-three rounds of cartridge in every box; and knapsacks, not less than (enumerating the city and counties) 300 for the County of York; to be under the care of the commanding officers of the battalions of the said counties, for the immediate use of such officers and soldiers as shall be drafted from the battalions from time to time for actual service. And the said Commissioners and Assessors shall produce their accounts for furnishing the arms and accoutrements aforesaid to the committee hereinafter appointed, which being approved by the said committee, they shall draw orders on the Treasurer for the payment thereof; and he is hereby enjoined to pay the same out of the Bills of Credit to be emitted by the resolution of this House. That this House do earnestly recommend to, and enjoin the officers and committee of each county in this province, to select a number of minute men, equal to the arms, etc., provided for the same, to be in readiness upon the shortest notice, to march to any quarter in case of an emergency.*

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*Constitutions of Penna., 94.

†See Correspondence, V Archives, 512-752.

*XI Col. Rec., 174.

"The Assembly then by resolution appointed a committee of safety, consisting of twenty-five gentlemen, among whom were Anthony Wayne and Benjamin Franklin, and from York County, Michael Swope, for calling forth such and so many of the associators into actual service when necessity requires, as the said committee shall judge proper; for paying them and supplying them with necessaries while in actual service; for providing for the defense of this Province against insurrection and invasion, and for encouraging and promoting the manufacture of saltpetre; which said committee are hereby authorized and empowered to draw orders on the Treasurer, for the several purposes above mentioned."

The first meeting of the Committee of Safety was held at Philadelphia, on the 3d of July, 1775, and Benjamin Franklin was chosen its President.†

In Congress, on the 18th of July, 1775, it was "*Resolved*: That it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the United English colonies in North America that all able-bodied effective men, between sixteen and sixty years of age in each colony, immediately form themselves into regular companies of militia, to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Clerk, one Drummer, one Fifer and about sixty-eight privates. That the officers of each company be chosen by the respective companies. That each soldier be furnished with a good musket that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm priming wire and brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword or tomahawk, a cartridge box that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints and a knapsack. That all the militia take care to acquire military skill, and be well prepared for defense by being each man provided with one pound of gunpowder, and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun. That as there are some people who from religious principles cannot bear arms in any case, this Congress intend no violence to their consciences, but earnestly recommend it to them to contribute liberally, in this time of universal calamity, to the relief of their distressed brethren in the several colonies, and to do all other services to their oppressed country, which they can consistently, with their religious principles."* The Friends claimed complete exemption, but it appears that the Mennonites and German Baptists were willing to contribute pecuniary aid. Many persons rich and able to perform military duty, claimed exemption under pretense of conscientous scruples, and the associators of Pennsylvania claimed that the liberty of all was at stake and that the burdens of maintaining it should be borne equally by all.†

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA OF THE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the committee and the officers of the militia companies of York County, at York, the 28th and 29th of July, 1775, there were present forty-five County Committee men, besides the said officers. James Smith, Esq., was in the chair.

The committee and officers divided the county into five districts or divisions and formed five battalions, the committee then, with the officers of the militia companies of the respective districts and battalions, appointed judges and proceeded to vote by ballot for field officers to be commissioned, when James Smith, Esq., was chosen Colonel; Thomas Hartley, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel, and Joseph Donaldson and Michael Swope, Esqs., were chosen Majors of the first battalion. Robert McPherson, Esq., Colonel; David Kennedy, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Moses McClean and Hugh Dunwoodie were chosen Majors of the second battalion. Richard McCallister, Esq., Colonel; Henry Slazel, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel, and John Andrews and Joseph Jefferies were chosen Majors of the third battalion. William Smith, Esq., Colonel; Francis Holton, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Jacob Gibson and John Finley were chosen Majors of the fourth battalion; and William Rankin, Esq., Colonel; Matthew Dill, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel, and Robert Stephenson and Gerhard Graeff, Majors of the fifth battalion.

The committee and the officers of the said militia companies thereupon proceeded to vote for the field officers of the battalion of minute-men for York County proper, to be commissioned, when Richard McCallister, Esq., was chosen Colonel; Thomas Hartley, Esq., was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, and David Grier, Esq., was chosen Major of the said battalion. The committee then proceeded as follows:

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*X Col. Rec., 279.

†Ibid., 282.

*X Col. Rec., 292.

†X Col. Rec., 349.

Resolved, That in conformity to the direction of the Assembly of this province, and with a regard to the regulations of the Continental Congress, we do direct that five companies of Minute Men, formed out of the several districts of this county, that is to say, one company in each division, by draughts or volunteers from the several militia companies, each company to consist of a Captain, two Lieutenants and an Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, a Drummer and Fifer and sixty-eight or more privates; and it is expected that if there be a defect of arms for these men, when there is a necessity of going into service, that the respective Battalions, to which they belong will furnish them with the necessary arms.. That if the County Committee men and Assistant Committee men, or a majority of them in any district, are at any time of opinion that an additional company or companies of Minute Men can be raised in their district, they may order the same to be done, which company or companies are under the same Field Officers or rules and regulations with the said other companies of Minute Men. The whole Battalion of each division or district are directed to meet some time in the next week following, and draught the volunteers or proper persons as minute men for the respective companies, who are to sign an Attestation similar to that mentioned in the proceedings of this Committee. The subscribers are to proceed to choose the Officers of the respective companies, and make return of their names to the Field Officers of the said Battalion of Minute Men, in order that they may be commissioned.

Resolved, That in order to prevent confusion and disorder that no new companies of militia be formed in any township without the consent of the Committee men of the township and three or more of the County Committee men.

N. B.—The companies of Yorktown, Manchester, Windsor, Codorus, York and Hellam Townships form the first Battalion; the companies of Cumberland, Hamilton's Bann, Strabene, Menallen, Mount Joy and Tyrone Townships form the second Battalion; the companies of Heidelberg, Berwick, Paradise, Mount Pleasant, Manheim and Germany Townships, the third Battalion; Chanceford, Shrewsbury, Fawn and Hopewell Townships, the fourth Battalion; and the companies of Dover, Newberry, Monnonghan, Warrington, Huntington and Reading Townships the fifth Battalion.

GEO. LEWIS LEFLER,*
Clerk for the Committee.

James Smith (Chairman) to Delegates in Congress, 1775:

YORKTOWN, August 1, 1775.

Gentlemen: Our County Committee met the 28th ult., and after going through the other business they were called for (which will be the subject of another letter herewith sent), they proceeded to consider in what manner the recommendation of the Assembly and the Continental Congress, touching those people (in this county) who conscientiously scruple bearing arms, should be carried into execution. It was expected that some offer would have been made by those people, but as no such offer was made on their part, it was recommended, that they should be applied to in every township in this county, to see if they would voluntarily propose any mode of contribution agreeable to the recommendations aforesaid. But since the breaking up of the County Committee, it has been suggested to the committee of correspondence and observation, by some worthy people of that persuasion, that all such applications would be fruitless, as those people equally scruple subscribing as bearing arms, but apprehend that if the Commissioners and Asssessors would lay a reasonable sum as a tax on those who refuse or cannot, consistent with their consciences, bear arms, that it would be submitted to without reluctance, and consequently requested the committee to reccommend that step to the Commissioners and Assessors.

In so delicate an affair, where on the one hand any harsh measures might tend to infringe the rights of conscience & be construed to be taking money out of our brethren's pockets without their consent; and on the other the impropriety of one part of the community defending the whole, in a struggle where everything dear to freedom is at stake, added to this the danger of the militia laying down their arms, finding the burthen so unequally borne & that others won't so much as touch it with their little finger; others (they say) who have as much at stake & are in many instances abler than themselves to assist in the public conflict.

The committee thought it of too much importance for them to proceed without the direction of Congress, or at least of the delegates of this Province, more especially as the same difficulty must occur in every county of the Province; and we doubt not but the subject has been thought of by those so much more capable than the Committee of framing an expedient to avoid the evils on the one hand & the other. That suggested to us would be agreeable here, & the Committee wish that the same or some other might be speedily recommended, to quiet the minds of people here & prevent inevitable confusion.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your most obed't h'ble Servants.
(Signed by order of Committee) JAMES SMITH,
*Chairman.**

Michael Swope to Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, 1775:

YORKTOWN, August the 2nd, 1775.

Gentlemen: On Friday last the Militia Officers and Committee of the County of York, besides a number of the most reputable free holders of the County met here, and proceeded as in the enclosed paper is mentioned; the Field Officers they have chosen for the several Battalions of the County are very agreeable to the people, and are the persons that ought to be commissioned; the choice in general is very judicious, as well as being acceptable to the militia. The most of us have our discipline and military skill yet to acquire, but are willing to be as serviceable as we can to our country. There is a sufficient number of men associated already (and more are daily associating) to form five good Battalions. The conveniency of the inhabitants has been considered in forming the Battalions, so that they have not too great a distance to march to muster in Battalions. The Field Officers for the Minute Men, which we had formed into a Battalion to meet upon proper occasions, were chosen by the officers of the Militia, and the Committee, and the people depend upon them to command them; the companies of Minute men are to be increased, as it may be found convenient, so that we hope to have a very respectable Battallion of them; the Privates are to be engaged for six months, for the Officers have no time limited, unless they choose to resign after six months. As the Congress have directed the Committee of Safety, in case of the recess of the Assembly, to commission the Field Officers, I would be glad if you would as soon as possible send commissions to the persons chosen as aforesaid in this County, which I apprehend would tend much to the service of the common cause.

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*IV Archives, 639.

*IV Archives, 640

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servt,
MICH. SWOPE.*

Michael Swope, to Committee of Safety, York, August 12, 1775: The Colonel of the Fifth Batallion of the York County Militia, Matthew Dill, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel, William Rankin, Esq.: The greatest part of the minute-men directed to be raised in this county by the committee has already enrolled themselves and signed attestations. "I expect to be able in a few days to inform you that we have a body of upward of 400 men, composed of some of the most respectable inhabitants of the county, ready to march where their country may call them on the shortest notice." He says, minute-men are absolutely necessary to raise troops.†

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

To regulate the military organization known as the Associators of Pennsylvania, articles were adopted by the Committee of Safety on the 19th of August, 1775, the character of which and of the organization is indicated by the following preamble: "We, the officers and soldiers, engaged in the present association for the defense of American liberty, being fully sensible that the strength and security of any body of men, acting together, consists in just regularity, due subordination, and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in the support of those about him, that is so necessary to give firmness and resolution to the whole, do voluntarily and freely, after consideration of the following articles, adopt the same as the rules by which we agree and resolve to be governed in all our military concerns and operations until the same, or any of them, shall be changed or dissolved by the assembly, or Provincial Convention, or, in their recess, by the Committee of Safety, or a happy reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and the colonies.‡

These articles then provide for the fines or disgrace that shall attend insubordination, and for courts martial, and that all officers and soldiers of every battalion, troop, company, or party of associators, who shall be called into actual service, and be on pay, shall be subject to all the rules and articles made by Congress for the government of the continental troops.

The Committee of Safety, on the 26th of August, 1775, adopted rules, for establishing rank or precedence amongst the Pennsylvania Associators, in which it is provided that "all officers already chosen or appointed in York County, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in any other than Lancaster, Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia County, Philadelphia City and districts. And as there may happen occasions wherein it may be necessary to call out a part of the associators to actual though temporary service, it was recommended that the battalion and companies be numbered by Lots 1, 2,3, 4, so that orders may issue to send the first or second, or any number of companies as shall be wanted, each serving on such calls in its turn.*

Inhabitants of York County to Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, 1775:

YORKTOWN, September 14, 1775.

Gentlemen:—We take this opportunity of returning to you an account of the number of Associations, and a list of the Officers names of this county: The number of Associators that has been received by the Committee is 3,349. There is a greater number of Associates than the foregoing whose names we have not received; for the present we mention that number. There were about 900 non-Associators returned to the committee on the 28th of July last, many of whom have since associated; we cannot at this time undertake to return an exact list of the non-Associators, but shall do the same as soon as possible. The Associators and the non-Associators that we have an account of are chiefly taxable. We enclose you the proccedings of the Committee and Officers of the Militia Companies of this county. The divisions or battalions were formed and the seniority of each battalion fixed on by a unanimous vote; the mode fallen on was that each battalion shsuld take rank according to the time of a majority of its companies having associated—this gave universal satisfaction. We, who now address you, are members of one or another of the Battalions, and are very sensible that if seniority were now to be fixed by lot, it would tend to create confusion and injure the common cause, therefore, hope that commissions may be granted agreeable to the regurations of the committe and officers. In forming these battalions, great regard was had to the situation of the County and convenience of the inhabitants. The battalions do not all consist of an equal number, but none of less than 500 men, which you will see by the enclosed papers—the three first battalions are large enough for regiments, but you may give them what names you think proper. In the said list we return you the names of the officers according to seniority, agreed to in their respective battalions, in order to be commissioned. One of these battalions has but five companies, yet they are so very large that a single company may act as a grand division until they can be divided

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*IV Archives, 642.
†I Archives, N. S., 545.
‡X Col. Rec., 308.

*X Col. Rec., 320.

with satisfaction and conveniency to the inhabitants, in which the field officers, when commissioned can very much assist. The particular townships of each battalion are to be regarded. The persons appointed for officers are generally agreeable to the people. We have been given to understand that Capt. James Dill, the officers of his company, and some others, are dissatisfied with the choice of Matthew Dill, Esq., for Colonel of the Fifth Battalion, that they were desirous of a new election and had written to you for that purpose. As to this, we can inform you, that without any confusion or disputation, and with the greatest fairness, Matthew Dill, Esq., was chosen Colonel of that division. A new election would answer no good purpose, but would tend to encourage faction, which we have happily avoided in this County. We also enclose you a list of the officers' names in the Minute men of this County, raised in pursuance of the direction of the Assembly of this province, and the recommendation of the Continental Congress. These are the officers and men raised by them—the persons that are ready to be first called forth from this County for the service of the Common Cause. We are also of opinion that in the country it will not be so convenient to cast lots for whole companies that are to march in case of a call, as the discipline of all the companies are not alike; many have not the same advantages or opportunities to be taught, and a number in every company could not possibly go. so that lot might often fall on companies that the community could have no reliance on; we therefore apprehend it will do betterto fix on individuals that are to act in the first instance as Minute men. We have hitherto been unanimous, and hope that the conduct of this County will receive your countenance and approbation. There are nearly 100 persons associated in Germany Township, but as there is some little confusion concerning their officers, we shall defer sending their names for some time.

We are, gentlemen,
Your very humble servants,

George Eichelberger,
Baltzer Spangler,
Archibald McClean,
John Kean,
George Slake,
James Smith,
Richard McAlister,
Thomas Hartley,
William Rankin,
Martin Eichelberger,
Joseph Jeffries,
Michael Smyser,
Nicholas Bittinger,
John Finly,
Philip Albright,
Daniel Messerly,
John Hay,
And others.

Directed to Benjamin Franklin, Esq., and to the Committee of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania. [*]

On the 3d of November, 1775, the returns of twenty-six townships were received at York, whereby the following gentlemen appear to be chosen as a committee for York County, to continue for the space of one year, unless they shall think it expedient to dissolve themselves sooner, viz.:

Michael Swope, James Smith, Thomas Hartley, John Hay, Charles Lukens, David Grief, Joseph Donaldson, George Irwin, John Kean, William Lease, William Scott, George Eichelberger, Philip Albright, Michael Hahn, David Candler, Baltzer Spangler, John Huston, Thomas Armor, John Schultz, Christopher Slagle, Andrew Rutter, Peter Wolfe, Philip Jacob King, Zackariah Shugart, John Herbach, William Johnston, John Spangler, James Dickson, Francis Crezart, George Brenkerhoof, John Semple, Robert McPherson, Samuel Edie, William McClellan, Thomas Douglass, John Agnew, David Kennedy, George Klinger, George Kerr, Abraham Banta, John Mickle, Jr., Samuel McConaughy, John Blackburn, William Walker, Richard M'Allister, Ghristian Graff, Jacob Will, Henry Slagle, John Hamilton, John Minteeth, Thomas Lilley, Richard Parsel, Charles Gilwix, John M'Clure, William Shakly, Frederick Gilwix, John Hinkel, John Hoover, Patrick M'Sherry, James Leeper, Joseph Reed, Patrick Scott, James Egan, Benjamin Savage, Andrew Thompson, Peter Baker, Jacob Kasel, William Mitchell, John Williams, Lewis Williams, William Rankin, James Nailer, Baltzer Kuertzer, Henry Mathias, George Stough, Daniel Messerle, John Nesbit, William Wakely, John Chamberlin, Andrew Thompson, Alexander Sanderson.

On the same day the committee met at the court house in York, when James Smith was chosen President, and Thomas Hartley Vice-President of the committee.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as a Committee of Correspondence for York County, viz.: James Smith, Michael Swope, Thomas Hartley, Joseph Donaldson, George Eichelberger, Charles Lukens, David Grier, George Irwin, Thomas Armor, William Lease, George Clinger, John Nesbit, James Leeper, Francis Crezart, Peter Wolfe, David M'Conaughy, and five or more of them were empowered to act.

The committee adjourned to the first Thursday in December next, to meet at the court house in York.

Thomas Armor, *Clerk.*[*]

RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE OF YORK COUNTY, 1776.

At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence for the county of York, the 5th of February, 1776.

The committee taking into consideration the state of the county, are of opinion that several companies, beside the two already ordered, might be immediately raised in this county for the Continental service, provided they were officered in this county. That, considering the zeal and patriotic spirit of the people, we think that in the late appointment of officers in the troops to be raised in this province, this county has not had its proportion. Therefore,

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee do write a letter to the Delegates of this province in Congress inclosing this resolution, to be laid before the Congress, and expressing the willingness of this county to exert themselves to the utmost in defence of the Common Cause, with the request that if any more troops are soon necessary to be raised in this province in the Continental service, that this county be honored with the officering six companies, and recommending the Field Officers of the battalion, as we make no doubt but the greater part of the men for the companies might be raised in York County.

Resolved, That a letter be written by the Chairman to the Committee of Safety, requesting their weight and concurrence with the Congress in favor of the above application.

Thomas Armor, *Clerk.*[†]

INHABITANTS OF YORK COUNTY TO COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, 1776.

Gentlemen:—The inhabitants of this county, who have been always ready to grant their assistance in favor of liberty since the commencement of the present unhappy dispute between Great Britain and these Colonies, consider that on account of the shortness of the notice given by the board, that they have not their proportion of the officers appointed in the different battalions. The service suffers by this. The best men and the flower of the youth will not engage with strangers. The two Companies ordered in this county are already nearly completed; but Officers from other counties will not be equally successful. Had more companies been ordered in York County, and the Officers recommended from hence, we apprehend they would have been in great forwardness. This county is not very ambitious of having officers, but still it gives disgust to many persons to see numbers in the other counties, not even equally qualified, and who have done nothing in the common cause preferred, and themselves unnoticed.

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[*] IV Archives, 656.

[*] Rupp, 609-10.

[†] IV Archives, 711.

The Committee of Correspondence met on the 5th inst., and came to the resolutions, which I beg leave to inclose, and hope that they will meet with your approbation and weight. As it is probable from the present situation of Mr. Swope's family that he will not be able to attend you soon, Mr. Hartley, the bearer, will be ready to wait on the Board, and give them some material information relating to the above, as also some other matters of consequence.

I am, Gentlemen, with
the greatest Respect.
Your most Humble Serv't,
JAMES SMITH, *Chairman.**

AID TO BALTIMORE FROM YORK.

In March, 1776, Capt. Squires, the commander of the British sloop of war Otter, who had been cruising about in various parts of the bay, made a demonstration in the Patapsco River with various boats which produced a very great alarm in the town. Capt. Nicholson, the commander of the Defense, a ship belonging to the State of Maryland, was at that time in Baltimore. He soon got under weigh to drive these marauders from the river, which he did in a short time, and captured four or five of the boats. It was the occasion of this alarm that gave rise to the necessity of throwing up batteries on Fell's Point; the fortifying of Whetstone Point† with eighteen guns and the sinking of vessels at the fort. These defenses were considered at the time as invulnerable, and the aid which the militia of the surrounding country afforded called for the grateful thanks of the people. From Harvard County a battalion marched to Baltimore, whose services it afterward became necessary to accept.‡

Nor was this devotion to Baltimore confined in the hour of her need, to the citizens of her own State. The borough of York wrote on the 10th of March to the committee: "Our committee resolved instantly to raise a good rifle company, to be ready to make march on an hour's warning to your province, in case you should judge it necessary, and signify the same to our committee." This is not a solitary instance of this patriotic borough's offering her valuable aid to Baltimore. In the war of 1812, a company sent by her united with the Baltimore troops, on the day of her celebrated battle with the British army near North Point, and no troops on that day were more entitled to the honors which their valor won than those from York. The following letters were exchanged:

YORKTOWN, March 10, 1776.

Gentlemen:—This moment we received Mr. Alexander Donaldson's letter of the 9th inst. At the time of writing our former letter to him it was uncertain, from the intelligence, what force might be sent against Baltimore, and judged it would be proper for this county to have in readiness detachments from the several militia battalions to the amount of five hundred men.

We are glad to hear that it is only the buccaneer Squire that payed you a visit, of whom we hope to hear Capt. Nicholson give a good account. But as a greater force may be sent to harass you in revenge for Capt. Squire's bad success, in pursuance of the desire of your committee, communicated to us by Capt. Donaldson, our committee resolved instantly to raise a good rifle company, to be ready to march on an hour's warning to your province, in case you should judge it necessary and signify the same to our committee.

The officers chosen are, Joseph Donaldson, Captain; William Rankin, First Lieutenant; John Kean, Second Lieutenant; Wm. Baillie, Third Lieutenant, and Jacob Holtzinger, Fourth Lieutenant, and none are to be admitted but expert riflemen.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES SMITH, *Chairman.**

To the Committee of Inspection, Baltimore:

BALTIMORE, March 12, 1776.

Gentlemen: We have just now received your acceptable favor of the 10th, per Mr. Donaldson, and return you our warmest thanks for your ready offers of succour in defending us from the incursions of Capt. Squire, who, after taking many prizes at the mouth of our river, was obliged to relinquish the most valuable on the appearance of the gallant Capt. Nicholson, of the ship Defence, who has first had the honor of displaying the continental colors to a British-man-of-war without a return.

The County of York have always stood in the foremost rank for zeal and attachment in the glorious cause of liberty, and this committee would do them an injury in refusing the rifle company to march at the first notice: they cheerfully accept then, the generous offer, and will, on any appearance of danger, inform them by express.

By order of the Committee,
WM. LUX, *Deputy Chairman.*

To the Committee of York:

YORK COUNTY MILITIA.

The following account of the companies from York County and of the Flying Camp is taken from Glassbrenner's History:

As early as December, 1774, a company was formed in the town of York, the object of which was to make soldiers who would be well disciplined for battle in case the disaffection then existing toward England, should proceed to open hostilities. The officers of this company were James Smith, Captain;

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*IV Archives, 710.

†Fort McHenry now.

‡A narrative of events which occurred in Baltimore Town during the Revolutionary war. By Robert Purviance—1849.

*IV Archives, 710.

Thomas Hartley, First Lieutenant; David Green, Second Lieutenant; and Henry Miller, Ensign. Each of those officers thus early attached to the cause of liberty, was much distinguished in the subsequent history of our country. The first was a signer of the Declaratiou of Independence; the second was a Colonel in the Revolution, and for eleven years a member of Congress; and the third and forth were each distinguished officers, and "acquired a fame and a name" connected with the cause they supported.

The *second* company formed in the town of York was in February, 1775, the officers of which were Hartman Deustch, Captain; Mr. Grubb, First Lieutenant; Phillip Entler, Second Lieutenant, and Luke Rause, Ensign.

In December, 1775, the *third* company was formed in Yorktown, entitled "The Independent Light Infantry Company belonging to the first battalion of York County." This company drew up and signed a constitution consisting of thirty-two articles, the original manuscript of which, with the signatures of all the officers and soldiers, lies now before us. It was signed on the 16th of December by the following persons: James Smith, Colonel; Thomas Hartley, Lieutenant Colonel; Joseph Donaldson, Major; Michael Swoope, Major; George Irwin, Captain; John Hay, First Lieutenant; William Baily, Second Lieutenant; Christoph Lauman, Ensign; Paul Metzgar, Henry Walter, Jacob Gardner, and John Shultz, Sergeants; and William Scott, Clerk; then followed the names of 122 persons, private soldiers, a catalogue of which would be too lengthy. The company was commanded in 1777, by William Baily, Captain; Christoph Lauman, First Lieutenant; and William Scott, Second Lieutenant. Mr. John Hay being elected a member of the State Convention held in that year.

Companies were already formed throughout the country, and everything spoke of freemen under arms for liberty. But confining ourselves to Yorktown, we will mention the other companies which were formed here at the commencement of the Revolution. The *fourth* company was formed in the spring of 1776, and its officers, Michael Hahn, Captain; Baltzer Spengler, First Lieutenant; Michael Billmeyer, Second Lieutenant; and George Michael Spengler, Ensign. The *fifth* company was likewise formed in the spring of 1776, whereof Charles Lukens was Captain; Christian Stake, First Lieutenant; and Cornelius Sheriff, Second Lieutenant. The *sixth* company was formed in May of the same year, and was commanded by Captain Rudolph Spangler. The first and second companies formed in town, had long since been dissolved, and the soldiers thereof joined and became a part of the fifth and sixth companies; so that in June, 1776, there were four different military associations in the town of York. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth companies constituted a part of those five battalions which marched to New Jersey in 1776 to form the flying camp. Though they thus marched out of the county, yet it was no warlike field, the only object was to form other companies, which shall be mentioned in their places.

In 1776 the counties of York and Cumberland were required each to raise four companies for the forming of a regiment. Of this regiment, Wm. Irwine, at first, was Colonel; Thomas Hartley, Lieutenant Colonel; and James Dunlap, Major. Of the four companies raised in York County, David Grier was Captain of the first, Moses M'Lean, of the second, Archibald M'Allister, of the third, the name of the Captain of the fourth we cannot give. These companies, which were enlisted for fifteen months, left the county to follow the fate of war in the latter end of March. In the year 1777 this regiment formed the 11th regiment of the Pennsylvania line, and its officers were Thomas Hartley, Colonel; David Grier, Lieutenant Colonel; and Lewis Bush, Major.

Early in May 1776, a rifle company, which had been enlisted to serve fifteen months, marched from the County of York to Philadelphia, where it was attached to Col. Miles' Rifle Regiment. The Captain of the company was William M'Pherson, and the Third Lieutenant was Jacob Stake.

In July, 1776, five battalions of militia marched from York County to New Jersey. Out of these five battalions there were formed in about six weeks after their arrival, two battalions of the Flying Camp; those who did not belong to the camp returned home. The reason of so many more than there was occasion for, being called forth from all the counties seems to have been firstly to try the spirit of the people, and secondly to show the enemy the power of the nation they warred against.

As the Flying Camp is closely connected with the honors and the sufferings of many men in this county, we will briefly state its history. Congress, on the 3d of June, 1776, "Resolved, that a Flying Camp be immediately established in the middle colonies, and that it consist of 10,000 men," to complete which number, it was resolved that

the colony of Pennsylvania be required to furnish of the militia,	6,000
Maryland,	3,400
Delaware,	600
	10,000

The militia were to be engaged until the 1st of December following, that is, about six months. The conference of committees for Pennsylvania, then held at Philadelphia, resolved on the 14th of June, that 4,500 of the militia should be embodied, which, with the 1,500 then in the pay of the province, would make 6,000, the quota required by Congress. The same conference on the 25th, recommended to the associators of York County to furnish 400 men.

Thus, York County furnishing	400
The other counties, and Philadelphia city, in all	4,100
Troops under Col. Miles	1,500
Total	6,000

The convention of the State, on the 12th of August, resolved to add four additional battalions to the Flying Camp, York County being required to furnish 515 men toward making out the number of 2,984, the amount of the four new battalions. On the same day Col. George Ross, Vice President of the Convention, Col. Thomas Matlack, of Philadelphia, and Col. Henry Schlegel, of York County, were chosen, by ballot, commissioners to go to headquarters in New Jersey, and form the Flying Camp.

The Flying Camp was accordingly soon formed: it consisted of three brigades. The Brigadier-General of the First Brigade was James Ewing, of York County; his brigade consisted of three battalions, the first of which was commanded by Col. Swope, of York County; the second, by Col. Bull, of Chester County; and the third by Col. Watts, of Cumberland County, father of the late David Watts, Esq., of Carlisle. Of the other brigades and battalions, we are not at present able to speak with much certainty.

As the two battalions formed from the five battalions of York County Militia which marched to New Jersey, underwent the hard fate of severe war, we will be somewhat particular concerning them:

First Company—Michael Schmeiser, Captain; Zachariah Shugart, First Lieutenant; Andrew Robinson, Second Lieutenant; William Wayne, Ensign.

Second Company—Gerhart, Graeff, Captain; Kauffman, Lieutenant.

Third Company—Jacob Dritt, Captain; Baymiller, First Lieutenant; Clayton, Second Lieutenant: Jacob Mayer, Ensign.

Fourth Company—Christian Stake, Captain; Cornelius Sheriff, First Lieutenant; Jacob Holtzinger, Second Lieutenant; Jacob Barnitz, Ensign.

Fifth Company—John McDonald, Captain; William Scott, First Lieutenant; Robert Patten, Second Lieutenant; Howe, Ensign.

Sixth Company—John Ewing, Captain; John Paysley, Ensign.

Seventh Company—William Nelson, Captain; Todd, First Lieutenant; Joseph Welsh, Second Lieutenant; Nesbit, Ensign.

Eighth Company—Capt. Williams.

The officers of the Second Battalion were Col. Richard McAllister (father of Archibald McAllister, already mentioned) Lieut.-Col. David Kennedy, and Maj. John Clark.* The Captains were Bittinger, McCarter, McCoskey, Laird, Wilson and Paxton, from York County. To this battalion were added two companies from the county of Bucks. Thus each battalion consisted of eight companies.

The above list, as to both battalions, is very imperfect; but there is not a document in existence by which it can be made better. The above information, as likewise all that follows, has been communicated to us by a few men of silvered hairs, whose memories are still fresh with respect to the warlike hardships and dangers of their more youthful days.

The battalion of Col. Swope suffered as severely as any one during the Revolution.

The company of Gerhart Graeff belonging to that regiment was taken at the battle of Long Island, and but eighteen of the men returned to join the regiment. Not one of this company is now alive.

But the place which proved the grave of their hopes was Fort Washington, on the Hudson, near the city of New York. The officers belonging to Swope's Battalion, that was taken at that place on the 16th of November, 1776, were the following fourteen: Col. Michael Swope, Maj. William Baily, Surgeon Humphrey Fullerton, Capt. Michael Schmeiser, Capt. Jacob Dritt, Capt. Christian Stake, Capt. John M'Donald, Lieut. Zachariah Shugard, Lieut. Jacob Holtzinger, Lieut. Andrew Robinson, Lieut. Robert Patten, Lieut. Joseph Welsch, Ensign, Jacob Barnitz, Ensign and Adjutant Howe, Ensign Jacob Meyer. Of the company of Capt. Stake, we are enabled to give the names of those, beside the three officers already mentioned, who were taken prisoners: They were Sergt. Pater Haak, Sergt. John Dicks, Sergt. Henry Counselman, Corp. John Adlum, David Parker, James Dabbins, Hugh Dobbins, Henry Miller, (now living in Virginia) John Strohman, Christian Strohman, James Berry, Joseph Bay, Henry Hof, Joseph Updegraff, Daniel Miller, Henry Shultze, Bill Lukens, a mulatto, and a waiter in the company, with perhaps some more. The company of Capt. Stake consisted mostly of spirited and high-minded young men from the town of York and its vicinity.

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*We perceive by a number of letters, now in our possession, from Gen. Washington, and Gen. Greene, etc., to Maj. Clark, that the latter gentleman stood very high in the confidence and esteem of the American Commander-in-Chief. He was employed during the war, in duties for which no individual would have been selected who was not deemed true as steel.

Though each party suffered much, and the mutual slaughter was great, yet but two officers of the Flying Camp were wounded on that day. The first was Capt. McCarter, who was from the neighborhood of Hanover, and was about twenty-two years of age. He belonged to the battalion of Col. McAllister, and commanded the Piquet Guard, when he was shot through the breast. His wounded fellow-officer, who lay by his side, saw him stiffened in death on the fifth day. The other was Ensign Jacob Barnitz, of the town of York. Mr. Barnitz was wounded in both legs, and laid for fifteen months a comfortless prisoner without hope, his wounds still unhealed and festering. After his return he lived for years to enjoy the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens; but, after sufferings which wrung him to the soul, he was obliged to commit himself to the skill of the surgeon, and to suffer the loss of one of those members which had once borne the hero and the patriot, as he proudly waved to the winds the ensign of the country's liberty,

"The stars and stripes,
The banner of the free heart's only home."*

On the 1st of May, 1777, Richard McAllister, Lieutenant of the county, wrote from Yorktown that they were just finishing the dividing of the county into districts, and should not lose an hour that can be applied in forming the militia according to the law provided, but how the quota will be raised before this law is got in force he was at a loss to know. That the militia of the county could not be brought together before the elections of choosing their officers, at which time he would do everything in his power to raise the quota of volunteers and fill the other orders. President Wharton wrote in reply that the quota was to be brought out under the militia laws and not as volunteers. He says: "The enemy's real intentions we are yet ignorant of; if they should be to invade this State, which is the opinion of many, I have no doubt from the strength of our army under Gen. Washington, together with the assistance of our militia and that of the neighboring States, we shall make them sorely repent of such a step."*

In Congress, on the 22d of August, 1777, it was resolved, among other things, that the State of Pennsylvania be requested to keep up 4,000 of their militia to assist in repelling the threatened attack of the enemy by the way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays; that these rendezvous at Lancaster, Downington and Chester, as the Council of the State shall direct, and that they be subject to the orders of Gen. Washington.

In Congress, April 24, 1777, it was earnestly recommended to the President of the Supreme Executive Council and the Board of War of Pennsylvania to call out 3,000 militia of the State (exclusive of the city militia), one-half of the said troops to rendezvous at Chester on the Delaware, and the other half at Bristol. Agreeable to which resolve and with the advice of the Board of War it was determined that the counties of Chester, Lancaster and York should form a camp at or near Chester. York County was to furnish 500 men with as many arms and accoutrements as could be procured in the county. A blanket was to be procured for each man, to remain the property of the State. If they could not be purchased they were to be impressed and their value paid. This order was to be complied with with all possible expedition, as the enemy were preparing to make an immediate attack upon the State.

On the 27th of August, 1777, the Supreme Executive Council wrote to the Lieutenants of the several counties that Gen. Howe having landed an army in Maryland, less than seventy miles from Philadelphia, it was necessary to draw out more of the militia of the State to replace those then in the field, but whose term of two months was passing. That Philadelphia, Lancaster and Bucks had third classes embodied and in service, and it was but equal to make like calls on other counties, and it was probable that the Council would be under the necessity of ordering a second class of the militia of each county, and perhaps a third.† And on the 6th of September, as it was then become certain that the intention of the enemy was to invade the State and get possession of the city, Congress, by resolution, recommended to give orders to all the militia of the State to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. On the

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*Glossbrenner.

*V Archives, 333.

†V Archives, 615.

12th of September, as the enemy was advancing rapidly toward the city, the Council had determined to call out the strength of the State, and commanded the Lieutenants to order out the militia of the third and fourth classes and march them without loss of time to the Swede's Ford, unless they should receive other orders from Council or Gen. Washington to rendezvous elsewhere.

In the schedule annexed to this requisition, York County was called upon for the third class.*

On November 8, 1777, in the Council of Safety, at which James Smith, Esq., was present, it was ordered that the persons hereinafter named in the respective counties be authorized and required to collect without delay from such of the inhabitants of the respective counties as have not taken the oath of allegiance and abjuration, or who have aided and assisted the enemy, arms and accoutrements, blankets, woolen and linsey woolsey cloth, linen, shoes and stockings, for the army; that they appraise the same when taken, etc. In the county of York—Joseph Donaldson, George Erwin, Thomas Stockton, Frederick Gelwix, Thomas Weems, John Nesbit, Henry Cotton, Jacob Staley, John Andrew, Robert Smith.†

On November 12, 1777, McAllister wrote from Hanover: "His Excellency had mentioned that if the fourth and fifth classes did not turn out pretty generally, then the other two classes should be sent forth also. The two classes had turned out past expectation; some parts of the class made up a company, but for the greatest part he threw two classes together, when they were like to be small companies, and made one large one, and made the officers cast lots who should go. But in the whole, he believed about one-half, or some better, were gone in those two classes, perhaps three parts in four; the great number of Quakers, Menonists and Dunkards in this county occasions the companies to be so hard to be filled up, the others in the upper end of the county, which is mostly Irish people and Dutch, go pretty generally."‡

ASSOCIATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

By letter from the Committee of Safety, dated Philadelphia, 29th of September, 1775, to the Committee of York County acknowledging the return of the officers of the association, it is said: "The spirited and firm behavior of the inhabitants of York County in support of the righteous cause in which America is embarked, has the full approbation of the Committee of Safety and merits their just esteem."

And on the 14th of October, 1775, it is said: "The very public-spirited exertions in their country's cause, which have distinguished the County of York leave us no room to doubt but they will readily acquiesce in the justness of this measure, and we are satisfied that their views are too liberal, whilst their county is comparatively secure, to wish to withold from any of their countrymen the necessary means of defense."

This was with reference to an order upon the county for powder and lead for the protection of the counties of Northumberland and Northampton against the attacks of intruders from Connecticut, who threatened to overrun that country and settle themselves by force on the West Branch.

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY,
Philadelphia, June 14, 1776.

Gentlemen:

From every appearance of the enemy's motions we have reason to apprehend an attack upon this city, which has determined the board to form a magazine of stores at Germantown, the present place of residence of Lieutenants Boger and Ball, two Navy officers who have been made prisoners, from that circumstance it is thought most advisable to remove them. Your town is fixed upon as the most proper place, as it is likely to be remote from the scene of action, and of course not a ready channel either to convey or receive intelligence that may be injurious to us, but more especially on account of the virtuous and determined attachment of your good people to the cause of American Liberty. They will be escorted by an officer of Col. Atlee's Battalion, who will hand you this. They are to remain on the same footing as the other officers at Yorktown, who are upon parole, to have the same allowance, and before they leave Germantown are to take the parole of which a copy is enclosed and to be under your care and observation.

To the Committee of York County.

FIRST BATTALION OF YORK COUNTY—MILITIA.

Revolutionary Soldiers. Col. James Thompson; Lieut.-Col. Samuel Wilson; Maj. James Chamberlain.

First Company—Capt. William Dodd; 1st Lieut. —— Neily; 2nd Lieut. —— Neily; Ensign Joseph Dodd. Rank and file 104 men.

Second Company—Capt. Daniel Williams; 1st Lieut. James McNickle; 2d Lieut. George

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*V Archives, 767.

†X Col. Rec., 340.

‡V Archives, 767.

Glenn; Ensign, James Read. Rank and file 78 men.

Third Company—Capt. John Shaver; 1st Lieut. Henry Smith; 2nd Lieut. Jacob Strayer; Ensign, Jacob Miller. Rank and file 95 men.

Fourth Company—Capt. Daniel May; 1st Lieut. Andrew Melhom; 2nd Lieut. Henry Yessler; Ensign, Frederick Spaar. Rank and file 89 men.

Fifth Company—Capt. James Parkinson; 1st Lieut. James Fagen; 2nd Lieut. Alexander Nesbit; Ensign, John May. Rank and file 206 men.

Sixth Company—Capt. Benjamin Heable; 1st Lieut. Henry Shaver; 2nd Lieut. Lawrence Oats. Rank and file 75 men.

Seventh Company—Capt. Francis Boner; 1st Lieut. George Robinet; 2nd Lieut. John Shroeder; Ensign, William Brandon. Rank and file 120 men.

Eighth Company—Capt. John O'Blainess; 1st Lieut. John Polk; 2nd Lieut. William Johnson; Ensign, William Beathy. Rank and file 106 men. Number of men in regiment 873.

SECOND BATTALION.

York County Militia—Col. William Rankin; Lieut.-Col. John Ewing; Maj. John Morgan.

First Company—Capt. William Ashton; 1st Lieut. Michael Shelly; 2nd Lieut. James Eliot; Ensign, John Carroll. Rank and file 91 men.

Second Company—Capt. John Rankin; 1st Lieut. Joseph Hunter; 2nd Lieut. John Aston; Ensign, Daniel McHenry. Rank and file 88 men.

Third Company—Capt. Simon Copenhaver; 1st Lieut. Michael Schriver; Ensign, Andrew Smith. Rank and file 60 men.

Fourth Company—Capt. Jacob Hiar (Hyar) 1st Lieut. Adam Ban; 2nd Lieut. Jacob Comfort; Ensign, George Hias. Rank and file 66 men.

Fifth Company—Capt. Emanuel Haman; 1st Lieut. William Momer; 2nd Lieut. John Brodrough; Ensign, Harman Hoopes. Rank and file 81 men.

Sixth Company—Capt. John Mansberger; 1st Lieut. Henry Mathias: 2nd Lieut, George Mayers; Ensign, Jacob Hepler. Rank and file 73 men.

Seventh Company—Capt. William Walls; 1st Lieut. Henry Liphart; 2nd Lieut. John Jordon; Ensign, Jacob Shultz. Rank and file 60 men.

Eighth Company—Capt. Yost Harbaugh; 1st Lieut. Peter Sholtz; 2nd Lieut. Jacob Rudisil; Ensign, Michael Ettinger. Rank and file 56 men. Whole number of men in regiment 514.

THIRD BATTALION.

York County Militia—Col. David Jameson; Lieut.-Col. Albright; Maj. William Scott.

First Company—Capt. Jacob Beaver; 1st Lieut. Nicholas Baker; 2nd Lieut. John Bare; Ensign, George Lafever. Rank and file 106 men.

Second Company—Capt. Gotfried Fry; 1st Lieut. John Bushong; 2nd Lieut. George Spangler; Ensign, James Jones. Rank and file 65 men.

Third Company—Capt. Peter Frote; 1st Lieut. Christ. Stear; 2nd Lieut. Andrew Hartsock; Ensign, Jacob Welshans. Rank and file 66 men.

Fourth Company—Capt. Christ. Lauman; 1st Lieut. Ephian Pennington; 2nd Lieut. John Fishel; Ensign, Charles Barnitz. Rank and file 72 men.

Fifth Company—Capt. Alexander Ligget; 1st Lieut. Robert Richey; 2nd Lieut. Robert Stewart; Ensign, Peter Fry. Rank and file 75 men.

Sixth Company—Capt. George Long; 1st Lieut. Samuel Smith; 2nd Lieut. Conrad Keesey; Ensign, Samuel Mosser. Rank and file 62 men.

Seventh Company—Capt. Michael Halm; 1st Lieut. John Mimm; 2nd Lieut. —— ——; Ensign, Christian Zinn. Rank and file 75 men. Number of men in regiment 521.

FOURTH BATTALION.

York County Militia.—Col. John Andrew; Lieut.-Col. William Walker; Maj. Simon Bonorsdal.

First Company.—Capt. ——— ———First Lieut. William Hamilton; 2nd Lieut., Joseph Pallack: Ensign, Adam Heaver; rank and file 58 men.

Second Company.—Capt. John King; 1st Lieut. James Eliot; 2nd Lieut. Battzer Hetrick; Ensign, William Niely; rank and file 64 men.

Third Company.—Capt. William Gilliland; 1st Lieut. Matthew Mitchell; 2nd Lieut. William Helmery; Ensign, Nicholas Glasgow; rank and file 67 men.

Fourth Company.—Capt. Samuel Morrison; 1st Lieut. Peregin Mercer; 2nd Lieut. John Armstrong; Ensign, Stephen Gilpin; rank and file 64 men.

Fifth Company—Capt. John McElvain; 1st Lieut. John Range; 2nd Lieut. Francis Clapsaddle; Ensign, James Geary. Rank and file 74 men.

Sixth Company.—Capt. John Stockton; 1st Lieut. John Anderson; 2nd Lieut. David Stockton; Ensign, Elisha Grady. Rank and file 64 men.

Seventh Company.—Capt. Samuel Erwin; 1st Lieut. Wm. Hougtelin; 2nd Lieut. Henry Forney; Ensign, William Read. Rank and file 79 men.

Eighth Company.—Capt. Thomas Stockton; 1st Lieut. Jacob Cassat; 2nd Lieut. Daniel Montieth; Ensign, Andrew Patterson. Rank and file 59 men. Whole number of men in regiment 529.

FIFTH BATTALION.

York County Militia.—Col. Joseph Jeffries; Lieut.-Col. Michael Ege; Maj. Joseph Spangler.

First Company.—Capt. John Maye; 1st Lieut. ——— ———; 2nd Lieut. Abraham Bolinger; Ensign Daniel Hamme. Rank and file 55 men.

Second Company.—Capt. Adam Black; 1st Lieut. William Lindsey; 2nd Lieut. David Jordan; Ensign, Robert Buchanan. Rank and file 60 men.

Third Company.—Capt. William McCleary; 1st Lieut. David Blyth; 2nd Lieut. Benjamin Read; Ensign, William Hart. Rank and file 64 men.

Fourth Company.—Capt. David Wilson; 1st Lieut. Robert Rowan; 2nd Lieut. John Thompson; Ensign, John Crowan. Rank and file 64 men.

Fifth Company.—Capt. Joseph Morrison; 1st Lieut. James Johnston; 2nd Lieut. John McBride; Ensign, John Buchanan. Rank and file 59 men.

Sixth Company.—Capt. William Miller; 1st Lieut. James Porter; 2nd Lieut. ——— ———; Ensign, Barabas McSherry. Rank and file 59 men.

Seventh Company.—Capt. Thomas Orbison; 1st Lieut. Robert McElhenny; 2nd Lieut. Joseph Hunter; Ensign, Robert Wilson. Rank and file 68 men.

Eighth Company.—Capt. John Paxton; 1st Lieut. James Marshall; 2nd Lieut. William McMun; Ensign, Thomas Forgus.

SIXTH BATTALION.

York County Militia.—Col. William Ross; Lieut.-Col. ——— ———; Maj. ———

First Company.—Capt. ——— Laird; 1st Lieut. H. William Reed; 2nd Lieut. ——— ———; Ensign, David Steel. Rank and file 84 men.

Second Company.—Capt. Casper Reineka; 1st Lieut. Jacob Rudisill; 2nd Lieut. Simon Clear; Ensign, Elias Davis. Rank and file 89 men.

Third Company.—Capt. ——— ———; 1st Lieut. ——— ———; 2nd Lieut. ——— ———; Ensign, ——— ———. Rank and file 85 men.

Fourth Company.—Capt. Frederick Hurtz; 1st Lieut. Matthew Baugher. Rank and file 85 men.

Fifth Company.—Capt. Peter Iekes; 1st Lieut. John Mullin; 2nd Lieut. Jonas Wolf; Ensign, George Harman. Rank and file 84 men.

Sixth Company.—Capt. Leonard Zenewern; 1st Lieut. John Wampler; 2nd Lieut. Jacob Newcomer; Ensign, Ludroy Wampler. Rank and file 86 men.

Eighth Company.—Capt. Abraham Sell; 1st Lieut. Jacob Ketzmiller. Rank and file 66 men. Whole number in regiment 630 men.

SEVENTH BATTALION.

York County Militia—Col. David Kennedy; Lieut.-Col. James Agnew; Maj. John Weams.

First Company—Capt. Thomas Latta; 1st Lieut. Robert Fletcher; 2nd Lieut. Samuel Cobeen. Rank and file 69 men.

Second Company—Capt. Thomas White; 1st Lieut. Robert Jeffries; 2nd Lieut. John Jeffries; Ensign, Alfred Lea. Rank and file 57 men.

Third Company—Capt. John Miller; 1st Lieut. Peter Smith; 2nd Lieut. John McDonald; Ensign, Quiller Whimney. Rank and file 60 men.

Fourth Company—Capt. Peter Aldinger; 1st Lieut. David Amer; 2nd Lieut. Joseph Baltzer; Ensign, Anthony Snyder. Rank and file 64 men.

Fifth Company—Capt. John Arman; 1st Lieut. Daniel Peterman; 2nd Lieut. Michael Lech; Ensign, George Arman. Rank and file 65 men.

Sixth Company—Capt. George Geiselman; 1st Lieut. Fred Heiner; 2nd Lieut. Henry Simrow; Ensign, Valentine Alt. Rank and file 63 men.

Seventh Company--Capt. Jacob Ament; 1st Lieut. —— ——; 2nd Lieut. Nicholas Andrews; Ensign, Adam Klinefelter. Rank and file 55 men.

Eighth Company—Capt. John Sherer; 1st Lieut. Jacob Hetrick; 2nd Lieut. Frederick Mayer; Ensign, Jacob Bear. Rank and file 70 men. Whole number in regiment 489.

EIGHTH BATTALION.

York County Militia—Col. Henry Slagle; Lieut.-Col. —— ——; Maj. Joseph Lilly.

First Company—Capt. Nicholas Gelwix; 1st Lieut. Adam Hoopard; 2nd Lieut. George Gelwix; Ensign, Henry Feltz. Rank and file 86 men.

Second Company—Capt. Josh Reed; 1st Lieut. Robert Smith; 2nd Lieut. —— ——; Ensign, Samuel Collins, Rank and file 53 men.

Fourth Company—Capt. William Gray; 1st Lieut. James Patterson; 2nd Lieut. Humphrey Anderson; Ensign, William McCullough. Rank and file 69 men.

Fifth Company—Capt. —— ——; 1st Lieut. Andrew Warrick; 2nd Lieut. Samuel Moor; Ensign, Thomas Allison. Rank and file 64 men.

Sixth Company—Capt. John Reppey; Lieut. John Caldwell. Rank and file 44 men.

Seventh Company—Capt. Joseph Reed. Rank and file 59 men.

Eighth Company—Capt. Thomas McNery. Rank and file 54 men. Whole number of men in regiment 487.

Whole number of men of York County Militia 4,621. Return April, 1778.

The associators were originally volunteers, but Congress having recommended the organization of companies of militia, and persons claiming exemption from conscientious scruples being compelled by the Assembly to pay, the association became a compulsory militia, and they were divided into classes, and then were drafted by the county Lieutenants. In 1777 and 1778, and subsequently, the York County associators or militia were called out to guard Hessian prisoners.

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

ITS SESSION AT YORK—OCCURRENCES AND PROCEEDINGS WHILE HERE.

EVENTS were occurring toward the close of the year 1777, which conspired to bring into conspicuous prominence the town of York, and make it for a time the capital of the now independent states of America. The Continental Congress was in session here for nine months, and its proceedings were of great importance, while the occurrences during its sittings were of intense interest. Information gleaned from various sources shows how much of anxiety was centered here, and how the salvation of the country depended upon the wisdom for which that Congress is noted. The advance of Sir William Howe on Philadelphia brought the Congress to York.

On the 23d of August, 1777,* John Adams from Philadelphia: "It is now no longer a secret where Mr. Howe's fleet is; we have authentic intelligence that it is arrived at the head of the Chesapeake Bay, above the river Patapsco, upon which the town of Baltimore stands. We have called out the militia of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania to oppose him, and Gen. Washington is handy enough to meet him." And on the 26th: "Howe's army, at least about five thousand of them, besides his light horse, are landed upon the banks of the Elk River. The militia are turning out with great alacrity both in Maryland and Pennsylvania. They are distressed for want of arms. Many have none, others have only little fowling pieces." And on the 29th: "The militia of four states are turning out with much alacrity and cheerful spirits." And on September 2: "Washington has a great body of militia assembled and assembling, in addition to a grand continental army."

On the 11th of September, 1777, occurred the great battle fought upon the bloody field of Brandywine. John Adams wrote on the 14th of September: "Mr. Howe's army is at Chester, about fifteen miles from this town. Gen. Washington is over the Schuylkill, awaiting the flank of Mr. Howe's army. How much longer Congress will stay is uncertain. If we should move it will be to Reading, Lancaster, York, Easton or Bethlehem, some town in this State. Don't be anxions about me, nor about our great and sacred cause. It is the cause of truth and will prevail. If Howe gets the city it will cost him all his force to keep it, and so he can get nothing else."

On the 14th of September, Congress resolved to leave Philadelphia and meet at Lancaster on the 27th. They were in session at Philadelphia on the 18th of September, and had adjourned for the day. During the evening word came that the enemy would be in Philadelphia before the next morning. The members assembled at Lancaster, under a resolution adopted on the 14th. They met at Lancaster on the 27th, the day the city of Philadelphia was occupied by Gen. Howe; but they resolved that "the Susquehanna should flow between them and the enemy," and on the same day adjourned to York. They met in the old court house in Centre Square on the 30th of September,

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*Letters of John Adams, Vol. 1, p 250.

1777, and continued in session here until the 27th of June, 1778.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN ADAMS FROM YORK.

Yorktown, Penn.,
Tuesday, 30th of Septemper, 1777.

In the morning of the 19th instant, the Congress were alarmed in their beds by a letter from Mr. Hamilton, one of Gen. Washington's family, that the enemy was in possession of the ford over the Schuylkill and the boats, so that they had, in their power to be in Philadelphia before morning. The papers of Congress belonging to the Secretary's office, the War office, the Treasury office, etc., were before sent to Bristol. The President and all the other gentlemen were gone that road, so I followed with my friend, Mr. Marchant, of Rhode Island, to Trenton in the Jerseys. We staid at Trenton until the 21st when we set off to Easton, upon the forks of the Delaware. From Easton we went to Bethlehem, from thence to Reading, from thence to Lancaster, and from thence to this town, which is about a dozen miles over the Susquehanna River. Here Congress is to sit. In order to convey the papers with safety, which are of more importance than all the members, we were induced to take this circuit, which is near 180, whereas this town, by direct road, is not more than 88 miles from Philadelphia. The tour has given me an opportunity of seeing many parts of this country, which I never saw before . . . . This morning Maj. Troup arrived here with a very large packet from Gen. Gates, containing very agreeable intelligence,† which I need not repeat, as you have much earlier intelligence from that part than we have. I wish affairs here wore as pleasing an aspect. But alas, they do not.

I shall avoid everything like history, and make no reflections. However, Gen. Washington is in a condition tolerably respectable, and the militia are now turning out from Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania in small numbers. All the apology that can be made for this part of the world is, that Mr. Howe's march from Elk to Philadelphia, was through the very regions of passive obedience. The whole country through which he passed is inhabited by Quakers. There is not such another body of Quakers in all America, perhaps not in the world. I am still of opinion that Philadelphia will be no loss to us. I am very comfortably situated here in the house of Gen. Roberdeau, whose hospitality has taken in Mrs. S. Adams, Mr. Gerry, and me.

Yorktown, October 25, 1777.

This town is a small one, not larger than Plymouth. There are in it two German churches, the one Lutheran, the other Calvinistical. The congregations are pretty numerous, and their attendance upon public worship is decent. It is remarkable that the Germans, wherever they are found, are careful to maintain the public worship, which is more than can be said of the other denominations of Christians, in this way. There is one church here erected by the joint contributions of Episcopalians and Presbyterians, but the minister, who is a missionary, is confined for Toryism, so that they have had for a long time no public worship. Congress have appointed two chaplains, Mr. White and Mr. Duffield, the former of whom, an Episcopalian, is arrived, and opens Congress with prayers every day. The latter is expected every hour. Mr. Duche, I am sorry to inform you, has turned out an apostate and a traitor. Poor man! I pity his weakness and detest his wickedness. . . . .

Yorktown, October 26, 1777.

. . . . Congress will appoint a Thanksgiving; and one cause of it ought to be, that the glory of turning the tide of arms is not immediately due to the Commander-in-chief, nor to Southern troops. If it had been, idolatry and adulation would have been unbounded, so excessive as to endanger our liberties, for what I know. Now, we can allow a certain citizen to be wise, virtuous and good, without thinking him a deity or a Savior.*

Yorktown, October 28, 1777.

We have been three days soaking and poaching in the heaviest rain that has been known for several

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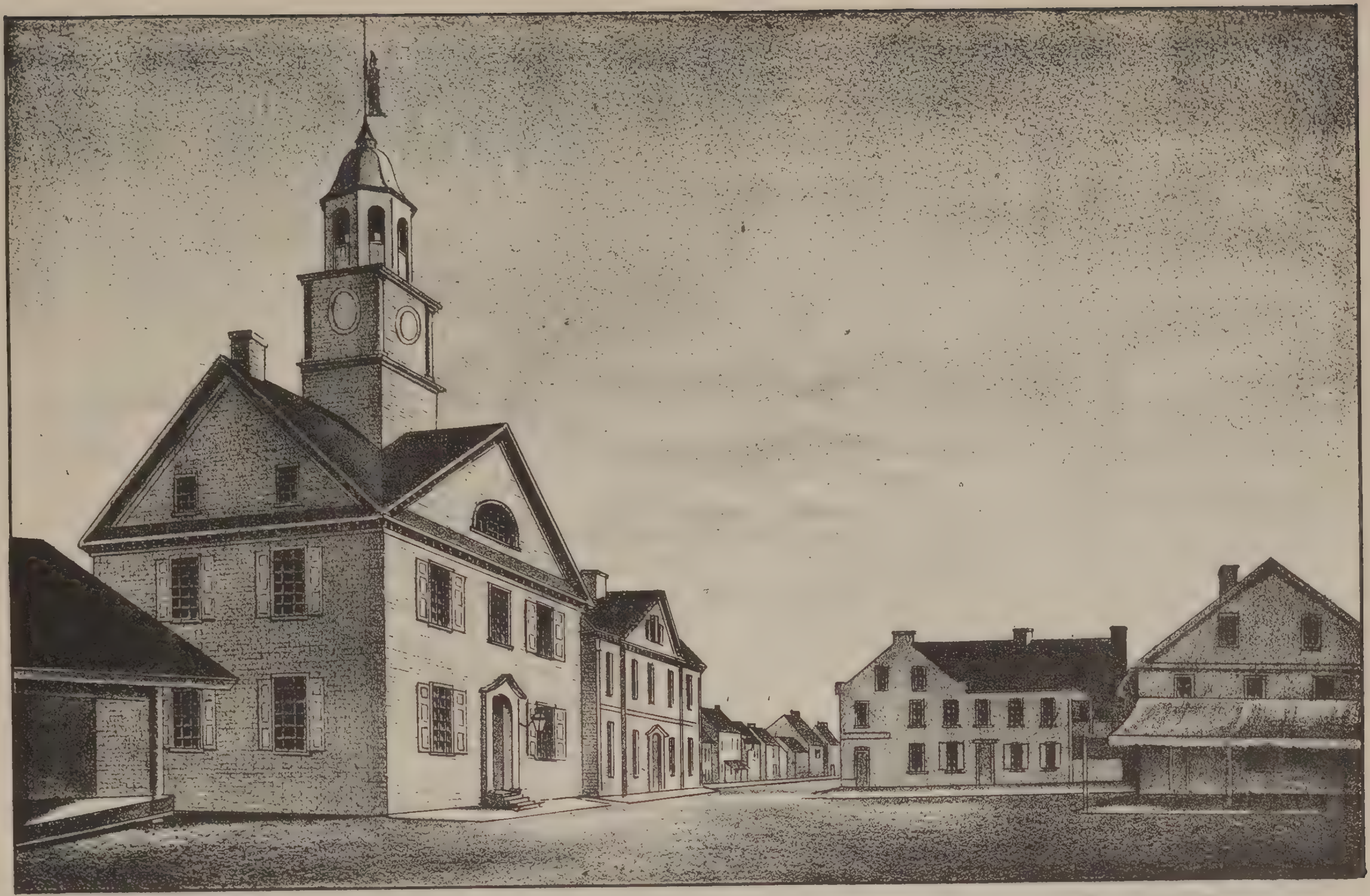
*In a paper prepared by I Barnitz Bacon for "Frank Leslie's *Chimney Corner*," we have the following information:

"Mr. Smith's law office was at the south side of the old square; McClean's residence was on the north side. They were both ardent patriots. Within the daily view of each of them, on the pavement beside the court house, rested a bell, presented to the English Episcopal congregation by Queen Caroline in 1774, which had not yet been placed in position on their church. Immediately after the passage of the Declaration, Smith and McClean, with other citizens, hoisted the bell to the court house cupola, and rang out a peal summoning the people to ratify independence. Then they removed the royal escutcheon and the broad arrow, and enlisted a battalion for the Continental Flying Camp, which forthwith marched to defend the City of New York" During the session of Congress here the same paper says: "The mansion of Archibald McClean became the seat of the Treasury, while, just across the square, the office of James Smith was occupied by the Board of War and the Committee of Foreign Affairs. Tom Paine was secretary of that committee, and there wrote several numbers of "The Crisis"

"'Our Picture' (and this applies to the illustration in this work) is a view of the original, with the exception of the weather vane, which at first represented the 'broad arrow' of England, a mark of sovereignty, which was removed in 1776. After the Revolution two additional gables were elevated over the north and south fronts, and a loftier and more elaborate cupola was built up." . . . . Pulaski and Armand recruited their legions of horse from the country round, and their success and fame gave to the court house its crowning and enduring revolutionary ornament. A gilded dragoon, in panoply of sword and helmet, was elevated as a vane to replace the broad arrow on the top spire It was widely known as 'The Little Man,' and there it remained till the demolition of the court house in 1840. It is now preserved as a sacred relic of the times."

†Gen Roberdeau, writing fron Yorktown, October 1, 1777, says, "Gen Gates' letter, with enclosure to Congress per express this day, are referred to the Committee of Intelligence for publication. The express gives a verbal account that two spies were descried by some continental troops round our Gen. Clinton's quarters, habited like unto the British soldiers for the very purpose. The spies asked for Gen. Clinton, and when they came into his presence, with such surprise, they said he was not the Gen. Clinton they enquired for. He replied he could do their business, and accordingly ordered them to be hanged in an hour, but upon discovering some important intelligence, they were respited—via consequence of this information Gen Clinton, Gov. Clinton and Gen. Putnam were suddenly in motion. He then relates what he calls a singular anecdote—One of the spies, when discovered, swallowed a small silver ball, which he was made to disgorge by the immediate application of an emetic, it contained intelligence from the British officer Clinton, who commanded at the Highlands, to Gen. Burgoyne. These anecdotes will not be published, nor are they said to be depended upon, nevertheless, as I believe them, they are offered for your amusement.—V. Archives, 630; Wilkenson's Memoirs, Vol. 1., p. 327-8.

*"This is the only letter, in the large collection of Mr. Adams' private correspondence with his wife, which makes any allusion to the position of Gen. Washington in Congress at this time. It is very well known that the Conway cabal, in its origin, exclusively a military intrigue, with very base motives, obtained its greatest source of influence in Congress from the coincidence in time between the defeats of Washington at Brandywine and Germantown, and the victory of Gates over Burgoyne in the North. Mr. Adams does not appear ever to have favored that cabal, but he always looked with some apprehension upon the powers with which Washington had been invested. In a manuscript sketch of his character, drawn by Dr. Benjamin Rush, it is stated that a motion was made in Congress, on the 19th of February, 1777, to surrender to the General the power of appointing his own officers, but no such motion appears on the journal. It is more probable that the proposition was made in the course of the debate that took place on that day upon going into the election of five Major-Generals, but was never put into form, and therefore was not recorded Upon that proposition, Dr. Rush reports Mr. Adams to have said these words: "There are certain principles which follow us through life, and none more certainly than the love of the first place. We see it in the forms in which children sit at schools. It prevails equally to the latest period of life. I am sorry to find it prevail so little in this house. I have been distressed to see some of our members disposed to idolize an image which their own hands have molten. I speak of the superstitious veneration which is paid to Gen. Washington. I honor him for his good qualities, but in this house I feel myself his superior. In private life, I shall always acknowledge him to be mine"—*Note to Adams' Letters.*



SECTION OF MARKET HOUSE   COURT HOUSE.   STATE HOUSE.   N. SIDE E. MARKET ST.;   OLD WEISER AND HARTMAN BUILDINGS.

years, and what adds to gloom is, the uncertainty in which we remain to this moment, concerning the fate of Gates and Burgoyne. We are out of patience. It is impossible to bear this suspense with any temper.

I am in comfortable lodgings, which is a felicity that has fallen to the lot of a very few of our members. Yet the house where I am is so thronged that I cannot enjoy such accommodations as I wish. I cannot have a room as I used, and therefore cannot find opportunities to write as I once did. . . .

The people of this country are chiefly Germans, who have schools in their own language, as well as prayers, psalms and sermons, so that multitudes are born, grow up and die here, without ever learning the English. In politics they are a breed of mongrels or neutrals, and benumbed with a general torpor. If the people in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Jersey had the feelings and spirit of some people that I know, Howe would be soon ensnared in a trap more fatal than that in which, as it is said, Burgoyne was taken. Howe is completely in our power, and if he is not totally ruined, it will be entirely owing to the awkwardness and indolence of this country.*

From Moore's Diary of the Revolution is extracted the following:

THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT HANCOCK.

OCTOBER 29, 1777.

This morning President Hancock took leave of the Congress in the following speech: "Gentlemen, Friday last completed two years and five months since you did me the honor of electing me to fill this chair. As I could never flatter myself your choice proceeded from any idea of my abilities, but rather from a partial opinion of my attachment to the liberties of America, I felt myself under the strongest obligations to discharge the duties of the office, and I accepted the appointment with the firmest resolution to go through the business annexed to it in the best manner I was able. Every argument conspired to make me exert myself, and I endeavored by industry and attention to make up for every other deficiency. As to my conduct, both in and out of Congress, in the execution of your business, it is improper for me to say anything. You are the best judges. But I think I shall be forgiven, if I say I have spared no pains, expense or labor, to gratify your wishes, and accomplish the views of Congress. My health being much impaired, I find relaxation so absolutely necessary after such constant application; I must therefore request your indulgence for leave of absence for two months. But I cannot take my departure, gentlemen, without expressing my thanks for the civility and politeness I have experienced from you. It is impossible to mention this without a heart felt pleasure. If in the course of so long a period as I have had the honor to fill this chair, any expressions may have dropped from me that may have given the least offense to any member, it was not intentional, so I hope his candor will pass it over.

"May every happiness, gentlemen, attend you, both as members of this house and as individuals; and I pray Heaven that unanimity and perseverance may go hand in hand in this house; and that everything which may tend to distract or divide your councils, may be forever banished."†

On the first of November, Congress elected Henry Laurens to the chair made vacant by Hancock's resignation.

British Account of Hancock's Speech:—Deacon Loudon* has taken upon himself to give, in his extraordinary *Packet*, a garbled account of the late squabble among the Congress rapscallions, which terminated in easy John's leaving the chair. As this production is calculated to mislead the public, we are happy to present to our readers a statement by an eye-witness, who has been watching the Congress since it left Philadelphia:

"As soon as the rebels learned that the British fleet was at the head of the Chesapeake, a motion was made in Congress for an adjournment to some place at least 100 miles from any part of God's kingdom where the British mercenaries can possibly land; which, after some rapturous demonstration, was carried *nem. con.* Immediately the Congress commenced the retreat, leaving old Nosey Thomson to pick up the duds and write promises to pay (when the Congress should return), the Congress debts. In the flight as in the rebellion, Hancock having a just apprehension of the vengeance which awaits him, took the initiative and was the first to carry out the letter of the motion of his associates.

"In four days they met at York. At the opening of the session, the President, having performed his journey on horseback, and much more like an express than a lord, was unable to take his seat, and for several days the chair was filled by a *pro tempore.* On the return of Hancock he gave many indications of the intense fright he had experienced, and was observed to assume the chair with more than usual care and quiet seriousness, whether from soreness or a desire for the further remove of the Congress, his best friend could not tell.

"Out of this silent discontent, murmurs soon sprang, and one day before the dinner hour of Congress, he offered a motion 'that this body do adjourn, until the troops under the Howes, now pursuing the freemen of America, retire altogether from the State of Pennsylvania.' This was not adopted. Hancock then arose and delivered the following, which is a fair specimen of rebel eloquence, and 'much to the p'int,' as the Yankee parsons say:

'Brethren, freemen and legislators:—It's now more'n two years sence you done me the honor of puttin' me in this seat, which, however humbly I have filled, I was determined to carry out. It's a a responsible situation, and I've been often awakened of nights a hearin' them reglars a comin' fer my head. I can't bear it. It's worked on me, and already I feel as though I was several years older than I was. My firmness, which has made up for all my other infirmities, has been the cause of many heartburnings, which I am sure the candor of those among you who don't like it, will pass over. As to the execution of business, I have spared no pains, and shall return to my family and folks with that satisfaction. In taking leave of you, my brethren, let me wish that we may meet soon under the glories of a free, but British government.' After requesting Congress to pass around his chair and shake his hand, the afflicter of his country retired, satisfied as usual with himself and the Congress, who, with equal satisfaction, welcomed his departure."

GEN. GATES AND THE CABAL.

That session of Congress held the fate of the nation and the fame of Washington in its hands. One of its members has said that the history of its proceedings regarding Washington would never be written. "As the old Congress daily sat with closed doors, the public knew no more of what passed within, than what it was deemed expedient to disclose." "From the first to the last there was a most bitter party against him." The Fabian policy of the Commander-in-Chief gave umbrage to some in Congress, and in the army. The disastrous defeat and retreat from Long Island had been brilliantly atoned by the masterly stroke of crossing the Delaware and the capture of the Hessian forces at Trenton. But the loss of the bloody field of Brandywine; and the failure of the attack upon the enemy at Germantown, contrasted strongly with the brilliant, if not decisive, achievements of the Northern army at Bennington and Saratoga. The unanimous thanks of the Congress, assembled here, had scarcely been given "to Gen. Washington, for his wise and well concerted attack upon the enemy's army near Germantown, and to the officers and soldiers of the army for their brave exertions on that occasion—Congress being well satisfied that the best designs and the boldest efforts may sometimes fail by unforseen accidents, trusting that on future occasions the valor and virtue of the army will, by the blessing of Heaven, be crowned with complete and deserved success,"—than it became their duty to present "the thanks of Congress in their own name, and in behalf of the inhabitants of the thirteen United States, to Maj.-Gen. Gates, commander-in-chief in the northern department, and to Maj.-Gen. Lincoln and Arnold, and the rest of the officers and troops under his command, for their brave and successful efforts in support of the independence of their country, whereby an army of the enemy, of ten thousand men, had been totally defeated; one large detachment of it conquered at Bennington, another repulsed from Fort Schuyler, and the main army of six thousand men, under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, reduced to the necessity of surrendering themselves upon terms honorable and advantageous to these States, to Maj.-Gen. Gates; and that a medal of gold be struck under the direction of the board of war in commemoration of this great event, and in the name of the United States, presented by the President to Maj.-Gen. Gates."

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*Letters of John Adams, Vol. II, pp. 7-17.

†Moore's Diary.

*Editor of the New York *Packet*.

This gave occasion to the enemies of Washington to concert their plans; and it is said that a movement was in progress, supported by members of Congress, signers of the Declaration, and by general officers of the army, for the supplanting of the Commander-in Chief. A cabal, which took its name from an Irish-French soldier of fortune, Gen. Conway, is said to have exercised its intrigues here at that time. Gen. Gate was summoned by Congress to York, as the head of the board of war. Here he held his court, an accomplished soldier and scholar, a man of fine presence, social and popular. The hilarity surrounding his reception and sojourn here, was in striking contrast with the gloomy prospects and dreary encampment of the Commander-in-Chief at Valley Forge, with his reduced and wretched army, exposed to hunger, nakedness and cold. A far different scene was transacting in York, where ovations were paid to the conqueror of Burgoyne. The name of Horatio Gates lingers here, for he had many friends, and the glittering renown of his late victories, in that dark period, made him the rising sun.

Here, too, at that time, came Lafayette, who was summoned by Congress to York, to further the plans of new conquests and lead an expedition to Canada. The faith and devotion of this young and gallant French nobleman never faltered toward the man whom he so loved and honored. A feast was given in his honor, at which, in spite of the frowns and silence accompanying it, he gave as his toast: "The Commander-in-Chief of the American armies." The movement; however, was not so formidable as it appeared. It ended in personal questions of honor, as one incident, which happened here, will illustrate. The bearer of the despatches to Congress, of the victory at Saratoga, was Maj. Wilkinson, a young man of a keen sense of honor and of his own merits. A man since not unknown to fame, for he afterward became, by seniority, Commander-in-Chief of the United States army—a fame not without blemish from his supposed connivance with the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. It is related that so many days elapsed after the surrender before he presented himself with a great flourish before Congress, that the *eclat* of his mission was considerably broken. They had the news before his arrival at York. When it was moved to present him with a sword, Dr. Witherspoon said "ye'll better gie the lad a pair of spurs."

Wilkinson was at that time the Adjutant-General, and a warm friend and admirer of the hero of Saratoga. Shortly after this, in a convivial mood, he betrayed some of the secrets of the cabal to an aid de camp of Gen. Sterling, Maj. McWilliams, who considered it his duty to disclose the matter to Lord Sterling, who in his turn, felt bound, in regard to the public interest as well as impelled by private friendship, to communicate it to Gen. Washington. This he accordingly did in a note containing a memorandum of the words from Conway's letter, as repeated to McWilliams, by Wilkinson, as follows: "The enclosed was communicated by Col. Wilkinson to Maj. McWilliams; such wicked duplicity I shall always consider it my duty to detect." In consequence of this disclosure, and with no other view than to show Conway that he was apprised of his intrigues, Gen. Washington wrote to him as follows:

> Sir:—A letter which I received last night contains the following paragraph: "Heaven has determined to save your Country, or a weak general and bad councillors, would have ruined it."

In Dr. Duer's Life of Lord Sterling*, is the following: "A correspondence now ensued between Gens. Washington, Gates, and Conway; but the letter itself was not at that time produced. It was afterward shown by Gen. Gates, in confidence, to Mr. Henry Laurens, the President of Congress, and some others; and although it appeared not to have been exactly quoted by Maj. McWilliams, yet, in substance, it proved the same. Gen. Washington never communicated the letter to Lord Sterling, or the information it contained to any officer of the army out of his own family, except the marquis de Lafayette, and to him it was shown under an injunction of secrecy; but from the circumstances attending the affair, it could not be long concealed. Rumors respecting it got abroad, and the public sentiment was expressed in a tone so indignant as to compel the conspirators to abandon their mischievous and ambitious projects.

Although there is no reason to believe that any other officers of the army were directly engaged in this conspiracy, yet it is evident, from the proceedings of Congress, that it was favored by a considerable party in that body.

Deeming his honor deeply wounded by the course of Gen. Gates, he determined to demand satisfaction. He was speedier with his business than with his war despatches. The account of the meeting of Gen. Gates is given by Gen. Wilkinson himself in his "Memoirs" in these words:

> I immediately proceeded to Yorktown, where I purposely arrived in the twilight, to escape observation; there I found my early companion and friend Capt. Stoddert, recounted my wrongs to him, and requested him to bear a message to Gen. Gates, whose manly proffer of any satisfaction I might require, removed the difficulties which otherwise might have attended the application; he peremptorily refused me, remonstrated against my intention, and assured me I was running headlong to destruction; but ruin had no terrors for an ardent young man, who prized his honor a thousandfold more than his life, and who was willing to hazard his eternal happiness in its defense. Pardon me, High Heaven, in pity to the frailities of my nature. Pardon me, divine Author of my being, for yielding to the tyranny of fashion, the despotic prescription of honor, when I sought, by illicit means to vindicate the dignity of the creature, whom thou hast formed after thine own likeness; for the first time in our lives we parted in displeasure, and I accidentally met with Lieut.-Col. Burgess Ball, of the Virginia line, whose spirit was as independent as his fortune, and he willingly became my friend. By him I addressed the following note to Gen. Gates, which I find with date, though it was delivered the same evening (the 23d):
>
> "I have discharged my duty to you and to my conscience; meet me to-morrow morning behind the English Church, and I will there stipulate the satisfaction which you have promised to grant.
>
> "I am
>
> "Your most humble servant
>
> "James Wilkinson."
>
> "General Gates."
>
> The general expression of this billet was calculated to prevent unfair advantages, for, although Gen. Gates had promised me satisfaction, I determined to avoid unnecessary exposition; and therefore Col. Ball was instructed to adjust the time, and circumstances, and made no difficulty about arrangements. We were to meet at 8 o'clock with pistols, and without distance. We arose early the next morning, had put our arms in order, and was just about to repair to the ground, when Capt. Stoddert called on me, and informed me Gen. Gates wished to speak with me. I expressed my astonishment and observed it was "impossible"! He replied with much agitation, "for God's sake, be not always a fool, come along and see him." Struck with the manner of my friend, I inquired where the General was? He answered, "in the street near the door." The surprise robbed me of circumspection; I requested Col. Ball to halt and followed Capt; Stoddert; I found Gen. Gates unarmed and alone, and was received with tenderness but manifest embarrassment; he asked me to walk, turned into a back street and we proceeded in silence till we passed the buildings, when he burst into tears, took me by the hand, and asked me "how I could think he wished to injure me?" I was too deeply affected to speak, and he relieved my embarrassment by continuing "I injure you? it is impossible, I should as soon think of injuring my own child." This language not only disarmed me, but awakened all my confidence, and all my tenderness; I was silent, and he added "besides, there was no cause for injuring you, as Conway acknowledged, in his letter, and has since said much harder things to Washington's face." Such language left me nothing to require; it was satisfactory beyond expectation, and rendered me more than content; I was flattered and pleased, and if a third person had doubted the sincerity of the explanation, I would have insulted him; a long conversation ensued, in which Lord Sterling's conduct was canvassed, and my purpose respecting him made known, and it was settled I should attend at the war office, in my capacity of secretary, a few days, and then have leave to visit the camp at Valley Forge, where Lord Sterling was.
>
> I attended at the war office, and I think found there the honorable Judge Peters and Col. T. Pickering, but my reception from the President, Gen. Gates, did not correspond with his recent professions; he was civil, but barely so, and I was at a loss to account for his coldness, yet had no suspicion of his insincerity.*

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*P. 182.

*Wilkinson's Memoirs.

It is related by Mr. Dunlap, in his "History of New York," upon the authority, it is presumed of the late Gen. Morgan Lewis, that a day had been appointed by the "Cabal" in Congress for one of them to move for a committee to proceed to the camp at Valley Forge to arrest Gen. Washington, and that the motion would have succeeded had they not unexpectedly lost the majority which they possessed when the measure was determined on. At that time there were but two delegates in attendance from New York: Francis Lewis, the father of the late Gen. Morgan Lewis, and William Duer, the son-in-law of Lord Sterling—barely sufficient to entitle the State to a vote, if both were present. But Mr. Duer was confined to his bed by a severe and dangerous illness. His colleague, Mr. Lewis, had sent an express for Mr. Gouverneur Morris, one of the absent members, who had not, however, arrived on the morning of the day on which the motion was to have been made. Finding this to be the case, Mr. D. inquired of his physician, Dr. John Jones, whether it was possible for him to be carried to the court house where Congress sat. The Doctor told him it was possible, but it would be at the risk of his life. "Do you mean," said Mr. D., "that I should expire before reaching the place?" "No," replied the Doctor, "but I would not answer for your leaving it alive." "Very well, sir," said Mr. D., "You have done your duty and I will do mine. Prepare a litter for me; if you will not somebody else will, but I prefer your aid." The litter was prepared and the sick man placed on it, when the arrival of Mr. Morris rendered the further use of it unnecessary, and baffled the intrigue that had induced its preparation."*

In Kapp's "Life of Steuben,"† is the following: "Steuben left Portsmounth on the 12th of December, 1777, and set out for Boston by land, where he arrived on the 14th, and was received as cordially as at the former place. He met there the illustrious John Hancock, who had just retired from the Presidency of Congress, and received Washington's reply to his letter, by which he was informed that he must repair, without delay, to York, Penn., where Congress was then sitting, since it belonged exclusively to that body to enter into negotiations with him. At the time Hancock communicated to Steuben an order of Congress that every preparation should be made to make him and his suite comfortable on their journey to York, and Mr. Hancock himself with great care made all the necessary arrangements."

They (the Baron and suite) arrived at York February 5, 1778. Steuben stayed at York until the 19th of February, 1778. "The Congress of the United States," continues Duponceau, "were not at that time the illustrious body whose eloquence and wisdom, whose stern virtues and unflinching patriotism, had astonished the world. Their number was reduced to about one-half of what it was when independence was declared—all but a few of the men of superior minds had disappeared from it. Their measures were feeble and vacillating, and their party feuds seemed to forbode some impending calamity. The enemy were in possession of our capital city; the army we had to oppose to them were hungry, naked and destitute of everything. No foreign government had yet acknowledged our independence—everything around us was dark and gloomy. The only ray of light which appeared amidst the darkness was the capture of Burgoyne, which cheered the spirits of those who might otherwise have despaired of the Commonwealth. But that brilliant victory had nearly produced most fatal consequences. Gen. Gates became the hero of the day. Saratoga was then what New Orleans has been since—the watchword of the discontented. A party was formed even in Congress to raise the conqueror of Burgoyne to the supreme command of our armies. But the great figure of Washington stood calm and serene at his camp at Valley Forge, and struck the conspirators with awe. With the exception of a few factious chiefs, he was idolized by the army and by the nation at large. The plot was discovered, and the plan frustrated without a struggle. Without any effort or management on his part and by the mere force of his character, Washington stood firm and undaunted in the midst of his enemies, and I might also say, looked them into silence.

Such was the state of things when we arrived at York. Parties were then at their height, but as Congress sat with closed doors, the country at large was not agitated as it would otherwise have been. There were not wanting out of doors disaffected persons, who railed at King "Cong" and the bunch of "kings" (such was the slang of the day among the Tories), but the great mass of the people was still in favor of the Revolution, and the press did not dare to utter a sentiment inimical to it.

The fame of Baron Steuben had preceded him to York. He was welcomed and courted by all, and I well remember that Gen. Gates, in particular, paid him the most assiduous court, and even invited him to make his house his home, which he prudently declined. "Please accept my grateful thanks"—such are Steuben's words, in a letter to John Hancock, written a day after his arrival at York—"for all the kindness you have shown me during my stay at Boston. In this very moment I enjoy the good effects of it, having taken the liberty of quartering myself in an apartment of your house in this town. My journey has been extremely painful; but the kind reception I have met with from Congress and Gen. Gates, on my arrival here, have made me soon forget those past inconveniences. Now, sir, I am an American, and an American for life; your nation has become as dear to me as your cause already was. You know that my pretensions are very moderate; I have submitted them to a committee sent to me by Congress. They seem to be satisfied and so am I, and shall be the more so when I find the opportunity to render all the services in my power to the United States of America. Three members of Congress have been appointed for concluding an arrangement with me to-morrow; that will not take long, my claims being the confidence of your General-in-Chief."

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*Life of Lord Sterling. †Page 97.

"The committee in Congress just mentioned by Steuben, which consisted of Dr. Witherspoon, the Chairman, and only person who spoke French, Messrs. Henry, of Maryland, and Thomas McKean, waited upon Steuben the day after his arrival, and demanded of him the conditions on which he was inclined to serve the United States, and if he made any stipulations with their Commissioners in France? He replied that he had made no agreement with them, nor was it his intention to accept of any rank or pay; that he wished to join the army as a volunteer, and to render such services as the Commander-in-Chief should think him capable of, adding that he had no other fortune than a revenue of 600 guineas per annum, arising from places and posts of honor in Germany, which he had relinquished to come to this country; that in consideration of this, he expected the United States would defray his necessary expenses while in their service; that if, unhappily, this country should not succeed in establishing their independence, or if he should not succeed in his endeavors in their service, in either of these cases he should consider the United States as free from any obligations toward him: but, if on the other hand, the United States should be fortunate enough to establish their freedom, and that if his efforts should be successful, in that case he should expect a full indemnification for the sacrifice he had made in coming over, and such marks of their liberality as the justice of the United States should dictate; that he only required commissions for the officers attached to his person, namely, that of Major and Aid-de-camp for Mr. D. Roumanai, that of Captain of Engineers for Mr. De l' Enfant, that of Captain of cavalry for Mr. De Depontiere, and the rank of Captain for his Secretary, Mr. Duponceau; that if these terms were agreeable to Congress, he waited for their orders to join the army without delay."

The committee applauded the generosity of Steuben's propositions in thus risking his fortune on that of the United States, and made their report. The next day, Congress gave him an entertainment, after which the President, Mr. Laurens, told him it was the desire of Congress that he should join the army immediately in conformity with the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Baron Steuben, a Lieutenant-General in foreign service, has in a most disinterested and heroic manner offered his services to these States as a volunteer.

Resolved, That the President return the thanks of Congress, in behalf of these United States, to Baron Steuben, for the zeal he has shown for the cause of America, and the disinterested tender he has been pleased to make of his military talents, and inform him that Congress cheerfully accept of his services as a volunteer in the army of these States, and wish him to repair to Gen. Washington's quarters as soon as convenient.

"Congress received Steuben with every mark of distinction," says Richard Peters, in a letter dated Belmont, October 30, 1875, "and paid more particular attention to him than I had known given to any foreigner. Much pleasure was expressed at the arrival of a person of his military knowledge and experience, at a time when the want of discipline in our army, and the economy it produced, were severely felt and regretted."

Steuben set out for Valley Forge on the 19th of February, 1778, and arrived there on the 23d. "On our journey," says Duponceau, "we passed through Lancaster, then considered the largest inland town in the United States. Having arrived there early in the afternoon, the Baron was waited upon by Col. Gibson and other gentlemen, who invited him and his family to a subscription ball to take place that evening in honor of his arrival. The Baron accepted, and we accordingly went. There we saw assembled all the fashion and beauty of Lancaster and its vicinity. The Baron was delighted to converse with the German girls in his native tongue. There was a handsome supper, and the company did not separate until 2 o'clock the next morning."

On the 11th of June, 1778, Philip Livingston, a delegate from the State of New York, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died while here, and was buried in the burying-ground of the German Reformed Church, where a monument of white marble, surmounted by an urn, was erected to his memory, with this inscription:

Sacred
To the memory of the Honorable
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
who died June 12, 1778,
Aged 63 years,
while attending the Congress
of the United States, at York
Town, Penna., as a Delegate from
the State of New York.
Eminently distinguished for
his talents and rectitude, he deservedly
enjoyed the confidence of his
country, and the love and veneration
of his friends and children.
This monument, erected by
his grandson,
Stephen Van Rensalaer.

James Smith lived to a good old age, having died in the year 1806. He was buried in the Presbyterian church-yard, where his tombstone is readily discovered with this simple inscription:

JAMES SMITH,
One of the signers of the
Declaration of Independence,
Died July 11, 1806,
Aged 93 years.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS WHILE IN YORK.

"Retiring beyond the Susquehanna to York, Congress presently authorized Washington, in addition to his other extraordinary powers, to seize, to try by courts martial, and to punish with death all persons within thirty miles of any town occupied by the British, who should pilot them by land or water, give or send them intelligence, or furnish them with provisions, arms, forage, fuel or stores of any kind."*

"Congress, meanwhile at session at York, on the west side of the Susquehanna, determined to establish a new Board of War, to be composed of persons not members of Congress. John Adams, thus released from his arduous duties, as head of the War Department, was sent to France as one of the Commissioners to that court, Deane, being recalled to give an account of his conduct, especially in the matter of the extravagant promises which he had made to foreign officers."†

"The Articles of Confederation, the consideration of which had been resumed in April, having been agreed to at last, after repeated and warm debates, were now sent out with a circular letter, urging upon the States immediate ratification. But, on the part of some of the States, ratification was long delayed."*

York, November 13, 1777, William Clingan and Daniel Roberdeau wrote, "we have the happiness to inform the State that Confederation has this evening passed Congress." A copy of the Confederation was received by the Council on December 1,† and referred to the Assembly for their approbation.

"A subject of earnest deliberation at York was that of finance, and the pressing wants of the soldiers, and the extortion of the public agents and traders.‡

The town of York had been a center well known to the colonies before the assembling of Congress here. A New England convention had been held at Providence at the beginning of the year 1777, at which a scheme was agreed upon for regulating the prices of labor, produce, manufactured articles and imported goods. In Hildreth's History of the United States§ is the following: "The doings of the New England Convention having been laid before Congress, their scheme for regulating prices was approved. The other States were advised to imitate it, and to call for that purpose two conventions, one from the Middle, the other from the Southern States. In accordance with this recommendation, a Convention for the Middle States, in which New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia were represented, presently (March 26, 1777,) met at Yorktown (York, Penn.), and agreed upon a scale of prices. But this scheme, though very popular, was found wholly impracticable."

The anxious deliberation of the committee of Congress during more than two months at Yorktown, with the report of the Springfield Convention before them, produced only a recommendation adopted in November (the 22d), 1777, that the several States should become creditors of the United States by raising for the Continental treasury $5,000,000 in four quarterly instalments.

The following resolutions appear upon the journals of Congress (Glossbrenner's History):

OCTOBER 4, 1777.

Resolved, That a letter be written to Gen. Gates informing him that Congress highly approve of the prowess and behavior of the troops under his com-

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*Hildreth's Hist. U. S., Vol. 3, p. 221.

†Ibid., 226.

*Hildreth, Vol. 3, p. 227.

†V Archives, 770; X Col. Rec., 379.

‡Ibid

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Bancroft's Hist. U. S., Vol. 2, p. 167,

mand in their late gallant repulse of the enemy under Gen. Burgoyne.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be presented to Gen. Stark of the New Hampshire militia, and the officers and troops under his command, for their brave and successful attack upon, and signal victory over the enemy in their lines at Bennington; and that Brigadier Stark be appointed a Brigadier General in the army of the United States.

OCTOBER 6, 1777.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Legislatures of the several States to pass laws declaring that any person, his aider or abettor, who shall willfully and maliciously burn or destroy any magazine of provisions, or of military or of naval stores belonging to the United States; or if any master, officer, seaman, mariner or other person intrusted with the navigation or care of any continental vessel shall willfully and maliciously burn or destroy, or attempt to or conspire to burn or destroy any such vessel, or shall willfully betray, or voluntarily yield or deliver, or attempt to conspire to betray, yield or deliver any such vessel to the enemies of the United States, such person, his aider or abettor, on legal conviction thereof shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

OCTOBER 8, 1777.

Resolved, Unanimously, that the thanks of Congress be given to Gen. Washington for his wise and well concerted attack upon the enemy's army near Germantown on the 4th instant, and to the officers and soldiers of the army for their brave exertions on that occasion, Congress being well satisfied that the best designs and boldest efforts may sometimes fail by unforseen incidents, trusting that on future occasions the valor and virtue of the army will, by the blessing of Heaven, be crowned with complete and deserving success.

OCTOBER 14, 1777.

WHEREAS, The British nation have received into their ports, and condemned in their courts of admiralty as lawful prize several vessels and their cargoes belonging to these States, which the mariners, in breach of the trust and confidence reposed in them, have betrayed and delivered to the officers of the British Crown;

Resolved, Therefore, That any vessel or cargo, the property of any British subject, not an inhabitant of Bermuda, or of any of the Bahama Islands, brought into any of the ports or harbors of any of these United States by the master or mariners, shall be adjudged a lawful prize and divided among the captors in the same proportion as if taken by any continental vessel of war.

OCTOBER 17, 1777.

Resolved, That the Committee of Intelligence be authorized to take the most speedy and effectual measures for getting a printing press erected in Yorktown for the purpose of conveying to the public the intelligence that Congress may from time to time receive.

OCTOBER 31, 1777.

The Secretary laid before Congress a copy of the speech with which Mr. Hancock took leave of Congress, which was ordered to be entered on the journals. It was then

Resolved, "That the thanks of Congress be presented to John Hancock, Esq., for the unremitted attention and steady impartiality which he has manifested in discharge of various duties of his office as President since his election to the chair on the 24th day of May, 1775."

NOVEMBER 1, 1777.

Congress proceeded to the election of a President; and the ballots being taken, the Hon. Henry Laurens was elected.

NOVEMBER 4, 1777.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress, in their own name and in behalf of the inhabitants of the thirteen United States, be presented to Maj.-Gen. Gates, Commander-in-Chief in the northern department, and to the Majs.-Gen. Lincoln and Arnold and the rest of the officers and troops under his command, for their brave and successful efforts in support of the independence of their country, whereby an army of the enemy of 10,000 men has been totally defeated, one large detachment of it, that strongly posted and intrenched, having been conquered at Bennington, another repulsed with loss and disgrace from Fort Schuyler, and the main army of 6,000 men, under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, after being beaten in different actions and driven from a formidable post and strong entrenchments, reduced to the necessity of surrendering themselves, upon terms honorable and advantageous to these States, on the 17th day of October last, to Maj-Gen. Gates; and that a medal of gold be struck, under the direction of the Board of War, in commemoration of this great event, and in the name of these United States presented by the President to Maj.-Gen. Gates.

Resolved, That Gen. Washington be informed, it is highly agreeable to Congress that Marquis de Lafayette be appointed to the command of a division in the Continental army.

DECEMBER 11, 1777.

The Board of War report: "That in their opinion the public interest will be promoted by erecting in the town of York temporary barracks or sheds sufficient for containing 600 men, for the purpose of accommodating such recruits, and other troops as may be from time to time stationed or detained at the said place, either as guards or for the purpose of equipment and discipline," whereupon,

Resolved, That the Board of War be directed to cause the said barracks or sheds to be erected, with all possible dispatch, and in the most reasonable manner they can devise.

JANUARY 14, 1778.

WHEREAS, Baron Steuben, a Lieutenant-General in foreign service, has, in a most disinterested and heroic manner, offered his services to these States in the quality of a volunteer,

Resolved, That the President present the thanks of Congress, in behalf of these United States, to Baron Steuben, for the zeal he has shown for the cause of America, and the disinterested tender he has been pleased to make of his military talents, and inform him that Congress cheerfully accepts of his service as a volunteer in the army of these States, and wish him to repair to Gen. Washington's quarters as soon as convenient.

FEBRUARY 6, 1778.

That Mathew Clarkson and Maj. John Clark be appointed Auditors for the army under the command of Gen. Washington; and that they be authorized to appoint two clerks, and allow each of them $50 a month and two rations a day.

MARCH 28, 1778.

Resolved, That Count Pulaski retain his rank of Brigadier in the army of the United States, and that he raise and have command of an independent corps, to consist of sixty-eight horse and 200 foot, the horse to be armed with lances, and the foot equipped in the manner of light infantry; the corps to be raised in such way and composed of such men as Gen. Washington shall think expedient and proper; and if it shall be thought by Gen. Washington that it will not be injurious to the service that he have liberty to dispense, in this particular instance, with the resolve of Congress against enlisting deserters.

JUNE 12, 1778.

Congress being informed that Mr. P. Livingston, one of the delegates for the State of New York, died last night, and that the circumstances require him to be interred this evening;

Resolved, That Congress will in a body attend the funeral this evening, at 6 o'clock, with a crape round the arm, and will continue in mourning for the space of one month.

JUNE 27, 1778.

Adjourned to Thursday next, to meet at the State House in Philadelphia.

YORK, IN PENNSYLVANIA, Nov. 8, 1777.

Dear Sir:—The following books are much wanted by some gentlemen of Congress, and are not to be procured in this place; if they are to be found in ye Pennsylvannia Library, which, we are informed, is removed by order of your Excellency to Lancaster, I shall be much obliged to you for ye loan thereof, being,

With respect,
Your Excellency's
Very humble servant,
E. GERRY.

Vattel's Law of Nations, Grotius, Puffendorff.

Directed,

His Excellency Thomas Wharton, Esq.,
Lancaster.[*]

Gen. Roberdeau made the same request by letter. The books were received, though the General seems to have been more interested in obtaining for himself lighter literature, namely, Ovid and Virgil.[†]

TOWN MAJOR.

In a letter from David Jameson and Jacob Eichelberger to President Reed, Yorktown, July 1, 1779, it said: "This has been, till lately, a great thoroughfare for troops, particularly militia, in marching from the southward to the main army." It was thought proper when the Congress was here to have a Commissary of Purchases, another of Issues, a Quartermaster, Town Major and a Physician, which officers have since been continued."[‡] On the 3d of June, 1779, a letter from the Council to the Board of War, observes that Mr. John Brooks, of Yorktown, styles himself Town Major. The novelty of this character took the attention of the Council and led to some inquiry. Mr. Hahn, of that place, told them that the appointment was made during the residence of Congress, and on the occasion of quartering some soldiers. The Board of War replied that Mr. Brooks was appointed Town Major by order of Congress during their residence in Yorktown. They intended to have discharged him on Congress leaving that place, but on examining into the matter found it would be necessary to have a careful person there to rectify returns of provisions, &c., for passing troops. It appeared that between 2,000 and 3,000 soldiers had passed through, and drawn rations at that post on their way to and from the southward, within a few months, and they believed that saving more than equal to Mr. Brooks' appointment had ensued from his being stationed at the post. They had it, however, in contemplation to discharge him, in order to avoid the appearance of keeping of unnecessary officers.[*]

CONTINENTAL TROOPS.

THE war of the Revolution began with the retreat of the British from Concord, and when they sought refuge in Boston, it was the signal for American troops to rally there spontaneously, and form that great Continental Army, under Washington, which maintained that ever memorable siege, and ultimately achieved our independence. A letter from John Adams, June 17, 1775, says: "I can now inform you, that the Congress have made choice of the modest and virtuous, the amiable, generous and brave George Washington, Esq., to be General of the American Army, and that he is to repair as soon as possible to the camp before Boston. This appointment will have a great effect in cementing and securing the union of these colonies. The continent is really in earnest. They have voted ten companies of riflemen to be sent from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, to join the army before Boston. These are an excellent species of light infantry. They use a peculiar kind of musket, called a rifle. It has circular bore or grooves within the barrel, and carries a ball with great exactness to great distances. They are the most accurate marksmen in the world."[†]

RIFLEMEN.

Col. Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen was enlisted in the latter part of June, and beginning of July, 1775, in the pursuance of the resolution of Congress, of June 14, for raising six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, and two in

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[*] V Archives, 754.

[†] Ibid, 772.

[‡] VII Archives, 530.

[*] VII Archives, 456, 459.

[†] Letters of John Adams, Vol. I, page 44.

Virginia, which as soon as completed, were to join the army near Boston. By resolution, dated June 22, Pennsylvania was to raise two more companies, which, with the six, were to be formed into a battalion, and be commanded by such officers as the assembly or convention should recommend. The commissions to the officers are dated June, 25, 1775. The commissions were signed by John Hancock, President, and the form of enlistment was: "I have this day voluntarily enlisted myself as a soldier in the American Continental Army for one year, unless sooner discharged, and do bind myself to conform in all instances to such rules and regulations as are, or shall be established for the government of the said army." Each company was to consist of a captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer or trumpeter, and sixty-eight privates. The battalion afterward was made to consist of nine companies. One company, Capt. Doudel's, enlisted in York. The patriotism of Pennsylvania was evinced in the haste with which these companies were filled to overflowing, and the promptitude with which they took up their march for Boston. The Philadelphia *Evening Post* of August 17, 1775, publishes a New York item "that between the 28th of July, and 2d inst. the riflemen under the command of Captains Smith, Lowdon, Doudel, Chambers, Nagel, Miller and Hendricks, passed through New Windsor (a few miles north of West Point) in the New York government, on their way to Boston."[*]

This battalion became the Second Regiment (and after the first of January, 1776, the First Regiment) "of the Army of the United Colonies, commanded by his Excellency, George Washington, Esq., General and Commander-in-Chief."

Foremost among the volunteers: Captain Michael Doudel's Company left York for Boston, July 1, 1775, arriving at Cambridge, Mass., July 25, at one P. M.

The following letter was addressed by the committee of York to their representatives in Congress:

YORKTOWN, July 1, 1775.

Gentlemen:

We had the honor of receiving your favor of the 15th ultimo, enclosing a resolve of the Continental Congress of the 14th ultimo. We immediately summoned the committee of this county, and laid before them your letter, etc. The committee proceeded to the choice of officers fit to be recommended to the Congress, to command the company of riflemen to be raised, and appointed six companies to provide the necessaries for them. Every resolve passed in committee with the greatest unanimity, and the gentlemen of Yorktown, after the meeting dispersed themselves through the county, and assisted the officers in recruiting.

The spirit of the people, on this occasion, gave the committee infinite spirit. The men seemed actuated with the greatest zeal, and thought themselves honored in having their names enrolled among the sons of liberty, who are to fight for their country, and in defense of their dearest rights and privileges. The only uneasiness they feel is, that they are not this moment at the scene of action. From the spirit of the soldiers, we entertain the most flattering hopes that they will prove serviceable to the cause of liberty, and reflect honor on this county.

The principal people here have caught the spirit of the honorable Congress, and in their small circle have done everything in their power to animate their neighbors to stand forth in this day of despotism, and resist the arbitrary and unjust measures of Parliament with all the power which Heaven has given them. And we have the pleasure to inform you that their labors have not been in vain, and that the county is ready to strain every nerve to put into execution any measures which the Congress may judge necessary to our common defence.

The officers now take the liberty to recommend to you, Captain Michael Doudle, Lieuts. Henry Miller, John Dill and John Watson. They are men whose courage we have the highest opinion of. The company, including the officers and soldiers, are beyond the number fixed for this county, and as Gen. Gates thought it improper to discharge any, we have sent all.

We request the favor of you that proper care be taken that none are draughted out of their company into another. This is the request of the inhabitants of this county, many of them having their dearest friends engaged in the service, and would not by any means have them taken from their present officers.

We hope no alteration will be made in the officers. The captain has behaved very well on this occasion, and has done all in his power, by advancing money, etc., to forward the important common cause. Mr. Miller is known to some of you gentlemen. The other officers are men of worth and property; they have all wives and families, and are entitled to the warmest thanks of their country.

The commissioners appointed to provide missions for the men, will forward their accounts as soon as they possibly can.

We are, gentlemen, your most humble servants: James Smith, George Irwin, John Kean, Joseph Donaldson, Thomas Hartley, Michael Hahn.

P. S.—The company began their march the nearest road to Boston this day.[*]

In Frothingham's "Siege of Boston"[†] is the following: "The Southern riflemen attracted much attention. They had enlisted with great promptness, and had marched from 4 to 700 miles. In a short time large bodies of them arrived in camp. They were remarkably stout, hardy men dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts, and round hats, and were skillful marksmen. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter, at a distance of 250 yards. They were stationed on the lines, and became terrible to the British. The accounts of their prowess were circulated over

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[*] Archives, 2d S., 3-4.

[*] X Archives, N. S., 20. Rupp. 607,

[†] Page 227.

England. One of them, taken prisoner, was carried there, and the papers described him minutely, as a remarkable curiosity."

A letter, July 19, says:—"The general uniforms are made of brown Holland and Osnaburghs, something like a shirt, double-caped over the shoulders in imitation of the Indians; and on the breast, in capital letters, is their motto, 'Liberty or Death.'"[*]

"On the 29th of July, the British planted a bomb battery on Bunker Hill, advanced their guard on Charleston Neck further into the country and began to throw up an abatis to protect it, cutting down large trees for this purpose. Washington, in the evening, ordered the York county rifle company to cut off these outposts, and bring off a prisoner. The company attempted this service in the following manner: Capt. Dowdle and thirty-nine men filed off to the right, and crept on their hands and knees to the rear of the enemy's works; Lieut. Miller, with a party, in a like manner, got behind the sentries on the left. But just as the two divisions were about to join, a party of the British came down from Bunker Hill to relieve the guard, and discovered the riflemen. Both sides fired. The riflemen killed five and took two prisoners and retreated, having one man captured. Gen. Howe, in general orders the following day, stated that had his directions relative to the relief been complied with 'the soldiers could not have failed to destroy a number of the rebels last night.[†]'"

Moore's Diary of the Revolution contains the following: "July 25th, 1775—Capt. Dowdle, with his company of riflemen, from Yorktown, Pennsylvania, arrived at Cambridge about one o'clock to day, and since has made proposals to Gen. Washington to attack the transport stationed at Charles River. He will engage to take her with thirty men. The General thinks it best to decline it at present; but at the same time commends the spirit of Capt. Dowdle and his brave men, who, though they just came a very long march, offers to execute the plan immediately.[‡]"

"July 30, 1775—Last Friday the regulars cut several trees and were busy all night in throwing up a line and abatis in front of it. In the evening, orders were given to the York County riflemen to march down to our advanced post in Charleston Neck to endeavor to surround the advanced guard and bring off some prisoners, from whom we expected to learn their design in throwing up their abatis in the Neck. The rifle company divided and executed their plan in the following manner: Capt. Dowdle with thirty-nine men, filed off to the right of Bunker's Hill, and creeping on their hands and knees, got into the rear without being discovered. The other division of forty men, under Lieut. Miller, were equally successful in getting behind the sentinels on the left and were within a few yards of joining the division on the right when a party of regulars came down the hill to relieve their guard, and crossed our riflemen under Capt. Dowdle, as they were lying on the ground in Indian file. The regulars were within twenty yards of our men before they saw them, and immediately fired. The riflemen returned the salute, killed several, and brought off two prisoners, and their arms, with the loss of Corporal Creuse, who is supposed to be killed, as he has not been heard of since the affair."[*]

"Aug. 9, 1775—The riflemen from York County have annoyed the regulars very much. By a gentleman who left Boston yesterday, we hear that Capts. Percival and Sabine, of the marines, Capt. Johnson, of the Royal Irish, and Capt. LeMoine, of the train, were killed on Monday. Capt. Chetwyn, son of Lord Chetwyn, is mortally wounded. The number of privates killed this week we have not heard. The regulars have thrown up a breastwork across the neck at the foot of Bunker's Hill to secure their sentries and advanced guards.[†]"

The roll of Capt. Doudel's Company does not comprise more than one-half of its strength. Research has failed to complete it.[‡] Michael Doudel, Captain, resigned on account of ill health soon after the company reached Cambridge. Henry Miller, First Lieutenant, promoted Captain. John Dill, Second Lieutenant. James Matson, Third Lieutenant. John Clark, Third Lieutenant, afterward Major in Col. McAllister's Battalion, and aide to Gen. Greene. In February, 1778, Auditor of Accounts died December 27, 1819, at York, Penna., aged sixty-eight. Walter Cruise, captured in front of Boston, July 29, 1775, a prisoner seventeen months; promoted Captain Sixth Pennsylvania. Robert Armor, John Ferguson, George Armstrong, Robert Graft, John Beverly, John Griffith, Christian Bittinger, Joseph Halbut, William Cooper, Richard Kennedy, George Dougherty, Thomas Kennedy, John Douther, Abram Lewis, Abel Evans, John McAlister, John McCrary, Joshua Minshall, John McCurt, James Mill, Edward Moore, Matthew Shields, Daniel Lelap, died January 29, 1776. John Brown, captured in September, 1775, in front of Boston. Thomas Campbell afterward Captain in Fourth Pennsylvania. William Cline, re-enlisted and discharged March, 1777; died in 1826 in York County. David Ramsay, discharged July 1, 1776, enlisted in Col. Hannum's battalion and taken at Brandywine;——in York County, 1818, aged sixty-nine. Jacob Staley, Andrew Start, Tobias Tanner, John Taylor, Patrick Sullivan, enlisted June 24, 1775; re-enlisted First Pennsylvania. Isaac Sweeny, promoted Lieutenant in Hartley's Regiment. Cornelius Turner, taken with Corp. Cruise, and carried to Halifax.

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[*] In "Reminiscences of New York in the Olden Time," by J. Barnitz Bacon is the following:

"Presently, more drums—from the direction of Dey street, this time. It must be the General! No! it was only a rifle company from Pennsylvania on their way to Boston. Capt. Doudel's company from Yorktown, with Lieut. Henry Miller in command—the first company from west of the Hudson—belonging to Col Thompson's regiment, afterward Hand's, and bearing the first commission issued by Congress after Washington's. Yorktown offered so many men, that the young Lieutenant—he was only twenty-four—chalked a very small nose on a barn-door. 'I'll take only the men that can hit that nose at one hundred and fifty yards!' said he. 'Take care of your nose, Gen. Gage!' said the newspapers at the time. Both Yorktown and Lieut. Miller afterward became noted in Revolutionary history. A hundred rifles filled his ranks as they, too, marched on to Kingsbridge."

[†] Siege of Boston, 228.

[‡] P. 119.

[*] P. 119.

[†] P. 124.

[‡] X Arch., N. S., 21.

The Commander-in-Chief's guard, organized by Gen. Washington, in 1776, consisted of 180 men. Among them were John Dother, of Marsh Creek, and William Kernahan, formerly of Miller's riflemen, of York County. This was also called Washington's Life Guard. Their uniform consisted of a blue coat with white facings, white waistcoat and breeches, black stock and half-gaiters, and a round hat with blue and white feather.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA RIFLE REGIMENT,

under the command of Col. Samuel Miles, was raised for the defence of the province. In this regiment was the company of Capt. Philip Albright, who was appointed from York County on March, 19, 1776, and resigned January 23, 1777. The Second Lieutenant of this company was William McPherson, who was captured August 27, 1776, at Long Island, and exchanged April 20, 1778. He died at Gettysburg on August 2, 1832, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery. In this company was Charles Stump, who was wounded August 27, 1776; lost a finger, was missing since the battle of August 27, 1776, and who resided in York County in 1788. In Capt. Shade's company, in this regiment, was Henry Dull, April 1, 1776, who resided in York County, in 1818, aged seventy-one. Just before the battle of Long Island, Col. Miles was ordered with his riflemen to watch the motions of the enemy, and on the 27th was overcome by a superior force and surrendered. Col. Miles was exchanged April 20, 1778.*

On the 12th of March, 1777, the Supreme Executive Council had aid before them, from the Council of Safety, the list and arrangement of the field officers of the twelve Pennsylvania regiments in the Continental service. First Regiment, Colonel, Edward Hand; Lieutenant-Colonel, James Ross; Major, Henry Miller. Seventh Regiment, Colonel, William Irwin; Lieutenant-Colonel, David Grier; Major, Samuel Hay.†

CONTINENTAL LINE—FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Capt. Henry Miller, with his company of riflemen, was attached to the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, commanded by Col. Edward Hand, and he was promoted to be Major of the regiment. In the "Memoirs" of Gen. Wilkinson, the gallantry of Col. Hand and Maj. Miller is graphically described, in checking the pursuit of the American Army by the British, in the memorable retreat across New Jersey.‡ At the battle of Monmouth, as Maj. Miller was ascending, in company with Lieut.-Cols. North and Bunner, a hill from which the British were driven, he had two horses shot under him, and Col. Bunner, by his side, was killed. From Major of the First he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, July 1, 1778. He resigned in the month of December, 1778, but was afterward Quartermaster of the western expedition. He commanded a brigade of militia in defence of Baltimore in 1814.§

John Clark, of the York Riflemen, was made a Second Lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania, and was afterward a Major in the battalion of Colonel McAlister, in the Flying Camp, and was promoted Aid to Gen. Greene. He died on the 27th of December, 1819, at York, aged sixty-eight.

Capt. John McClelland was promoted from Lieutenant, in this regiment, October 1, 1779. His company left York, under Gen. Wayne, in 1781, for the southern campaign. He retired from service January 1, 1783, and resided on Marsh Creek, York County, in 1791.

Andrew Johnston, Quartermaster, appointed October 2, 1778, wounded in left leg at

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*Custis' Recollections.

*X Archives, N. S., 199.

†XI Col. Rec., 179.

‡Wilkinson's Memories, Vol. 1, p. 136.

§X Archives, 2d S., 397.

Paoli, and in the right leg at Monmouth, resided in York County in 1813. John Jacob Bauer, wounded in left hand by bayonet and sabre wound in head, resided in York County in 1824. John Beaty, died August 30, 1829, aged 74, in York County. Edward Cavenaugh, from Thompson's Rifles, served two years, resided in York County in 1808. John Cavanagh, wounded at Brandywine, resided in York 1835, aged 83 years. John Devinney, from Fourth battalion, served until the end of the war; died in York County February 15, 1825, aged 69. William Smith died in York County July 4, 1821, aged 71. Michael Warner, resided in York County 1835, aged 75. Major Henry Miller was promoted from First Pennsylvania, ranking from March 1, 1777, Lieutenant-Colonel of Pennsylvania Line, Second Regiment. Capt. Joseph McClellan's company left York, Penn., under Gen. Wayne, May 26, 1781, for the southern campaign. Names taken from his journal: James Allison, Phillip Briulls, John Davis, John Farmer, Nicholas Howe, Samuel Lacount, Valentine Miller, Daniel Netherhouse, Jas. Sedwick, Matthew Turney. Taken from list in Secretary's office: John Anderson, resided in York County, 1787. John Brown, resided in York County, 1834, aged eighty-four; Martin Duhl, resided in York County, 1835, aged seventy-nine; Christopher New, April 1, 1777 to January 1781, in Capt. Patterson's company, resided in York County, 1818, aged sixty-five, died in York County, Dec. 1, 1826, aged seventy-three. Henry Snyder resided in York County, 1835, aged seventy-eight. John McMehan resided in York County in 1789. Ezekiel Sankey of York County. John Wren died in York County July 9, 1827, aged eighty-nine.

CONTINENTAL LINE—FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

In this corps were Capt. Joshua Williams, commissioned May 25, 1775, Adjutant of the Fifth Battalion of Associators of York County, and Captain of a company in the Flying Camp. He then raised an independent company, of which Alexander Ramsey was a Lieutenant, which was annexed to Fourth Pennsylvania, October 21, 1777. Capt. Thomas Campbell January 1, 1781, retired January 1, 1783—Senator from York County, 1810, died at Monaghan, York County, 1815. John Cavanagh resided in York County, 1835. Andrew Crotty enlisted in 1776; wounded at Stoney Point in the hip; discharged August 18, 1783; resided in York County, 1812. Christian Pepret, 1777 to 1783, resided at York in 1818, aged sixty-seven. William Smith resided in York, 1818, aged sixty-nine. George Seittel resided in York County, 1822. Andrew Shoeman died in York County, May 16, 1832, aged eighty.

CONTINENTAL LINE—FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

John Deveny, discharged 1783; resided in York County, 1821, aged sixty-five.

CONTINENTAL LINE—SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

William Brown, wounded at Paoli, left the army April 1, 1780; resided in York County, 1822, aged seventy-seven. Joel Gray, discharged at Lebanon, April 1, 1781, after serving his term; he belonged to the British Army; died in York, October 9, 1820.

CONTINENTAL LINE—SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. David Grier, ranking from October 2, 1776, retired January 1, 1781; died at York, June 3, 1790, aged forty-eight; John Brown, August 15, 1779-81; wounded; resided in York County, 1813.

CONTINENTAL LINE—NINTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

John Tate, ensign, York County, 1777–78; Stephen Stevenson, of York County, from Ensign promoted Captain-Lieutenant, October 10, 1779; he signed a paper as retiring officer, January 30, 1781, but was appointed subsequently Captain in the Fourth Pennsylvania. Adam Davidson, twenty-three, farmer, Scotland; York County, 1780. Samuel Jamieson, Sergeant, forty-five; farmer; Jersey, England, York, 1776. George Heffleﬁnger, at Green Springs, July 5, 1781; resided in York County, 1814.

CONTINENTAL LINE—TENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

James Lang, of York County, from Lieutenant in Atlee's regiment, December 4, 1776, commissioned. John Lockhart, March 7, 1777–81; died in York County, June 1, 1830, aged seventy-six. Samuel Spicer; dislocated his wrist while building huts at Morristown, 1779; resided in York County, 1835, aged ninety-seven.

CONTINENTAL LINE—ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Robert McMurdie, brigade chaplain, July, 1779; resided on Marsh Creek, York County, now Adams, Jan. 1791.

CONTINENTAL LINE—THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Matthew Farney, from Marsh Creek.

THE SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION.

In service from January 9, 1776, to March 20, 1777, was commanded by Col. William Irvine. Lieut-Col. Thomas Hartley was commissioned January 10, 1776. He was promoted Colonel of one of the sixteen additional regiments. Major David Grier, of York, was promoted from Captain; and afterward, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Pennsylvania. Capt. Grier's Company was raised in York County in January and February, 1776. The officers, commissioned March 20, 1776, were four, non-commissioned officers and privates eighty-eight, total strength ninety-two. In this battalion was also Capt. Moses McClean's Company, which had many York County men. The First Lieutenants were Barnet Eichelberger, who resigned, and John Edie, Second Lieutenant, John Hoge, Ensign, Robert Hopes. This battalion was raised under the authority of Congress, by resolution of January 4, 1776. Six companies were to be raised, four in Cumberland and two in York County.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hartley to Jasper Yeates, Esq.

CAMP AT SOREL, June 12, 1776.

A detachment under Gen. Thompson was sent down the river.* The corps under Col. St. Clair was to join in, and, if the General thought it expedient, he was ordered by Gen. Sullivan to attack the enemy at Three Rivers . . . . . Col. St. Clair's division advanced, but the fire was too heavy. Part of Col. Irvine's division, especially the riflemen, went up toward the enemy. I understood the army was in confusion. I consulted some friends, and led up the reserve within a short distance of the enemy. Capt. McClean's and Grier's company advanced with spirit; St. Clairs' men took the best situation, and within eighty yards of the enemy, exposed to the fire of the shipping, as hot as hell. I experienced some of it. Not a man of McClean's company behaved ill; Grier's company behaved well. Several of the enemy were killed in the attack of the reserve . . . . but a retreat was necessary. Col. Wayne and Allen gathered some hundreds together, and I got as many in my division as I could, with several others amounting to upward of 200 . . . Lieut. Eddie, of the York troops, I fear is killed. He was a fine young fellow and behaved bravely. He approached the enemy's works without dismay, several times, and remained in the swamp to the last. He was in the second engagement, where it is supposed he was killed. Ensign Hopes, of the same company, was wounded near the breastwork when I led up the reserve. I cannot give too much commendation of him. He showed the greatest courage after he had received several wounds in the arm. He stood his ground and animated his men. He nobly made good his retreat, with me, through a swamp of nearly eighteen miles long. The ball has hurt the bone. Several of our men were killed—I apprehend between thirty and fifty. The rest, missing, have been taken, quite worn out with fatigue and hunger."

P. S. June 13. Last night, a sort of flag of truce came from the enemy. Gen. Thompson, Col. Irvine (William), Dr. McKenzie, Lieutenants Edie, Currie and Parson McCalla (of the first) are prisoners. They were taken up by some of the rascally Canadians in the most treacherous manner.*

Lieutenant Edie mentioned in this account was in Moses McClean's company from York County, was taken prisoner on the 8th of June, 1776, and exchanged on the 10th of April, 1778—afterward became Gen. Edie. He resided in Adams County in 1814. Ensign Hopes, of whom Col. Hartley also writes in other letters, and whom he was desirous to promote an account of his gallant conduct, was Ensign of Moses McClean's company, and was made Quarter-Master of the battalion, by Gen. Gates, on November 17, 1776. He was afterward promoted Captain in Col. Hartley's additional regiment on the 13th of January, 1777, and was killed at the battle of Brandywine. In this battalion, one of the companies from Cumberland was commanded by Capt. Samuel Hay, an iron master, afterward promoted to be Major of the Seventh Pennsylvania. This is the Major Hay of whom Col. Hartley makes mention in his letter. On the 11th of October, Hartley still maintained his post; having found in the woods some cannon lost in the French war, with great labor he had roads cut, and transported them to Crown Point, and had a battery of six guns ready for visitors, not any too soon, for on the same day the British attacked Arnold's fleet, on Lake Champlain, compelling him to retire toward Crown Point to refit, the next day, almost totally destroying it before it got there. On the 14th, Col. Hartley set fire to all the houses at and near Crown Point, and retired to Ticonderoga. After threatening which place, the British retired into winter quarters. The army was moved to Ticonderoga the 6th, under Lieut.-Col. Hartley, was posted at Crown Point, where it remained the balance of the summer and fall, the sentinel regiment of Gen. Gate's army. On the 6th of September, Lieut.-Col. Hartley desired Gen. Gates to send to Crown Point either Gen. Wayne's battalion or the second, and he would defend it with them. Gen. Gates gave him positive orders to retreat if the British reached that point. The British did not come, however, and on the 22d Irvine's regiment was still at Crown Point.†

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*St. Lawrence.

*November 3, 1775, prisoners taken at St. John's were sent to York, of His Majesty's Twenty-sixth Regiment, and of the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment—the officers on parole.—Archives, N. S., 74. Force's Am. Archives.

†Ibid, 78.

CAPT. MOSES M'CLEAN'S COMPANY.

Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion. First Lieutenants — Barnet Eichelberger, York County; commissioned January, 9, 1776; resigned February 5, 1776. John Edie, commissioned February 5, 1776, taken June 8, 1776; exchanged April 10, 1778; afterward Gen. John Edie resigned in Adams County in 1814. Robert Hopes, Ensign, commissioned January 9, 1776. Appointed by Gen. Gates Quarter-master November 19, 1776, promoted a Captain in Hartley's additional regiment, January 13, 1777, from Sixth Battalion; killed at Brandywine.

ROLL OF CAPT. DAVID GRIER'S COMPANY.

Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion (raised in York County, in January and February, 1776), March 20, 1776, officers commissioned, four, non-commissioned officers and privates, eighty-eight, total strength ninety-two.

Captains—Grier, David, commissioned January 9, 1776; promoted Major, October 25, 1776. Alexander, William, from First Lieutenant, Capt. Rippey's Company.

First Lieutenant—McDowell, John, January 9, 1776.

Second Lieutenant.—McAlister, Abdiel, captured opposite Isle Aux Noix, June 21, 1776; exchanged May 8, 1778.

Ensigns.—Nichols, William, commissioned January 9, 1776; promoted to captain, Bush's company, June 21, 1776. Hughes, John, commissioned June 21, 1776.

Sergeants.—Walker, Andrew, Yorktown, age twenty-one; enlisted January 30, 1776. Knox, John, York County, age twenty-three; enlisted February 20, 1776. Jefferies, Robert, age twenty-one; enlisted January 25, 1776. Hayman, John, enlisted February 21, 1776.

Corporals.—Lawson, James, Berwick, York County, age twenty-three; enlisted January 20, 1776. McIlhenny, Felix, born in Fermanagh, County Derry, Ireland; enlisted from Hopewell January 20, 1776; age twenty; taken June 8, 1776; paroled August 9, 1776. Lethew, David, Hopewell, age thirty-two; enlisted February 24, 1776. Tomson, Ezra, York County, cutler; age twenty-five; enlisted January 20, 1776; taken June 8, 1776.

Drum and Fife.—Hamilton, James. Wright, Mathias, taken prisoner June 8, 1776.

Privates.—Anguis, William, age twenty-two; enlisted February 5, 1776. Barnes, Patrick, Cumberland County, age thirty; enlisted January 19, 1776. Baker, George, age twenty-one; enlisted January 19, 1776. Bacheldor, Ebenezer, age twenty-eight; enlisted January 25, 1776. Barry, James, enlisted January 29, 1776. Beard, Robert, age eighteen; Fawn Township, enlisted February 7, 1776. Brian, John; Campbell, Archibald, Berwick; age twenty-four; enlisted February 14, 1776. Clemmonds, John, Yorktown, cooper; age twenty-one; enlisted January 19, 1776. Conn, Adam, York County; age twenty; enlisted February 8, 1776. Conner, George, Reading Township; age twenty-three; wagon maker; enlisted March 9, 1776; taken June 14, 1776. Conway, Charles, Reading Township; age twenty-four; enlisted January 23, 1776. Cooper, George, Chanceford, York County; age eighteen; enlisted February 2, 1776. Corrigan, Cornelius, age twenty-two; enlisted January 25, 1776. Davis, David, age nineteen; enlisted January 25, 1776. Dulany, Thomas, Donegal, Lancaster County; enlisted January 24, 1776; taken June 8, 1776; Dorce, John, or Deis, resident in York County in 1818, aged sixty-two. Dougherty, Charles, enlisted February 12, 1776. Dougherty, John, Yorktown, age twenty-two; enlisted February 2, 1776; taken June 8, 1776. Essen, Alexander, Hopewell; age twenty; enlisted February 20, 1776. Falkner, John, age twenty-five; enlisted January 22, 1776. Frick, John, Yorktown; age twenty-eight; enlisted January 16, 1776. Forsyth, Robert, Yorktown; age thirty-five; enlisted January 21, 1776. Geddes, Joseph, enlisted January 20, 1776; resident in Huntington County, May, 1818, weaver, aged seventy-five years. Grant, Peter, age twenty-seven; enlisted January 25, 1776; taken June 8, 1776. Guscager, Charles, Paradise Township; stonecutter; February 14, 1776. Gyfinger, Charles, taken June 8, 1776. Harkins, James, age twenty-six; enlisted January 23, 1776. Hickenbottom, Edward, enlisted from Cumberland Township, January 23, 1776; age twenty-five; taken June 8, 1776. Hodge, Isaac, Baltimore; age twenty-five; enlisted February 20, 1776. Hay, Thomas, Hagerstown, York County; age twenty-five; enlisted February 16, 1776; Jackson, Archibald, age nineteen; enlisted February 5, 1776. Johnston, Robert, Hopewell, age twenty; enlisted February 24, 1776. Johnston, William, Reading Township, York County, age eighteen; enlisted February 16, 1776. Kelly, Thomas, Baltimore; age twenty-three; enlisted March 30, 1776; taken June 8, 1776. Kelly, George, Yorktown; shoemaker; age twenty; enlisted January 16, 1776. Leeson, James, enlisted February 12, 1776; taken June 8, 1776. Mason, William, Barrens, York County, age forty; enlisted February 12, 1776; taken June 8, 1776; paroled August 9, 1776. Matthews, Jacob. McCall, John, age twenty-five; enlisted January 26, 1776. McCoy, William, age eighteen; enlisted February 16, 1776. McDaniel, John, York County, age twenty-three; enlisted February 5,1776. McGowan, Samuel, Hopewell, age twenty-three; enlisted February 24, 1776. McKissach, Henry, Hopewell, age twenty-two; enlisted February 24, 1776. McMeehan, Michael, age twenty-six; enlisted January 23, 1776. McMullan, James, York County, age twenty-one; enlisted January 27, 1776. Mealy, Lawrence, Rapho, County Donegal, Ireland; enlisted from Hopewell February 23, 1776; age twenty; taken June 8, 1776; paroled August 9, 1776. Murphy, Michael, Gunpowder Falls, age twenty-nine; March 30, 1776. Murphy, Dennis, Yorktown: shoemaker; age twenty-five; enlisted January 18; taken June 8, 1776. O'Loan, Patrick, Yorktown; weaver; age twenty; enlisted January 22, 1776. O'Neal, Peter, Cumberland Township, age twenty-one; enlisted February 1, 1776. Pearcy, John, age twenty; enlisted January 19, 1776. Price, James, enlisted February 12, 1776. Quigley, William, Chanceford, age twenty-three; enlisted January 29, 1776. Redmond, Murtough, age twenty-six; enlisted January 23; taken June 8, 1776. Robinson, James, age twenty-five; enlisted February 7, 1776. Roney, Patrick, Hopewell, age twenty-one; enlisted January 29, 1776. Russell, Joseph, York County, age nineteen; enlisted February 23, 1776. Scullion, Patrick, age twenty-four; enlisted January 31, 1776. Schregh, Peter, age twenty-one; enlisted February 4, 1776. Shaw, Archibald, York County; enlisted February 15, 1776. Shaw, James, age eighteen; enlisted January 25, 1776. Standley, Francis, Hopewell, March 5, 1776. Shive, Philip, Yorktown, age twenty-two; enlisted January 16, 1776. Schregh, Michael, age eighteen; enlisted February 5, 1776; resided in York County 1818, aged sixty-one. Scidle, Peter, age seventeen; enlisted February 7, 1776. Schneider, John, Yorktown; age twenty-one; enlisted January 17, 1776, re-enlisted in Capt. Farmer's company, Hazen regiment; resided in York County in 1818; aged sixty-seven. Spencer, Edward, Codorus, forgeman; age eighteen; enlisted January 20, 1776. Stevenson, James, enlisted February 7, 1776. Swank, Baltzer, Yorktown; saddler; age eighteen; January 30, 1776. Swartz, George, Yorktown; clockmaker; age twenty-two; enlisted January 16, 1776. Swartz, Peter, Rapho Township, Lancaster County; mason; age twenty-two; enlisted March 26, 1776. Taylor, John, age twenty-one; enlisted January 31, 1776; taken June 8, 1776; Trees, Jacob, York, enlisted January 22, 1776. Wade, Joseph, age twenty-six; enlisted January 23, 1776. Weaverling, Adam, Yorktown, age twenty; enlisted January 31, 1776. Welch, Edward, age twenty-four; enlisted January 19, 1776. White, Isaac, Yorktown, age twenty; enlisted January 20, 1776. Wilkinson, William, York County, aged twenty one; enlisted January 25, 1776. Wilson, Joseph, York County, age nineteen; enlisted January 29, 1776. Worley, George, Windsor Township, age twenty-three; enlisted February 9, 1776. Wright, Matthias, York County, enlisted February 7, 1776; taken June 8, 1776.

CONTINENTAL LINE—SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized by the re-enlistment of the Sixth Battalion. The Colonel, Irvine, had been captured at Three Rivers, June 8, 1776. In January, 1777, Lieut.-Col. Hartley was appointed to command one of the additional regiments, and Maj. David Grier became Lieutenant-Colonel, and had charge of the regiment until Col. Irvine's exchange. The regiment returned to Carlisle from Ticonderoga in March, 1877. Capt. Moses McClean was returned prisoner. He was exchanged March 27, 1777. Maj. Hay wrote to Col. Irvine, September 29, 1777, from camp at Trappe, in regard to the Paoli night attack and Maj. Grier: "The annals of the age cannot produce such a scene of butchery. All was confusion. The enemy amongst us, and your regiment (the Seventh) the most exposed, as the enemy came on the right wing. The enemy rushed on, with fixed bayonets, and made use of them as they intended. The party lost 300 privates in killed, wounded and missing, besides commissioned and non-commissioned. Our loss is Col. Grier, Capt. Wilson, and Lieut. Irvine (who received seventeen bayonet wounds), and sixty-one non-commissioned and privates killed and wounded, which was just half the men we had on the ground fit for duty. The 22d I went to the ground to see the wounded. The scene was shocking. The poor men groaning under their wounds, which were all by stabs of bayonets, and cuts of light horsemen's swords. Col. Grier is wounded in the side by a bayonet, superficially slanting to the breast bone."* After the actions of Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown, the return reported four Captains, three Lieutenants, eighty-nine privates fit for duty. Col. Grier retired January 1, 1781. He died at York, June 3, 1790, aged forty-eight.

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*X Archives, N. S., 595, 598.

In G. W. Parke Custis' "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington," is related a circumstance which places Col. Hartley in intimate relations with the Commander-in-Chief. Years previous, in 1770, when Washington, as Colonel, received an embassy from the Six Nations, the grand sachem referred to the time when on the battle-field their rifles had been levelled at him in vain, and said, "Listen! The Great Spirit protects that man and guides his destinies. He will become the chief of nations, and a people yet unborn will hail him as the founder of a mighty empire!" This made a deep impression, and at the battle of Monmouth, Dr. James Craik expressed great faith in the Indian's prophecy. Curtis says: "During the engagement on the following day, while Washington was speaking to a favorite officer, I think the brave and valued Col. Hartley, of the Pennsylvania Line, a cannon ball struck just at his horse's feet, throwing the dirt in his face and over his clothes; the General continued giving his orders, without noticing the derangement of his toilet. The officers present, several of whom were of the party the preceding evening, looked at each other with anxiety. The chief of the medical staff, pleased with the proof of his prediction, and in reminiscense of what had passed the night before, pointed toward heaven, which was noticed by the others, with a gratifying smile of acknowledgement." "Of the brave and valued Col. Hartley, it is said, that the Commander-in-Chief sent for him in the heat of an engagement, and addressed him as follows: I have sent for you Colonel, to employ you on a serious piece of service. The state of our affairs renders it necessary that a part of this army should be sacrificed for the welfare of the whole. You command an efficient corps (a fine regiment of Germans from York and Lancaster Counties). I know you well, and have therefore selected you to perform this important and serious duty. You will take such a position and defend it to the last extremity." The Colonel received this appointment to a forlorn hope, with a smile of exultation, and bowing, replied: "Your Excellency does me too much honor; your orders shall be obeyed to the letter," and repaired to his post. I will not be positive as to the location of this anecdote, having heard it from the old people of the Revolution, many years ago, but think it occurred on the field of Monmouth, but of this I am not certain. I have a hundred times seen Col. Hartley received in the halls of the great President, where so many Revolutionary worthies were made welcome, and to none was the hand of honored and friendly recollection more feelingly offered; on none did the merit-discerning eye of the Chief appear to bear with more pleasure than on Hartley, of York."[*]

ADDITIONAL REGIMENT—COL. THOMAS HARTLEY'S.

On the 27th of December, 1776, Congress authorized Gen. Washington to raise sixteen additional battalions of infantry, and to appoint the officers. On the 11th of January, 1777, he issued commissions to Lieut.-Col. Hartley and Maj. John Patton, of Miles' Rifle Regiment, to raise two regiments. Hartley's regiment was in the First Pennsylvania Brigade, Gen. Wayne's Division, Hartley commanding the brigade in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. The regiment did heavy fighting at Brandywine from its loss of officers and men.

In this regiment was Robert McCullough, who was discharged in 1781, and resided in Yale County in 1817, and Michael Eurich, of York; feet frozen at Wyoming.[†]

Col. Thomas Hartley's Regiment was ordered to Sunbury in July, 1778, on the West Branch, and remained in service there until incorporated with the New Eleventh. On the 8th of October, 1778, the Colonel wrote to Congress an account of his operations in defense of the frontier extending from Wyoming to Allegheny. He asked for a Connecticut regiment to garrison Wyoming, and said, "My little regiment, with two classes of Lancaster and Berk's County militia, will be scarcely sufficient to preserve the posts from Nescopake Falls to Muncy, and from thence to the head of Penn's Valley. Thomas Hartley, Colonel Commandent on the Northern Frontiers of Pennsylvania."[‡] An unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the Supreme Executive Council on the 10th of December, 1778, "for the brave and prudent conduct in covering the northwestern frontiers of this State, and repelling the savages and other enemies; and that he be requested to inform the officers and men, who have been under his command, that this Council is highly sensible of the difficulties and hardships of the duty which they have performed, and the courage and zeal which they have shown during the last campaign."*

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[*] Custis' Recollections, p. 304–306.

[†] The following is from Glossbrenner's History: Michael Eurich (father of Michael Eurich, director of the poor-house in 1821–22) enlisted in 1777 as a soldier in Col. Hartley's Regiment for the term of three years, or until the end of the Revolutionary war. While he was on command at Wyoming, in the winter of 1730, his feet, through the inclemency of weather were nearly frozen off, in consequence of which he was unable to continue in the service of his country. As Mr. Eurich became by this misfortune unable to provide for himself and his family, and as he had never received any donation land, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 29th of March, 1804, granted to his heirs the donation land to which he would have been entitled, had he served to the end of the Revolutionary war In remembrance, and as a reward for his services, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 29th of March, 1824, granted to his surviving wife, the widow Catharine Eurich, the sum of $40 immediately, and an annuity of $40 for life.

[‡] V Archives, 8.

THE NEW ELEVENTH CONTINENTAL LINE.

On the 16th of December, 1778, Congress resolved that Col. Hartley's regiment, with some independent companies of Pennsylvania, be incorporated into a regiment, the Eleventh of the Pennsylvania Line, to form a complete battalion. This was styled the New Eleventh. Col. Hartley resigned on the 13th of February, 1779, after the regiment was taken into line.

THE NEW ELEVENTH.

In this regiment were the following men: Joel Gray, resided in York County, 1818, aged seventy-five years; Martin Blumenshine, York County; William Brown, from Ireland, resided in York in 1805; Robert Casebolt, April 7, 1777, York County; John Richcreek, Dover Township; John Snyder, died August 11, 1827, in York County, aged seventy-six; Dedlove Shaddow, died August 11, 1827, in York County, aged sixty-nine; was also in Hazen's Regiment. Col. Hazen's Regiment was called "Congress' Own," because it was not attached to the quota of any of the States. It served during the war. Maj. James R. Reid in it was from York County, promoted from Captain.

ARTILLERY.

Independent Company of Artillery, Capt. Isaac Coren; James Bahn, July, 1777, servant of William Waugh, Sr., of Hamilton Township, York County, now Adams; resided there in 1814. Patrick Dixon, York County. Corps of Artillery Artificers, raised by direction of Gen. Washington in the summer of 1777; Maj. Charles Lukens, of York. Col. Benjamin Flower's Regiment; Capt. Thomas Wylie's Company of Artillery and Artificers. Andrew Patterson appointed gunner, April 26, 1779; wounded in the wrist, discharged after three years' service; resided in York County in 1807. Invalid Regiment —John Richcreek, from German Regiment. Second Regiment of Artillery—Col. John Lamb, March 15, 1778. John Bennington, Mattross, York County; John Johnson, Bombardier, Fawn Township; John Kelly, Bombardier, Fawn Township; Michael Kyal, Sergeant, Fawn Township; Samuel Laughlin, Matross, Fawn Township; Alexander Martin, Matross, Fawn Township; James Ryburn, Matross, Fawn Township; George Stewart, Matross, Fawn Township. Capt. James Lee's Company. Robert Ditcher, resided in York, 1818, aged fifty-seven.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Col. Thos. Proctor; William Bergenhoff, resided in York County, 1816; Frederick Leader, in York County, 1834, aged seventy-four; John Lochert, Duffy's Company, 1776-79, resided in York County, 1818, aged sixty-eight.

ARMAND'S LEGION—FRENCH.

Gottlieb Morris, Surgeon, was promoted from Surgeon's Mate, resided in York County in 1808; Leonard Bamagartel, resided in York County in 1835; John Glehmer, resided at York in 1828; Conrad Pudding, died in York County in 1828, aged seventy-four; Philip Shaffer, resided in York County in 1828; Lewis Shelly, died in York County in 1825; Conrad Stengle, died at York, Pa., ante 1826. Von Ottendorf's Dragoon Corps—Armand's Legion. Owen Cooley, York, March 25, 1777; John Eirach, York, March 9, 1777; Adam Brandhefer, York, February 26, 1777; John Michael Koch, January 25, 1777, died in York County, 1827.

PULASKI'S LEGION.

Frederick Boyer, 1778 to 1783, resided in York County, 1835, aged eighty-seven. Martin Miller, resided in York County 1835, aged seventy-one. Edward Smith, died June 26, 1832, in York County, aged seventy-six.

Pulaski's Legion was recruited chiefly in Pennsylvania and Maryland. By a resolution of Congress, while in session in York, March 28, 1778, Count Casimir Pulaski was authorized to raise and organize a corps of sixty-eight light-horse, and two hundred foot. In 1779, the Count made York the rendezvous of his legion, before his march to South Carolina. In the assault upon the British before Savannah, October 3, 1779, Pulaski fell mortally wounded; he was carried on board the U. S. Brig, Wasp, where he died. His legion was merged into other corps after his death.

During the stay of the legion in York, there were complaints about the behavior of the men, and the Board of War directed enquiry to be made in regard to it. It appeared that they had been recklessly foraging to the alarm of the people.

A letter from Col. Thomas Hartley to President Reed, dated Yorktown, March 17, 1779, says: "Upon my arrival here I found many inhabitants much dissatisfied with the determination of Council concerning the York election. They thought it hard that a majority of the electors should be deprived of a Representative in Council for . . . . years. They knew they had been as patriotic as any; that the York district had armed the first in Pennsylvania, and had furnished more men for the war, and lost a greater number of men in it, than any other district on the continent of the same number of inhabitants. At Fort Washington, only, they lost 300 men, not fifty of which have ever returned (their distressed parents and widows daily evince the melancholy truth). Yet in a matter of such high concern as a Councillor, they were without a Representative. As to the taking the oath before the 1st of June, they were well convinced that more persons had taken the test in the York district in due time than in any other county, and that many who made the most noise had done the least in the contest. They talked of petitioning from the county; should that be the case, a large and respectable number would appear as signers. I have endeavored to reconcile matters. I have recommended unanimity and the fullest exertions of every individual to support and carry on our Government. If there are defects in our Constitution they will appear. They can be remedied by a majority of the people on a proper occasion."

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*XI Col. Rec., 640.

On the 1st of August, 1780, Colonel William Scott who succeeded McAllister as Lieutenant of the county, wrote to President Reed that he "had paraded one company of volunteers, and ordered them to march this morning for Bedford; but they are now to set off this evening for Philadelphia, under the command of Captain James Mackey, a gentleman who has served several years in our army and was recommended to me as one who behaved with bravery. His sub-men are Lieutenant David Coulson and Ensign Philip Galacher, both of which have done duty in the army some time past. The company consists of fifty men, exclusive of officers. The other company are not yet full, and as soon as they can be collected, we will send them also. I have this morning sent expresses to all the sub-lieutenants in this county, requiring them to call out the militia, according to orders.*

On the 18th of June, 1781, Brig. Gen. Irvin represented to the Council that a number of spirited inhabitants west of the Susquehanna signified their intentions of equipping themselves to act as light-horse and volunteers. During the summer a company of light-horsemen was raised, half at Hanover, and the rest in Marsh Creek. The officers were William McPherson, Captain; Robert Morrison, Lieutenant; James Gettys, Cornet.

REVOLT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

On the first of January, 1781, occurred the remarkable incident known as the revolt of the Pennsylvania Line. It was an armed mutiny, at Morristown, New Jersey, of about 1,500 soldiers, under the lead of their sergeants, with artillery, and hence it was formidable. It was occasioned by arrears of pay, want of clothing, and of sufficient food, depreciation of the currency, and a demand for the discharge of the three years' men. They threatened to march to Philadelphia and demand redress from Congress. Gen. Wayne, commandant, behaved with great coolness in the emergency. President Reed, with surprising readiness, yielded to their demands. In a letter to Gen. Washington, May 17, 1781, in relation to the affair, he said that before the mutiny the Pennsylvania Line was "deemed the flower of the army," particularly the appointments. The march of the Line to the southward had been an object of great anxiety. During the insubordination, the British sent emissaries among the soldiers to incite disaffection to the Continental cause, but the Line remained true, and they hung the British as spies. After this, the Line was reduced to six regiments of infantry, one of artillery, one of cavalry, and one of artificers. They came to York in May, and marched on the 26th of that month, under Gen. Wayne, through Littlestown and Frederick, southward, with 800 effective men.

In February, 1781, orders were given for the rendezvousing of the Pennsylvania troops under Gen. Wayne, at York, previous to joining the Southern army under Gen. Greene. The delay of the State Auditors, who were appointed to settle and pay the proportion of the depreciation due the troops, caused some little trouble, but by the 7th of June this force, amounting to only 1,100 formed a junction with Lafayette.

From the journal of Captain Joseph McClellan, May 26, 1781: Marched from York at 9, A. M., under the command of Gen. Wayne, and encamped eleven miles on the road to Fredericktown, (with about 800 effective men.)

May 27th. The general beat at daylight, and the troops took up the line of march at sunrise, and halted near Peter Little's town, it being fourteen miles.

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*XI Col. Rec., 427.

From there they continued the march through Taneytown to the Monocacy, and "passed through Fredericktown about 8, where was a number of British officers, prisoners, who took a view of us as we passed through the town."

"On June 10th they formed a part of the Marquis de Lafayette's troops, about 11 o'clock, and arrived about the 12th of September in the neighborhood of Yorktown."

The regiments of the Pennsylvania Line were reduced to six, January 1, 1781, and re-enlisted. On the 5th of April, 1781, orders were issued for a detachment of the six regiments to hold themselves in readiness to march to York, Pa., immediately. The proportion of officers and men each regiment was to furnish, will be found in Gen. St. Clair's order (Penn'a Arch. O. S. Vol. IX, page 60). It was to amount to 960 men besides officers. Lieut.-Col. Robinson, of the First; Col. Walter Stewart, of the Second; Lieut.-Col. Harmar, of the Third; Col. Richard Butler of the Fifth, and Col. Humpton of the Sixth.

When Wayne was about leaving York, May 26, 1781, there was some insubordination, which he promptly quelled by shooting down the offenders.*

ORDERS OF GENERAL ST. CLAIR.

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1781.

A detachment of the Pennsylvania Line to hold themselves in readiness to march to and assemble at Yorktown immediately.

First and Second Regiments are to form One Battalion. 8 comp. of 40 R. & File each	320 men.
Third & Fifth Do. One Battalion	320 men.
Fourth & Sixth Do. One Battalion	320 men.
	960

By Order Majr.-Gen. St. Clair.
JOSEPH HARMAR, Lt.-Col.

General Wayne wrote to President Reed:

YORKTOWN, 26th May, 1781.

Dear Sir: I steal a moment whilst the troops are marching thro' the town to acknowledge your favor of the 21st Instant and to thank you for the inclosed intelligence. We have a rumor this moment from Baltimore that Genl. Philips and Lord Cornwallis have formed a junction in Virginia, which is very probable, as they were but Eighty miles apart yesterday two weeks. I am happy to Inform you that harmony and Discipline again pervade the Line—to which a prompt and exemplary punishment was a painful tho' necessary prelude. I must beg leave to refer you to Genl. Irvine for particulars who can precure a Return of the Detachment from the Board of War if necessary.

Permit me to wish you all happiness, & believe me yours most sincerely,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

In Major Denny's Journal,* is the following:

CARLISLE, May 1st, 1781.

The Pennsylvania Line, after the revolt and discharge of the men, last winter, were reduced to six regiments; the officers ordered to different towns in the state to recruit. An appointment of Ensign in the 7th had been obtained for me in August last; the 7th and 4th were incorporated, and, under command of Lieut.-Col. Comt. William Butler, rendezvoused at this place—companies now about half full. The effective men were formed into four companies, and marched to Little York; I was arranged to one of the marching companies, Samuel Montgomery, Captain, and George Bluer, Lieutenant. All the recruits, fit for service, from the different stations, were brought to York, formed into two regiments of eight companies each, destined for the State of Virginia. A few days spent in equipping, etc., and for the trial of soldiers charged with mutiny, General Anthony Wayne, the commanding officer, influenced no doubt by the experience of the revolt last winter, expresses a determination to punish with the utmost rigor, every case of mutiny or disobedience. A general court martial continued sitting several days; twenty odd prisoners brought before them; seven were sentenced to die. The regiments paraded in the evening earlier than usual; orders passed to the officers along the line to put to death instantly any man who stirred from his rank. In front of the parade, the ground rose and descended again, and at the distance of about 300 yards over this rising ground, the prisoners were escorted by a Captain's guard; heard the fire of one platoon, and immediately a smaller one, when the regiments wheeled by companies, and marched round by the place of execution. This was an awful exhibition. The seven objects were seen by the troops just as they had sunk or fell under the fire. The sight must have made an impression on the men; it was designed with view.

YORK, May 15.

Provisions for transporting baggage, etc., and other necessary preparations, commenced our march for Virginia; the weather pleasant and the roads tolerably good. Passed through Frederick Town (Maryland), where were some British prisoners quartered, they turned out to see us. Next day reached the Potomac; here we were detained for want of craft—boats few and in bad condition. The artillery passed over first (a battalion of artillery accompanied the brigade). The second flat-boat had left the shore about forty yards, when the whole sunk. Several women were on board, but as hundreds of men were on the bank, relief soon reached them; none were lost—got all over. Proceeded a few miles and encamped. Struck our tents every morning before day. About 8 or 9 o'clock, as we found water, a short halt was made; the water-call beat, parties, six or eight from each company, conducted by a non-commissioned officer, with canteens fetched water. Seldom allowed to eat until 12 o'clock, when the arms were stacked, knapsacks taken off and water sent for by parties as before. Officers of a company generally messed together, sometimes more; one of their servants carried cooked provisions for the day, no cooking until night. Not acquainted with the country on our route, but understood that we were marching much about—very circuitous—keeping off the Blue Ridge close on our right. This to avoid the enemy and secure our junction with the Marquis Lafayette.

In "The Yorktown Campaign," is the following: "The delay in the arrival of Wayne and his corps was to be referred mainly to these common and vexing causes which had embarrased American operations from the beginning of the war—lack of supplies, quarter-master's stores especially, and unsatisfied pay-rolls. This officer had been ordered southward in February, but could not leave until May. His force, composed of the greater part of the Pennsylvania line, as reorganized since its mutiny in January, consisted of three regiments—in all a thousand men—commanded by the brave and experienced Colonels, Richard Butler, Walter Stewart, and Richard Hampton. Nine officers and ninety men, with six field pieces, from Proctor's Fourth Continental Artillery, completed the detachment. Nor, when all was in readiness, were the men to leave in the best of humor. They had recently been paid off in the current notes without their depreciated value added, and dissatisfaction at once ran high. Certain leaders went so far as to manifest the old dangerous spirit of insubordination, which called for and received prompt and effective treatment. A drum-head court-marshal was held in camp, and seven of their number tried and executed. This disturbance quelled, the troops left York, Pennsylvania, in the morning of May 28, 1781, and on the 30th were at Frederick, Maryland. There, in reply to urgent letters to push on to Virginia, Wayne wrote as follows to Lafayett: "I well know the necessity of an immediate junction, and beg leave to assure you that our anxiety for that event is equal to your wishes; may it be speedy and propitious. I wish our numbers were some thing more; however, we must endeavor to stem this torrent; and if we have it not in our power to command success, I trust, my dear Marquis, that we shall produce a conviction to the world that we deserve it."

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*Letter to President Reed, Ar. IX, p. 673. Copy p. 286—X Arch., N. S, and note, VII Ar., 238.

*P. 237. Joined the First Pennsylvania Regiment at York as Ensign.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

In 1781, an act of Congress directed that the British convention of prisoners in Maryland and Virginia be removed to Yorktown, Pennsylvania, from fear of rescue by Cornwallis, and the York county militia were orderd out to guard them. It appears by a letter from President Reed to William Scott, lieutenant of this county, June 28, 1781, that these prisoners were ordered to be placed in huts near York.* Four and a half miles east of town, in Windsor Township, about twenty acres of woodland were cleared and cultivated by them, surrounded by a picket fence fifteen feet high. The huts were mostly of stone. Some of the timber of the fence and stones of the huts yet remain. While there a plague of some kind broke out among them, and a large number of them died. Their graves are still visible, marked with stones. Until within some thirty years past, a scaffold, consisting of two trees cut off, with a cross piece, was standing there. The story told, is that one night a party, supposed to be marauders, came to the house of William Morgan, (one of the family of that name said to have been the only English one that settled in Kreutz Creek valley,) and called for something to eat. Morgan perceiving that they were Hessians, shut the door upon them; whereupon they fired through the door, wounding him, and then left. A neighbor rode to camp and gave informationof the occurrence to the officer in charge. The roll being called it was readily found out who were missing; and on the return of the party they were court-martialed and hung.

England did not carry on the war for the subjugation of the American Colonies altogether with her own soldiers, but employed mercenaries, known to us as Hessians. The profession of a soldier has always been held honorable, and is none the less so because he receives pay. He is under obligation to give his life, if need be, to the government that employs him, and is authorized by the law of nations to take life in open war. It is not the pay of the individual soldier that makes him a mercenary; it is the hire of his services by his sovereign to another potentate. The price of such hire in the case of the Hessians who were engaged to fight our people was enormous. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel kept up a splendid court on the price he received from the British Government, some $15,000,000, for the hire of 20,000 soldiers and upward.

From time to time during the war large numbers of prisoners, principally Hessians, were brought to York, under the escort of the militia. In individual instances, by permission of the Council of Safety or the Board of War, prisoners were discharged on parole and allowed to take up a residence from choice; and some Hessians settled in York County.

By the convention made at the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates, several thousand prisoners fell into the hands of the Americans, called the "convention prisoners." The militia of the several counties, Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster and York, were ordered to escort them through the limits of each county, the York County militia being ordered to meet them at Wright's Ferry. But by subsequent arrangements these prisoners passed, under escort of Continental troops, through York and Hanover to Frederick, Md. Wherever the Hessian prisoners passed, the people thronged to see these terrible beings, and they were hooted as hirelings to the trade of blood. Some of them were men of education and intelligence, who published accounts of their experience in the American war. They tell in particular of the scoldings they received from the women for coming to rob them of their liberty. Gen. Washington had to cause notices to be put up through the country that they "were innocent of the war and had joined in it not of free will, but through compulsion."[*]

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*Col. James Wood wrote from Lancaster, on the 30th of June, 1781, that he intended to "hut" the prisoners near York; and subsequently a spot four and a half miles east of the town was selected.

In Lieut. Anberry's[†] "Travels in America" is the following:

> FREDERICKTOWN, IN MARYLAND,
> December 25, 1778.
>
> *My Dear Friend:*
>
> After we left Lancaster, we crossed the Susquehannah, which, though a large, broad and beautiful river, is extremely dangerous on account of the rapidity of the current and innumerable small rocks that just make their appearance above the surface; in crossing it we were not without our fears, for a scow belonging to the Second Brigade, in which Lord Torphinchin and a number of officers and soldiers of the Twenty-first Regiment was near being lost by striking on one of these rocks. This river falls into the Chesapeake, and forms the head of that vast water, which, though one of the largest and most beautiful rivers in America, is the least useful, as it is not navigable above twelve or fifteen miles at the farthest, and above that scarcely so for canoes; the utility of this river would be great if the navigation, even for canoes, was practicable, as the source of the last branch of this river in the Mohawk country, and from thence to the mouth in the Chesapeake, is near 700 miles.
>
> After we crossed the Susquehanna we arrived at Yorktown, which was some time the seat of Congress. This is reckoned the second inland town in America. It is not so large as Lancaster, but much pleasanter, being situated on Codorus Creek, a pretty stream which falls into the Susquehannah. This town contains between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants, chiefly Irish, intermixed with a few Germans. Here was formerly more trade than in Lancaster, and notwithstanding the troubles, it has still more appearance of it. As we came into the town at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and marched the next morning, you may easily imagine I had but little time to make any very particular observations; but in walking about I saw the court house, and a few churches, which are very neat brick buildings, and I remarked the houses were much better built, and with more regularity than in Lancaster; of the two, though, York is considerably less than the other. I should give it the preference for a place of residence. As I observed in a former letter, it was with a view and hope that the men would desert that the Congress marched us at this inclement season; numbers have answered their wishes, especially the Germans, who, seeing in what a comfortable manner their countrymen live, left us in great numbers as we marched through New York, the Jerseys and Pennsylvania. Among the number of deserters is my servant, who, as we left Lancaster, ran from me with my horse, portmanteau, and everything he could take with him.

By letter of July 8, 1781, the Lieutenant writes: "As we imagined, orders are arrived for the removal of the army to Yorktown and Lancaster, at which places the officers are to be separated from the soldiers," and in a subsequent letter describes the separation as distressing.[*]

In Lamb's "Journal of the American War"[†] is the following:

> But my joy was of short duration. Scarcely was I settled (at Frederick, Md.) in my hut (in some degree of ease and comfort, in comparison to my former sufferings) when I was ordered to be moved under a guard to Winchester, where the regiment to which I belonged was confined. The officers and men were all glad to see me; they had heard of the hardships which I had endured in attempting my escape, and they condoled with me; part of the British troops remained here until January, 1782, when Congress ordered us to be marched to Little York, in Pennsylvania. I received information that, as soon as I fell into the ranks to march off, I should be taken and confined in Winchester jail, as the Americans were apprehensive that when I got to New York, I should again attempt my escape to that place. I was advised by my officers to conceal myself until the troops had marched. I took the hint and hid myself in the hospital among the sick; here I remained until the American guards had been two days on their march with the British prisoners. I then prepared to follow them, but at a cautious distance. The troops arrived at Little York, and were confined in a prison which I have already described in page 208,[‡] only a little more limited. About two hundred yards from this pen a small village had been built by the remains of Gen. Burgoyne's Army, who were allowed very great privileges with respect to their liberty in the country. When some of my former comrades of the Ninth Regiment were informed that I was a prisoner in Lord Cornwallis's Army, and that I was shortly expected at Little York, they immediately applied to the commanding officer of the Americans for a pass in my name, claiming me as one of their regiment. This was immediately granted, and some of them kindly and attentively placed themselves on the watch for my arrival, lest I should be confined with the rest of Lord Cornwallis's Army. When I entered Little York I was most agreeably surprised at meeting my former companions, and more so when a pass was put into my hands, giving me the privilege of ten miles of the country round while I behaved well and orderly. I was then conducted to a hut, which my poor, loving comrades had built for

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[*] Irving's Life of Washington.

[†] Lieut. Anberry was taken prisoner at the surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga.

[*] Interior Travels through America, p. 502.

[†] P. 397. Lamb was a sergeant in the Royal Welsh Fusileers. He was taken prisoner at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

[‡] The description of the pen, described on page 208, is as follows: "A great number of trees were ordered to be cut down in the woods; these were sharpened at each end, and drove firmly into the earth, very close together, enclosing a space of about two or three acres. American sentinels were placed on the outside of this fence, at convenient distances, in order to prevent our getting out. At one angle a gate was erected, and on the outside thereof stood the guard-house; two sentinels were constantly posted at this gate, and no one could get out, unless he had a pass from the officer of the guard, but this is a privilege in which very few were indulged. Boards and nails were given to the British in order to make them temporary huts, to secure them from the rain and heat of the sun."

me in their village before my arrival. Here I remained some time, visiting my former companions from hut to hut; but I was astonished at the spirit of industry which prevailed among them. Men, women, and even children, were employed making lace, buckles, spoons, and exercising other mechanical trades, which they had learned during their captivity. They had very great liberty from the Americans, and were allowed to go round the country and sell their goods; while the soldiers of Lord Cornwallis's Army were closely confined in their pen. I perceived that they had lost that animation which ought to possess the breast of the soldier. I strove, by every argument, to rouse them from their lethargy. I offered to head any number of them, and make a noble effort to escape into New York, and join our comrades in arms, but all my efforts proved ineffectual. As for my own part, I was determined to make the attempt; I well knew from experience that a few companions would be highly necessary. Accordingly I sent word of my intention to seven men of the 23d Regiment, who were confined in the pen, and that I was willing to bring them with me. I believe in all the British Army that these men (three sergeants and four privates) could not have been excelled for courage and intrepedity. They rejoiced at the idea, and by the aid of some of Burgoyne's Army they were enabled, under cover of a dark night, to scale their fence and assemble in my hut. I sent word of my intention to my commanding officer, Capt. Saumarez of the 23d, and likewise the names of the men whom I proposed to bring with me. As my money was almost expended, I begged of him to advance me as much as convenient. He immediately sent me a supply.

It was on the 1st of March, 1782, that I set off with my party."

On the 21st of November, 1782, a petition from John Fishel, of this county, was referred to the Secretary of War, stating that said John Fishel was inveigled into the British service in 1771; that he was captured with Gen. Burgoyne, and had returned to his native place; that he had married and had now several children; he therefore prayed to be restored to his rights as a citizen. He produced certificates of good behavior, took the oath of allegiance, and was again invested with the rights and privileges of an American citizen.

Armand's Legion of French troops, was quartered at York, from January to November, 1783. The following petition, dated October of that year, explains itself:

That a number of Troops (commonly called Armand's Legion)have been quartered among Your Petitioners about ten months ago; and that many of said Troops are very mischivious and troublesome to Your Petitioners, but they contrive it so Crafty that it is a hard matter to discover the Fact, and have them brought to Justice, and which they conceive would be equally dangerous. And that Your Petitioners have been very Subtilly deceived at first, being only required to keep them for a few Days, but have been here ever since and no likelihood of being yet removed.

And that many of Your Petitioners might have had the Benefit of Letting some Apartments of their Dwellings, was it not that some of said Troops were Quartered therein.

And that Your Petitioners presume to be highly injured in their Property and deprived of their Liberty, (which they conceive to be equally entitled to enjoy the same, as other faithful Citizens of this Common-Wealth,) if the said Troops are not immediately removed from this Place.

And that Your Petitioners would be willing to bear the Burthen with patience, were it General throughout this Common-Wealth.

Your Petitioners therefore most earnestly solicit Your Excellency and the Honorable Council, to lend an Ear to their excessive Burthensome Grievances, and Order that the said Troops may be Quartered in Barracks, which Your Petitioners presume would be more convenient and agreeable to the Troops, and less Injurious to Individuals, and would Relieve Your Petitioners of a very heavy and disagreeable Burthen, in which they most humbly Pray Redress.

And Your Petitioners as in duty bound, &c. will pray.

But all the citizens of York borough were not unfriendly to the men of Armand's Legion, as the following will show:

York Town, Nov. 18th, 1783.

To Brigadier General Armand Marquis De La Rouerie.

Hearing that your legion is about to be disbanded, and that you will soon return to your native country, we, the inhabitants of York, in Pennsylvania, express to you the high sense we entertain of the strict dicipline, good conduct and deportment of the officers and soldiers of your corps, whilst stationed amongst us for ten months past.

We return to you our hearty thanks, as well for the service rendered to America in the field, as for the attention you have paid to the property and civil rights of the people. Be pleased to communicate our sentiments to Major Shaffner, and all your worthy officers, and assure them we shall ever hold them in the greatest esteem.

We pray that you may have an agreeable passage across the ocean, and that you may receive from your illustrious actions, performed in support of liberty and the honor of the allied arms, and are with great regard your most &c. James Smith, Thomas Hartley, Archibald M'Clean, and others.

Gen. Armand made the following reply to these kind words:

York, Nov. 19th, 1783.

Gentlemen—

I received your polite address of the 18th, and from its impression on my feelings, and of the officers and soldiers of the legion, I am truly happy in giving you our united and most hearty thanks.

If the legion has observed that good conduct, which merits the applause you give it, I conceive that, in so doing, they have only discharged their duty, and obeyed punctually the orders and intention of His Excellency, Gen. Washington, whose exemplary virtues, talents and honor, must have raised ambition to some merit in those, who, like the corps I had the honor to command, placed all their confidence in him.

Permit me to say, gentlemen, that soldiers cannot be guilty of misconduct, where the inhabitants are kind to them, also are attached to the cause of their country, and so respectable as those of York. I think it my duty to thank you for the good behavior of the legion whilst amongst you, for it was encouraged and supported by your conduct towards them.

I shall only add, that although the greater part of us will shortly return home, the conclusion of the war rendering our longer stay unneccessary, we shall be happy again to join the army of America, if in future our services should be deemed of importance.

I have the honor to be with, &c.,

ARMAND, MARQUIS DE LA ROUERIE.

PENSIONERS.

The following is a list of Pensioners of the Revolutionary war, from Glossbrenner's History :

Congress on the 18th of March, 1818, passed "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war." We will here mention those of the inhabitants of York County, who became United States' Pensioners under this act and its supplement, and who were alive at the passage of the act.

John Schneider, served in Col. Hartley's regiment, Capt. Grier's company, from 11th November, 1775, until the end of one year and three months. He afterward served in the regiment commanded by Col. Haren, in Capt. Turner's company, from the early part of the year 1777, until the end of the war. In 1818, aged sixty-seven.

Christian Pepret, served in Col. Butler's regiment, in Capt. Bush's company from the year 1779 until the close of the war. In 1818, aged sixty-seven.

John Jacob Bauer, served in the First Pennsylvania regiment commanded by Col. Chambers, in Capt. James Wilson's company, from September, 1774, until the close of the war. In 1818, aged seventy-three.

John Deis, served in Capt. David Grier's company, in the regiment commanded by Col. Hartley, from March, 1776, until the end of one year. In 1818, aged sixty-two.

George Lingenfelder, served in Capt. Michael McGuire's company, in Col. Brooks' regiment, of Maryland, from June, 1780, until the close of the war. At the battle of Brandywine he was severely wounded. In 1818, aged fifty-nine.

David Ramsey, served in the First Rifle Regiment, under Col. Edward Hand, the company under Capt. Henry Miller, from 1st of July, 1775, until July, 1776. Being then discharged, he joined Col. Mannum's regiment, and was in service until taken prisoner at the battle of Brandywine. Besides this battle he was present and took part in those of Bunker Hill, Long Island, and at Flat Bush, at one of which he was wounded in the head. In 1818, aged sixty-nine.

Humphrey Andrews, enlisted in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on 26th January, 1776, for the term of one year, in the company then commanded by Capt. James Taylor, in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. Anthony Wayne. From Chester County he marched by the way of New York, Albany, Ticonderoga and Crown Point, to Montreal, at which place they met the troops under Gen. Thompson who were returning from the battle at the Three Rivers. He thence returned, with his fellow soldiers, to Crown Point, where he remained until the 24th of January, 1777, stationed between the two armies of Burgoyne and Howe. Marching to old Chester, in Pennsylvania, he was discharged on the 25th of February, 1777. Andrews was engaged in a skirmish with the British in November, 1776. In 1818, aged sixty-three.

Jacob Mayer, enlisted in York County, served in Col. Wagner's regiment, in the company commanded by Capt. James Taylor, from February 1776, to the end of one year, when he was discharged at Chester. In 1828, aged sixty-seven.

Robert Ditcher, enlisted in the spring of 1777, in Capt. James Lee's company of artillery then in Philadelphia, attached to the regiment commanded by Col. Laub. He was present and took part in the battles of White Plains, Staten Island, Monmouth, Mud Island and Germantown, and was several times wounded. In 1818, aged fifty-seven.

John Taylor, enlisted in February, 1778, at Mount Holly, in New Jersey, in the company of Capt. John Cummings, and in the Second Regiment of the New Jersey line attached to the brigade commanded by Gen. Maxwell ; and he continued in service until October, 1783, when he was discharged near Morristown in that State. He was at the battle of Monmouth, and at the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown ; he likewise served as a volunteer at the storming of Stony Point, by Gen. Wayne, at which he was slightly wounded. In 1818, aged seventy-one.

Dedlove Shadow, served from the spring of 1776 until the close of the war, in Congress Regiment commanded by Col. Moses Hazen, in the company commanned by Capt. Duncan. In 1818, aged sixty-two.

James Hogg, served from 26th January, 1779, in the First Regiment of the Maryland line, commanded at first by Col. Smallwood, and afterward by Col. Stone. His company was at first that of Capt. Nathaniel Ramsay, and afterward that of Capt. Hazen. In 1818, aged sixty-three.

Michael Schultze, served in Col. Hartley's regiment and in Capt. Grier's company from January, 1776, for the term of one year. In 1818, aged sixty-one.

Mathias Kraut, served in the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Capt. Stout, from the year 1776 until the close of the war. In 1818, aged fifty-eight.

Thomas Randolph, served in the Seventh Regiment of the Virginia line commanded by Col. McLellan, in the company commanded by Capt. Peasey, from the year 1775 until 1778. In 1818, aged seventy-one. "*The Soldiers' Friend*" thus describes this old, old pensioner in 1818: Thomas Randolph—better known here as old Tommy Randall, the standing bugbear of children and likely to rival the most celebrated "Boog-a-boos" of any past age. We sincerely hope his sooty note of 'sweep O—sweep O' will soon be exchanged for more cheerful ones. Indeed he has scarcely a *note* of any kind left, as he is now a tenant of the poor house, having been some time ago gathered to that promiscuous congregation of fatherless, motherless, sisterless, brotherless, houseless and friendless beings, each of whom is little less than *civiliter mortuus.*

Samuel Ramble, served in the First Regiment of the Virginia line, under Col. Campbell, in the company commanded by Capt. Moss, during the three last years of the war. In 1818, aged sixty.

Frederick Boyer, served in the detachment under Col. Almon from 1777 until 1779, when he enlisted in a corps of cavalry under Capt. Selincki, and under the command of Gen. Pulaski; he served in the corps until nearly the whole of it was destroyed. In 1818, aged sixty-seven.

Henry Doll, served in the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania line under Col. Stewart, and in the company under Capt. Shade, for about one year. In 1818, aged seventy-one.

John Lockert, served in Col. Proctor's Regiment of Artillery in the Pennsylvania line, in the company of Capt. Duffie from June, 1777, until June, 1779. In 1818, aged sixty-six.

Thomas Burke, served in the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line commanded by Lieut. Col. Hazen, from June, 1778, until 1781. In 1818, aged fifty-eight.

Jacob Kramer, served in the regiment commanded by Capt. Hausecker, and afterward by Col. Weltman, in the company commanded by Capt. Paulsell and afterward by Capt. Boyer. The term of his service was from 19th July, 1776, until 19th July, 1779. In 1818, aged sixty-two.

Joseph Wren, served in the Seventh Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, in the company of Capt. Wilson, from January, 1777, until the close of the war. In 1818, aged eighty. Joseph Wren made his original application for a pension through Samuel Bacon, formerly an attorney of York. Mr. Bacon thus writes concerning the old soldier in 1818:

"Joseph Wren.—This old man's body and spirit seem to be equally light. He can travel his thirty miles a day with ease. His appearance reminds you of the Egyptian Mummies so celebrated for their fresh and life-like appearance after the lapse of centuries. During the deluge (not Noah's flood, nor yet Ducalion's, as you might have supposed from his ancient date, but the deluge which buried a third part of our town in ruins, on the ever memorable 9th of August, 1817,) old Wren, like the lively little bird of his own name, perched himself in a snug corner of the garret of a two-story house, and went to sleep. The house rose on the bosom of the deep, plunged all but the garret into the waves, and was dashed from surge to surge till it lodged against a tree. Five persons were drowned; side by side they lay in a room of the second story of the house. Joseph slept on.

"At length when the God of nature held out the olive branch of hope to the terror-struck tenants of the roofs of the tottering houses, and the flood subsided so that 'the dry land appeared'—when the mighty ocean that had been as it were created in a moment and precipitated upon us, gathered itself into the mild and unassuming Codorus again, Joseph's abode of death, when youth and health, and female excellence and manly virtue, had been buried in the waves, was visited,—and still he slept. When he awakened he rubbed his eyes, not certain they were his own, or whether he was Joseph Wren any more; for he knew not where he was, unless it might be in some place on the other side of the grave. Thus, indeed, has Joseph Wren had hair-breadth escapes, in the forest wild and city full, and is spared to be made glad by something very unlike the ingratitude of republics."

Conrad Pudding served in Armand's legion, in Capt. Sheriff's company from the spring of 1781, until the fall of 1783, when the army was disbanded. In 1818, aged sixty-four.

Michael Warner served in Capt. Jacob Bower's company of the Pennsylvania line from October, 1781, until October, 1783. In 1818, aged fifty-nine.

John Devinney served in the Fourth Regiment commanded by Col. Anthony Wayne, in

Capt. Thomas Robinson's company from the fall of 1775 until the close of one year, at which time he entered in the Fifth Regiment, in Capt. Bartholemew's company in which he continued to serve until the close of the war. In 1818, aged sixty-two.

William Brown enlisted at Philadelphia in the autumn of 1777 for the term of three years, in the company commanded by Capt. John Doyle and the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania line commanded by Col. Hand. He was at the battle of Brandywine, at the taking of the Hessians at Trenton, and at the battles of Princeton, Monmouth, Stony Point and Paoli, at the last of which he received several wounds. Having continued to serve six years, he was discharged at Lancaster. In 1818, aged seventy-three.

John Beaty served in the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment commanded by Col. Irwin, in the company of Abraham Smith from February, 1776, until February, 1777. In 1818, aged sixty-three.

John Ohmet served in the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Col. Richard Hampton, in the company of Capt. Hicks, from May, 1777, until the close of the war. In 1818, aged sixty.

Jacob McLean served in Col. Hausecker's regiment called the "German Regiment," in the company of Capt. Benjamin Weiser, from July, 1776, until the year 1779. In 1818, aged sixty.

Frederick Huebner, served in Gen. Armand's legion, in the company of Capt. Barron for the term of about three years. In 1818, aged sixty-four.

Adam Schuhman, served in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment commanded by Col. Richard Butler in Capt. Walker's company commanded by Lieut. Feldam, from the spring of 1776 until the close of the war. In 1818, aged sixty-six.

Joel Gray, served in Col. Hartley's regiment of the Pennsylvania line, in the company of Capt. Bush, from October, 1778, until the 1st of April, 1781. In 1818, aged seventy-five. Poor Joel was a client of Mr. Bacon, who thus writes of him in 1818: "Joel Gray—He may indeed be addressed in the style of the old ballad, and they may make the same response.

O why do you shiver and shake Gaffer Gray?
And why does your nose look so blue?
"I am grown very old,
And the weather 'tis cold,
And my doublet is not very new."

This old man, in 1818, says: "I have one chest worth about a dollar. I have no trade or any business whatsoever. I have no children or friends to give me any kind of assistance. My pension and the poor-house are all I have to depend upon."

Michael Weirich, served in the Sixth Regiment of the Maryland line under Col. Williams and Col. Stewart, and in the company of Capt. Rebelle, during the last five years of the war. In 1818, aged sixty-four.

Zenos Macomber, served in Col. Carter's regiment from May, 1775, until January, 1776, when he enlisted in Col. Bond's regiment of the Massachusetts line. Having served in this regiment about two months, he was removed and placed in Gen. Washington's foot guard. Here he continued until January, 1777, when he enlisted in Gen. Washington's horse guard in which he served three years. In 1818, aged sixty-one.

Anthony Lehman, served in the Fifth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line under Col. McGaw, in the company of Capt. Deckart, from February, 1775, till January, 1777. In 1818, aged sixty-five.

Samuel Spicer, served in the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, under Col. Hampton, in Capt. Weaver's company, for about one year before the close of the war. In 1818, aged eighty-one.

Christopher Nerr, served in the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Col. Stewart, under Capt. Patterson, from April, 1777, until January, 1780. In 1818, aged sixty-five.

William Smith, served in the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, under Capt. Watson from February, 1776, until the expiration of one year. Being then in Canada, he returned home and enlisted in the Fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Col. William Butler, in Capt. Bird's company. In 1818, aged sixty-nine.

Martin Muller, served in Count Pulaski's legion, in Capt. Seleski's company, for the term of eighteen months. In 1818, aged sixty-nine.

Ludwig Waltman, served in the Sixth Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Col. Butler, in the company of Capt. Bush, from the fall of 1777 for the term of three years and a half. In 1818, aged sixty.

William Kline, served in Col. Wayne's regiment, in Capt. Frazers company, from December, 1775, until March, 1777. In 1818, aged sixty-three.

SUBSEQUENT MILITARY HISTORY.

FRONTIER DEFENSE.

IN 1790, the General Assembly took action in regard to the defense of the frontier, the Indians having continued to harass and distress the inhabitants. A conference was had by Gen. Washington on the 10th of January, 1791, with the chiefs of the Seneca Nation, Cornplanter, Half-Town and Great Tree, without much result. The troops under Gov. St. Clair were defeated, and there was great alarm. The quotas of the several brigades of Pennsylvania, toward forming a detachment of 10,768 militia, officers included, agreeably to the requisition of the President of the United States, May 19, 1794, were to be in readiness to march according to the following divisions: Second Division, First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Miller, County of York, 822 men, County of Lancaster 756 men.*

WHISKY INSURRECTION.

The excise laws had been enacted for the purpose of providing revenue, and laid a tax on spirituous liquors manufactured in the province, before the Revolution, and during the war it was necessary, on account of large quantities of grain consumed, and of the depreciation of the currency. Resistance began in the western counties with the enthusiasm of the opposition to the British tax on tea. The morality of making and drinking whisky was not then questioned. Although the Constitution of the United States made all taxes uniform, yet the tax on one article would be oppressive in particular sections of the country. In 1791, a law of Congress laid an excise of 4 pence per gallon on all distilled spirits. Among those who opposed the law were such men as Albert Gallatin and Judge Brackenridge. Public meetings were held in opposition to it and a convention of delegates met at Pittsburgh. Collectors of excise were tarred and feathered, and also those who undertook to serve process against the rioters, who were called "Tom, the Tinker's men," from the mending the broken stills. The President of the United States issued a proclamation enjoining persons to submit to the law. The excitement caused bloodshed. The State and national authorities conferred, and committees of distinguished citizens were sent to the West to investigate and negotiate. A call for troops followed.

Under the requisition of the President of the United States, 5,200 militia were called from Pennsylvania. The fourth division, Lancaster and York. Second Brigade; Yorke quota—22 cavalry, 550 officers, musicians and privates. The whole detachment of militia were to constitute one division, to be formed into three brigades, to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The third brigade, York, Gen. James Chambers, 500 men. Cavalry Corps, Russel's, York. 1 colonel, 2 majors, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 paymaster, 1 surgeon, 25 privates.

York county, furnished, on this occasion, a regiment of well appointed militia, and two companies of volunteers. The regiment was commanded by Col. Daniel May. One company of volunteers was commanded by Capt. Andrew Johnston. Of this company Charles Barnitz was first lieutenant, and John Greer, ensign. Of the other, (which was a rifle company,) James Cross was captain.*

Col. Alexander Russell to Gen. Harmar: Yorktown, September 6, 1794. "Five hundred to 1000 stand of arms and accoutrements carefully put into hands of select volunteer companies would give new vigor to the troops and cheerful compliance with a call."† September 11, 1794.—Orders of Gen. Josiah Harmar, adjutant-general of the militia of Pennsylvania, on requisition of the President of the United States, for assembling the quota of militia, drafted. The quota of York County to assemble at Yorktown, there to be furnished with arms, equipments and camp equipage, and to proceed direct to Carlisle. Each company complete will be allowed one covered wagon with four horses, which is to carry their tents and camp kettles, but to be encumbered as little as possible with baggage, and every man is to carry his own pack.‡

Secretary of War Hamilton, wrote to Gov. Mifflin, September 18, 1794, "that a detachment of the troops of the United States, under the command of Lieut. Daniel Bissell, is to march from this city as an escort to a train of artillery and military stores, intended for the Maryland and Virginia Militia called out against the Western insurgents. This detachment will march through Lancaster and Yorktown and from thence to Williamsport, in Maryland. I have to request that your excellency would be pleased to give instructions to the commanding officer of the militia at York, to furnish a reinforcement from his militia to the said escort, if Lieut. Bissell should think it necessary, for the protection of his important charge." This was communicated by Gov. Thomas Mifflin to Alexander Russell, Esq., brigade inspector of the county of York, the same day. Gov. Mifflin wrote to Gen. Edward Hand, on the 27th of September, that he had "just received a letter from the brigade inspector of York County, informing him that he was in want of rifles, and requesting that an order might be given for putting into his possession from fifty to one hundred of those which you have contracted for in York"[*]

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*IV Archives, N. S., 764.

*Glossbrenner.

†IV Archives, N. S., 263. ‡282.

On the 29th of September, 1794, Secretary Dallas wrote to Dr. Wales, of York, from Yorktown: "The governor has received a very honorable recommendation, for issuing a commission in your favor, as surgeon to the Marsh Creek troop of Horse, on the Western expedition, and he directs me to inform you that the recommendation shall be complied with upon our arrival at Carlisle."[†] A conference was held by the governor with the brigade officers of York County, at York, on the 29th of September.

On the 10th of October, President Washington was at Carlisle, having passed *en route* through the upper part of York County. He left there on the 11th for Chambersburg, and went as far as Bedford, where he remained two or three days. But the people of the West had yielded and consented to obey the law, and orders were issued for the return of the troops on the 17th of November.[‡]

THE WAR OF 1812–14.

The prosperity of the United States, after the achievement of their independence, was interrupted by the war between England and France, during the career of Napoleon. Those nations mutually declared each other's ports to be in a state of blockade, which closed them against American commerce. The British government claimed the "right of search"—to take from American vessels the sailors they claimed to be of English birth and impress them into their service. The American people demanded "free trade and sailors' rights," and the outrages perpetrated were so great that they insisted upon a surrender of the British claim of search. The Government of the United States refused to negotiate on the subject, an embargo was laid upon all ships in American ports, and war was declared by Congress against Great Britain in June, 1812.

James Madison, the President of the United States, issued a proclamation calling on the militia of the several States. In May, 1812, a draft of 14,000 men, as the quota of Pennsylvania of 100,000 militia, had been ordered by an act of Congress, and Gov. Snyder had issued his general orders for their organization, and volunteers from all parts of the State had tendered their services to the Government by the time war was declared. This war with Great Britain resulted in great glory to the American arms on sea and land, as in the celebrated naval battles of the Constitution and Guerriere and of Lake Erie,[*] on the water, and of Fort George, Lundy's Lane, North Point and New Orleans, on land.

The war was opposed by the Federalists, but York County was Republican, and it required but the near approach of the enemy to rouse their patriotism. This did not occur until the summer of 1814, when the enemy invaded the country by the way of the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. The City of Washington was captured by Gen. Ross, on the 25th of August, 1814, and the capitol was burned, the President's house and other public buildings, and then an expedition was undertaken against Baltimore, which that ill-fated general boasted he would make "his winter quarters, and that with his command he could march where he pleased in Maryland." When word of these outrages, and of the threatened danger to a neighboring city came here, companies were speedily formed and ready to march to its defense.

On the 18th of August, 1814, Gen. Winder, commanding the Tenth Military District of Maryland, wrote from Washington City to Gov. Snyder, that, "In consequence of the arrival of large reinforcements to the enemy at the mouth of the Potomac, I am authorized and directed by the President to require from you, immediately, the whole number of the militia of Pennsylvania designed for this district, out of the requisition of the 4th of July last, to wit: 5,000 men. . . . The danger to the capital of our country is extreme, and I am authorized by the President, without regard to the designated quotas of the late requisition, to call such militia aid as may be necessary. In the present state of things, therefore, and the imminent danger which threatens my district, I must beg you to call out and send to me, from the counties nearest my district, either as volunteers, or in any other manner, all the force you can detach." In consequence of this, the Governor issued the following general order:

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[*] IV Archives, N. S., 321.

[†] 381.

[‡] 465.

[*] A flag borne in the battle of Lake Erie is now in the possession of descendants of Com. Elliott, residing in this borough. Elliott commanded the United States Frigate Niagara, in that brilliant engagement, and for his gallant conduct was voted a gold medal by Congress. It was from the Lawrence to the Niagara, that the celebrated transfer of the flag, inscribed "Don't give up the ship," by Com. Oliver Hazard Perry, in the heat of the engagement, took place. Com. Elliott subsequently commanded the farfamed frigate, Constitution.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HARRISBURG, August 26, 1814.

To John M. Hyneman, Adjutant-General:—You are commanded, in conformity to a requisition from the constituted authorities of the Union, to have prepared for marching, and to have marched to Yorktown, in the county of York, the place of rendezvous, 5,000 men, Pennsylvania militia, from the Second Brigade, Third Division, and from the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Divisions, which detachment is to consist of volunteers who have, or who may tender their services of flank companies, infantry and riflemen, who are to march in companies, and of drafted militia designated for service under general orders of the 22d of July, last past, which shall be organized into one division and two brigades (if not as herewise directed), on the 5th day of September next, agreeably to law, and conformably to the regulations prescribed for the United States Army.

For the command of which division, I designate Maj.-Gen. Watson and Brig.-Gens. John Forster and John Addams. The major-general and the officers and men under him are to obey the commands, and execute the orders of Gen. William Winder, Commandant for the United States, within the Tenth Militia District.

The troops may be marched from York, either in division after organization, or in small bodies before organization, if it further the service, and Gen. Winder shall so direct, and to such place as by him shall be designated. The term of service to be six months, unless sooner discharged by the authority of the United States.

SIMON SNYDER,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

On the same day orders were sent to Archibald S. Jordan,[*] Brigade Inspector of York County, to "direct such volunteers and flank companies, as soon as practicable, to march on toward Baltimore, or to such other point as your information may enable you to judge most proper at this crisis, without any regard to the time fixed for the general rendezvous, and direct the commanding officer of each company or detachment to report himself to Gen. Winder, or any other officer commanding under the United States." And on the 27th, on behalf of the adjutant general, it was communicated to the same, with regard to making arrangements to provide provisions for the men as they shall arrive at the place of rendezvous. All the camp equipage belonging to the State was at Philadelphia, and had been ordered to York.[†]

Among the general officers of the war of 1812–14, in the roll of Pennsylvania Volunteers, are the names of Christian Hetrick, Brig.-Gen. York, 1812, and Archibald S. Jordan, York, brigade inspector, 1812:

Volunteers at Baltimore, 1814.—Head quarters at York, September 16, 1814. The detachment of Pennsylvania militia, ordered to rendezvous at York were organized into four regiments and one battalion, forming two brigades, under command of Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Watson. First Brigade, Brig-Gen. John Foster. Second Brigade, Brig-Gen. John Addams.

The companies at York, in September, 1814, of the First and Second Brigades of Pennsylvania militia, were from Lebanon, Bucks, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lancaster, Berks, Chester and York Counties., and companies of riflemen, from Lancaster and other counties. These were in service from September 1, 1814, to March 1, 1815.

On the 6th of September, 1814, Gov. Snyder, issued an order to the keeper of military stores at Carlisle, to deliver to the order of Gen. Nathaniel Watson such number of muskets and equipments as he may require to supply the militia under his command at York, who have been called into the service of the United States. And also such a number of tents and camp equipage as he may require for the accommodation of the men.[*]

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 13, 1814.

MAJ. L. MARSTELLER, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Sir:—All the arms which are at Fredericktown will be immediately transported toward Baltimore, reporting their progress to the commanding general at that place, that his direction may be given in relation to their final destination; reporting, also, that the arms are for the use of the Pennsylvania troops, marching from York to Baltimore. Should there be less than 5,000 stand of arms at Fredericktown, the balance, to make up that number, must have the same direction from Harper's Ferry. The commanding general of ordinance has been directed to send 10,000 stand of arms from that place to Carlisle, the above order will embrace a part of that number. The residue of the 10,000 you will have immediately transported, one half to Fredericktown and one half to York, in Pennsylvania. You will report to me your proceedings under this order as soon as practicable. I am respectfully

Your obedient servant,
JAMES MONROE[†]

The following in relation to "The York Volunteers" who had marched in the meantime, and participated in the battle of North Point, fought September 12, 1814, is from Glossbrennar's history of York County.

The "York Volunteers" were nearly one hundred strong, and were composed principally of young men, "the flower of the county," and were commanded by Capt. (afterward colonel) Michael H. Spangler, of the borough of York. This gallant company marched from York on the 29th of August, 1814, without any provision other than that contributed by the citizens of the borough. Immediately upon their arrival at the city, they tendered their services to the general in command, and in consequence of their respectable appearance and discipline, were solicited to attach themselves to the Fifth Regiment, a fine body of Baltimore troops, under the command of Col. Sterett. They were marched with their regiment to oppose the enemy at North Point, and, until overpowered by numbers, fought with the bravery of veterans. Notwithstanding the formidable host opposed to them, they resolutely maintained their ground, until a retreat, thrice ordered, became absolutely necessary to prevent their being surrounded and cut off.

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[*] He was from Hopewell Township.

[†] XII Archives, 2d. S., 714.

[*] X Archives, 2d S., p. 734.

[†] Ibid 781.

Two of their number were taken prisoners and severely wounded, one very severely. After the battle, and until the enemy retired, their duty was of the most severe and arduous kind, and they acquitted themselves in a manner fully satisfactory to their commanders and highly honorable to themselves. In testimony of the gallant bearing of the "Volunteers" at Baltimore, we subjoin the discharge of Gen. Smith, a private letter of Maj. Heath, and an extract from the regimental orders of the brave Col. Sterett of September 20, 1814.

HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE.
September 20, 1814.

Capt. Spangler and his company of volunteers from York, Penn., having honorably performed the tour of duty, for which they had offered their services, are hereby permitted to return to their homes. In taking leave of this gallant corps, the major-general commanding has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the undaunted courage they displayed in the affair on the 12th inst., and in tendering them his thanks for the essential aid they contributed toward the defense of the city.

S. Smith, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

BALTIMORE, September 20, 1814.

To Capt. Spangler:

Dear Sir—Hearing that you are about to depart from our city with your brave corps, I can not do justice to my own feelings without expressing the obligations I am under, to you and them for the promptness with which you uniformly executed my orders, your readiness at all times to perform your duty, and the cool and manly conduct manifested by the officers and men under your command during the action with the enemy on the 12th inst. May you all return in health to the bosoms of your families, and long enjoy happiness uninterrupted.

I am, Sir, with sentiments of sincere respect,
Your friend and humble servant,
R. K. HEATH, First Major, Fifth Regiment.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS—FIFTH REGIMENT.

BALTIMORE, September 20, 1814.

Capt. Spangler's company of York Volunteers having permission to return to their respective homes, the lieutenant-colonel can not permit them to depart without thanking them for their soldier-like and orderly conduct. The few days they were attached to the Fifth Regiment was a momentous period of trial—they not only had to face the dangers of battle, but to bear the inclemencies of weather, and suffer all the inconveniences of fatigue, watching and hunger, to which the soldier is liable in the hour of alarm—these were met and borne by them with manly fortitude, which does them honor and entitles them to the gratitude of Baltimore, and particularly to the friendship and esteem of the officers and men of the Fifth Regiment, which are thus publicly and cheerfully accorded to them."

Two companies marched out of Hanover for Baltimore, in September, and were attached to a Maryland regiment participating in the battle of North Point—of one Frederick Metzgar was captain; John Immell, first lieutenant; of the other, John Bair, captain, and Henry Wirt, first lieutenant. These companies contained from fifty to sixty men.

The following is a list of the officers and men composing the company of "York Volunteers," when that company marched from York on the invasion of Baltimore—August 29, 1814:

Michael H. Spangler, captain; Jacob Barnitz, first lieutenant; John M'Curdy, second lieutenant; George F. Doll, ensign. Musicians: John A. Leitner, Daniel Small, G. P. Kurtz.

Non-commissioned officers: John Hay, Adam King, Joseph Schall, David Wilson, Charles Kurtz, Michael Hahn, John Kuntz, Daniel Updegraff.

Privates: Peter Lanius, Henry Sleeger, James Gibson, G. W. Spangler, Hugh Ingram, John Brickel, Thomas Miller, Jacob Lehman, Jacob Wiesenthal, Jacob Frey, George Dunn, John M'Clean, George Holter, Michael Miller, John Devine, John M'Anulty, John Linn, Anthony T. Burns, Jacob Gartner, Peter O'Conner, Charles Stroman, Enoch Thompson, Henry Wolf, David Hoffart, Richard Coody, James Dugan, Andrew Kauffman, Charles Stuck, Hugh Stewart, Jacob Loltman, Jacob Sheffer, Peter Siers, Jacob Reisinger, William Burns, Jacob Glessner, Emanuel Raab, Jacob Rupp, Grafton Duvall, Samuel Hays, George Beard, Christian Eshbach, Joseph Kerr, John Taylor, John Byron, Daniel Coyle, Jacob Herbst, Peter Grimes, Hugh M'Cosker, Abraham Keller, Henry Mundorf, G. M. Leitner, Walter Bull, William Ness, Aaron Holt, Daniel Heckert, James S. Connellee, David Trimble, I. W. Altemus, Thomas Thompson, Chester Smith, E. W. Murphy, Robert Pierson, Daniel Baumgardner, Frederick Witz, Frederick Kircher, Jacob Noell, George Ilgenfritz, Joseph Woodyear, Joseph M'Conniken, John Fisher, John Giesy, Jacob Levan, Jacob Stocar, Peter Cooker, Hugh M'Alear, Sr., Hugh M'Alear, Jr., David

Kauffman, William Watson, Dennis Kearney.[*]

On the 28th of November, Gen. Watson, who had commanded the troops rendezvoused at York, received the order of Gen. Winfield Scott for the payment and discharge of his division. He issued his orders that the First and Second Brigades of Pennsylvania militia, under Gens. Foster and Addams, should, when mustered and paid, proceed forthwith to York and be discharged. He thanked them for their uniform good conduct. "The men had borne the severity of the wet and inclement season in their tents with patience and forbearance."[†]

MEXICAN WAR.

Texas had declared independence in 1836, and was acknowledged an independent republic by the United States. That independence had been achieved by American settlers, so that it came asking for admission at the first congress in the new administration, and was made one of the States of the Union in 1845. The year following found the government embroiled in a war with Mexico. Volunteers were asked for and all parts of the country quickly responded.

York county furnished her proportion of brave men to carry the flag of the United States to the halls of the Montezumas. Several volunteers left the borough of York for the Mexican war, who were attached to the First Pennsylvanian Regiment under Col. Francis M. Wynkoop, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Black, in Company C., Capt, William A. Small. There were nine of them and they participated in many bloody but victorious battles, under the great chieftain, Gen. Winfield Scott, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, through the battles of Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, National Bridge, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, Contreras, Huantla, where the renowned Capt. Samuel Walker was killed, and at the siege of Puebla, where William Eurich, one of their number, was killed and Jacob Danner died. Peter Ahl, Esq., was the last survivor of this band of brave men. Col. Thomas A. Ziegle was one. The others were Albertus Welsh, Daniel Craver, William Patterson, Robert Patterson and Samuel Stair. Weirich Pentz was in the 4th Ohio, Colonel Brough and David Hays were in one of the Ohio Regiments.

Edward Haviland was a member of the Philadelphia Grays, Captain Scott, attached to the First Pennsylvania volunteers. Col. Albert C. Ramsay, a resident lawyer of some distinction, commanded a regiment, in which were some men from York County; it was the Eleventh Regiment of the line. George Johnson, a soldier from York in that regiment was killed at the battle of Molino del Rey. Theodore D. Cochran was a captain of voltigeurs attached to the same regiment.

There were officers of the regular army from York in the Mexican war. Maj. Granville O. Haller was captain of the Fourth infantry. William B. Franklin, a graduate of West Point, of 1843, was first lieutenant of topographical engineers. H. G. Gibson, a graduate of 1847, was second lieutenant of the Third artillery. The officers of the navy from York who served in that war, were George P. Welsh, Samuel R. Franklin and William Gibson. The Mexican war ended in 1848. It added to the Union immense tracts of territory and rich States, the golden land of California and the silver mines of Nevada. and opened for us that great transit across the continent to the Pacific, with still more momentous political results to the government and nation.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.[*]

THE news of the firing upon Fort Sumter, which occurred on the 12th of April, 1861, followed by the proclamation of President Lincoln on the 15th, calling for 75,000 troops, aroused the patriotism of our people. Gov. Curtin made a requisition upon the organized companies of Pennsylvania, and the citizen soldiers of York, consisting of the Worth Infantry, Captain Thomas A. Ziegle, and the York (Penn.) Rifles, Capt. George Hay, responded unanimously to the call, and obeyed with alacrity the order of the governor.

On the evening of Thursday, the 18th, in pursuance of a general call, the people of York assembled in great numbers in the court house, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the condition of the national government, and to offer aid to those called into the service. John Evans, Esq., was called to the chair, and other prominent citizens were made officers of the meeting. Patriotic resolutions were adopted, and measures taken to provide means for the support of the families of volunteers. The borough authorities appropriated $1,000 for this purpose, the commissioners were recommended to make an appropriation of $5,000, and committees were appointed to collect money by voluntary subscription from our citizens, and over $2,000 were contributed. The union feeling in York was intensely strong. Flags were suspended from the principal buildings, places of business and private residences, and poles were erected from which the stars and stripes floated proudly to the breeze. The ancient borough of York was not behind any of her neighbors in patriotism and zeal.

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[*] Capt. Michael H. Spangler died on Sunday, the 7th of September, 1834, and was attended to his grave on the following Tuesday by a vast concourse of mourning relatives and friends, by the officers of the Ninety-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, by the survivors of the "York Volunteers," and by the following volunteer companies of the borough: the Washington Artillerists, commanded by Capt. Jacob Upp, Jr.; the Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Capt. John Evans; the Citizen Guards, commanded by Capt. Samuel Hay; the National Greys, commanded by Capt. Alexander H. Barnitz; the York Rangers, commanded by Capt. Samuel E. Clement.

[†] XII Archives, 2d S., p. 785–6.

[*] This narrative of the events of the late war is from the editor's "Historical Sketch," prepared in 1876, and published by O. Stuck & Son.

Events thickened and aroused intense feeling. The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment while passing through Baltimore, on the 19th, was attacked by a mob, and the passage of some of the cars obstructed. The soldiers who were obliged to form for the purpose of marching through the city, being assaulted with increased violence, fired upon the crowd. Two of the Massachusetts soldiers were killed and seven persons in the crowd, some rioters and some who were looking on. On that night a portion of the track of the Northern Central Railway was torn up between Cockeysville and Baltimore, and a number of the bridges on the road were set on fire and burned down for the purpose of impeding the passage of troops from the North.

The military companies from this place received orders on Saturday evening, the 20th, to hold themselves in readiness to march, and at 11 o'clock at night they left in a special train, going toward Baltimore, and were stationed in squads at the several bridges along the route of the road, and some at Cockeysville. Ten or twelve trains with troops passed through York on Sunday, from early in the morning until late at night, proceeding as far as Ashland and Cockeysville, concentrating some 3,000 men at those points. But on Monday these several regiments returned to York, and encamped on the fair grounds.

At the meeting of the court on Monday, the 22d, the president judge, Hon. Robert J. Fisher, in charging the grand jury, referred to the distracted state of the country, and urged upon them the necessity of providing for the comfort and support of those who had so promptly obeyed their country's call. He stated that the citizens of York had subscribed several thousand dollars, and that the borough authorities had appropriated $1,000, and recommended the grand jury to request the commissioners to make a liberal appropriation for the same purpose out of the county funds, and said that he had no doubt the appropriation would be legalized by the Legislature. Several members of the bar also addressed the grand jury. The scene was a very impressive one. The grand jury the next day recommended that the commissioners appropriate $10,000, which was promptly done. Hanover and Wrightsville made liberal appropriations, making about $15,000 in all. The Legislature subsequently ratified these proceedings.

The troops which had passed through York to Cockeysville on Saturday and Sunday, were the First, Second and Third Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the three months' service, composed of organized companies from nearly all the cities and principal towns in the State, the military companies of Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Columbia, Bloomfield, West Chester, Bellefonte, Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Johnstown, East Liberty, and other places—some unattached—together with our own military companies who were as early as any of them in the field. They came from comfortable homes and were unaccustomed to exposure and hardship. The commissary arrangements were not sufficient for so large a body of men suddenly thrown together, and they depended to some extent on voluntary supplies from our own people.

The hospitality of the citizens of York, on this occasion, extended to these new recruits, has frequently been mentioned by them in complimentary terms. The encampment here was for the purpose of instruction, and was called Camp Scott, in honor of the veteran commander-in-chief of the United States Army. The town assumed a warlike appearance. Other troops came on the 26th of April, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments from Pittsburgh arrived, and by the 7th of May there were 5,500 men in camp here. In addition to these was Capt. Campbell's battery of twelve pieces of artillery. The Second Regiment, Col. Stumbaugh, of Chambersburg, had been organized on the 21st of April. The York Rifles, George Hay, captain, John W. Schall, first lieutenant, and Jacob Emmitt, Jr., second lieutenant, were attached to it here as company K.

The material of which the Sixteenth Regiment was formed, was also encamped on the fair grounds. Five companies were from Schuylkill county, one from Mechanicsburg, Capt. Dorsheimer's, the first company in the State that enlisted for three years, and four companies from York County. These were Company A (Worth Infantry), captain, John Hays; first lieutentant, Solomon Myers; second lieutenant, John M. Deitch. Company F (Marion Rifles of Hanover), captain, Horatio Gates Myers; first lieutenant, Joseph Renaut; second lieutenant, Jacob W. Bender. Company G (Hanover Infantry), captain, Cyrus Diller; first lieutenant, Henry Morningstar; second lieutenant, Joseph S. Jenkins. Company H (York Voltiguers), captain, Theodore D. Cochran; first lieutenant, Michael Gallagher; second lieutenant, Andrew D. Yocum. The regiment was organized at Camp Curtin on the 3d of May, by the selection of Thomas A. Ziegle as colonel. A. H. Glatz was made quartermaster, and Charles Garretson, assistant quartermaster.

The regiments here were all ordered to Chambersburg and left about the 1st of June, with every demonstration of encouragement, amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs—the Rifles leaving with their regiment; but the Sixteenth remained for a few days. This regiment had already acquired great proficiency of drill under the care of its accomplished commander. On Saturday, the 8th of June, it marched into town to take its departure for the seat of war. In the morning a flag was presented to the regiment by the ladies of York. A perfect storm of flowers fell upon the soldiers as they marched through the streets, every one had a bouquet in his musket.

The Sixteenth was in the brigade of Col. Miles, U. S. A., First Division, and the Second regiment was in a brigade of the Second Division of the army of Gen. Patterson in the campaign of the valley of the Shenandoah. They moved from Chambersburg to Hagerstown and Williamsport. At the latter place Albertus Welsh died on the 27th of June, the first soldier from York who died in the war. He was a member of the Worth Infantry, and as already mentioned was one of the nine veterans from here in the war with Mexico. The Potomac was crossed on the 2d of July by fording it, and an advance made to Martinsburg, arriving about the middle of July at Bunker Hill, driving in Johnston's advance guard. The regiment then made a forced march toward Harper's Ferry, the enemy's pickets retreating before them, and encamped at Charlestown, on the 17th of June. They were constantly threatened with attack, but no action took place. When their term of service expired the Second and Sixteenth Regiments returned to Harrisburg and were mustered out. The Worth Infantry and York Rifles arrived home on the 27th of July, where they were welcomed by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, speeches and a banquet. The Voltigeurs arrived home on the 2d of August, their commander, T. D. Cochran, was subsequently appointed a captain in the regular army. Capt. H. G. Myers, of the Marion Rifles, had been left ill at Hagerstown, where he died on the 8th of August. Thomas Brannon, a member of his company, died at the same place, on the 17th of July.

Thus ended the campaign of the three months' men. Though our soldiers were not engaged in battle, and we were glad to see them home safe and sound, events showed that they might have been. The demonstrations of Johnston in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry were only feints, as was proved by his opportune arrival on the battle field of Bull Run, on Sunday, the 21st of July. Instead of the army of Gen. Patterson engaging him and preventing him from reinforcing Beauregard, he was permitted to retire with all the appearance of a retreat. The great embarrassment under which Gen. Patterson labored, and perhaps an altogether sufficient excuse for him, is found in the fact of the expiration of the term of enlistment of so many of his men just at the time of that battle, which after all, some have considered a Providential reverse.

There had already been a call on the part of the Government for men to serve for three years unless sooner discharged. The Thirtieth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers otherwise known as the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, organized on June 9, 1861, at Camp Wayne, Chester County, was represented by Company D, recruited in Lancaster and York Counties. The Forty-first regiment, the Twelfth Reserves, was first raised for the three months' service. Samuel N. Bailey, of York County, was made lieutenant-colonel. Company G., Capt. Charles W. Diven, afterward major, was recruited in York County. To enumerate the battles of this renowned corps would be to relate the greater part of the history of the war. It is sufficient to say that York County had men in the Pennsylvania Reserves.

The Forty-third Regiment, known as the First Pennsylvania Artillery, was formed under the call for volunteers of April 13, 1861. One company was recruited in York by Alfred E. Lewis, who at the organization of the regiment was made senior major. The colonel was Charles T. Campbell, who, it will be remembered, was here with a battery during the encampment of troops on the fair grounds. He had enlisted twenty or more men here who were attached to battery A, commanded by Capt. Easton, which performed gallant service at Drainesville, and Gaines' Mill, where Capt. Easton was killed. The other company recruited here became Battery E, Capt. Thomas G. Orwig, and served in the Peninsular Campaign, under McClellan, and in the army of the James, rendering valuable service at Drury's Bluff and Fort Harrison, and at the siege of Petersburg and Richmond. It was the first battery that entered the capital, reaching there before the enemy's flag was pulled down, and hastening the retreat of his rear guard, who had intended to fire the city.

Two companies of infantry for three years' service were recruited in York County early in 1861—one in York by H. Clay McIntyre, and the other in Hanover by Cyrus Diller, immediately after his return from the three months' service. These companies were attached to the Seventy-sixth Regiment, which was raised under a special order of the secretary of war, and was known as the Keystone Zouaves, John M. Power, of Cambria County, colonel. Charles Garettson, of York, was made quartermaster, who, while serving with it, was appointed a captain in the regular army. The captains of Company D were successively Cyrus Diller (afterward major), William S. Diller and Charles L. Bittenger; of Company I, H. Clay McIntyre, Jacob J. Young, Frank J. Magee and Harrison Stair.

On the 18th of November, 1861, the regiment received its colors from the hands of Gov. Curtin, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe, sailed from there to Hilton Head; assisted in taking Fort Pulaski at the mouth of the Savannah River; participated in the attack on Charleston under Gen. Wright, and engaged the enemy with heavy loss in an expedition to sever communication between Charleston and Savannah. On the 6th of July, 1863, it moved to Morris Island, and on the 10th it took part in the memorable assault on Fort Wagner, which it charged in gallant style. They received the order to charge as the flash of the artillery fire was seen, knelt and permitted the discharge of the guns to pass over them, then started forward with a yell. The ranks were thinned at every discharge. The moat was reached and crossed, and many fell on the parapet beyond; 130 men and five officers were left behind. A second assault took place on the 18th of July, with a similar result. Frank J. Magee acted as aid to Gen. Strong in the engagement. Company I went in with thirty-six men and but twelve escaped. Twelve regiments were afterward ordered to take the fort by storm, but were repulsed with great loss. Fort Wagner was a heavy sand fort, bomb proof, covering several acres. It was ultimately demolished after a fierce cannonading of fifty days' duration, when it was discovered that it had been abandoned by the enemy.

In May, 1864, the Tenth Corps, to which the Seventy-sixth was attached, was ordered to Virginia. The regiment took part in the battle at Drury's Bluff, where Capt. J. J. Young, of Company I, was killed, also in the sanguinary engagements at Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, and numerous other localities on lines before Petersburg and Richmond. Capt. Magee served as aid-de-camp on staff of Gen. Terry, commanding corps; also was for a time with Gen. Ames. The Seventy-sixth, under command of Gen. Pennypacker, assisted in the capture of Fort Fisher, in January, 1865. It was disbanded at Harrisburg, July 23, 1865, after one of the longest terms of service in the war.

After the departure of the regiments quartered here, a company was organized by Capt. James A. Stahle, called the Ellsworth Zouaves, after the brave but ill-fated officer of that name. This company became Company A, of the Eighty-seventh Regiment. Capt. George Hay immediately after the return of the Rifles on the 19th of August, 1861, received a commission as colonel. The project originally was the raising of a regiment for the purpose of guarding the Northern Central Railway, in relief of other regiments recruited for the war. By the 12th of September there were five companies mustered in. John W. Schall was made lieutenant-colonel, and Charles H. Buehler, major. Eight of the companies were from York County and two from Adams. The officers commanding this regiment successively were colonels, George Hay, John W. Schall and James Tearney; lieutenant-colonel, James A. Stahle; major, Noah G. Ruhl; adjutant, Jacob Emmitt, Jr. Company A, captains, John Fahs, James Tearney, George J. Chalfant. Company B, captains, Jacob Detweiler, Lewis Maish, Zeph. E. Hersh. Company C, Andrew J. Fulton, Murray S. Cross, Findlay S. Thomas. Company D, James H. Blasser, Edgar M. Ruhl. Company E, Solomon Myers, Charles J. Fox. Company F, William J. Martin, James Adair. Company G, V. C.

S. Eckert, H. Morningstar. Company I, Thaddeus S. Pfeiffer, William H. Lanius. Company H, Ross L. Harman, Wells A. Farrah. Company K, John Albright.

The first duty assigned them was the guarding of the railroad, relieving the Twentieth Indiana. On the 28th of May, 1862, the regiment was moved to Baltimore, and thence to West Virginia, and was kept actively employed and moving from point to point, under great fatigue and exposure, until it went into winter quarters with Gen. Milroy's Division at Winchester, about the 1st of January, 1863. Here they performed picket duty during the winter under very severe exposure.

In May, 1863, by the resignation of Col. Hay, John W. Schall became Colonel, James A. Stahle, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Noah G. Ruhl, Major. Maj. Buehler was made Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth.

If the army of Gen. Patterson in 1861 ought to have engaged the enemy, it may be said that the command of Gen. Milroy, in 1863, ought not to have hazarded an engagement. He was over sanguine of holding his position, and by the consent of Gen. Schenck, disobeyed an order to retreat. The advance of Gen. Lee's forces for the invasion of the North, flushed with success, could not be checked by his comparatively small force.

June 12, 1863, the first of a series of battles was fought by the Eighty-seventh, at Middletown, ten miles distant from Winchester, with the advance guard of Ewell's army, and on the 13th and 14th they behaved with great gallantry in the battle of Winchester. On the 14th a brilliant charge was made by it at Carter's woods, in which Col. Schall had a horse shot under him. Capt. Farrah and Lieut. Slothower, of Company H, were killed. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac in July, 1863, and was attached to the Third Corps, Gen. French, and was in the battles of Manasses Gap, Bealton Station, Kelley's Ford, Brandy Station, Locust Grove, and Mine Run.

Afterward assigned to the Sixth Corps, Gen. Hancock, it was in the battles of the Wilderness, and at Cold Harbor where Col. Schall was wounded and Capt. Pfeiffer was killed, and the regiment sustained a loss in killed and wounded of nearly a third of its strength.

On the 6th of July, the battle of Monocacy was fought against superior numbers, the loss of the regiment being greater than in any other battle. Among those who lost their lives at this battle were Adjt. Martin and Lieuts. Haak, Dietrich, Spangler and Waltemeyer. In September the regiment was with the army of Sheridan at the battle of Opequon, where the enemy were defeated, and on the 22d at Fisher's Hill, where he was again routed. The next day the term of service expired, and the remnant of the regiment returned home, arriving at York on the 27th of September, 1864, where a reception was awaiting them—their arrival announced by the ringing of bells. The old flag which they bore through all their battles was carried in the procession torn in shreds. Few regiments saw more active service and work or suffered more.

The veterans who had re-enlisted, and the new recruits who remained at the seat of war, were consolidated into a battalion of five companies, under command of Capt. Edgar M. Ruhl, who was killed while gallantly leading them in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. The regiment being recruited to its full strength, Capt. Tearney was commissioned colonel, and it participated in the charge upon the works before Petersburg, where Lieuts. Keasey and Nichol were killed. It was mustered out on the 29th of June, 1865.

After his return from the three months' service, Col. Thomas A. Ziegle received authority to recruit a regiment. One of the most experienced and accomplished volunteer officers in the service, he assisted in the organization of troops at Harrisburg, and March 5, 1862, was given the command of the One Hundred and Seventh. Company A, Capt. Jacob Dorsheimer, had volunteers from York County — Oliver P. Stair, first lieutenant, George C. Stair, second lieutenant. On Sunday, the 9th of March, the regiment passed through York, for the seat of war, moved to Washington, and on the 2d of April crossed the Potomac, and was assigned to Duryea's brigade, Ord's division, of McDowell's corps. After the defeat of Fremont and Banks by Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, the regiment reached Front Royal by forced march, on the 1st of June, where Jackson had retreated. The regiment encamped at different places, and while near Warrenton, on the morning of the 16th of July, Col. Ziegle died. The whole regiment were devotedly attached to him, and he was regarded as one of the most efficient officers in the brigade. He had been identified with the military of York for so many years, that his career was regarded with expectations of unusual success. He has already been mentioned as one of the volunteers in the Mexican war from York, where he had displayed remarkable coolness and bravery, and became captain of his company. Immediately after that war he raised the military company known as the Worth Infantry, whose discipline and drill were not excelled by any corps in the Union. The Worth Infantry was the equal in their peculiar drill of the gallant Ellsworth's company of Zouaves. His readiness and that of his company on the breaking out of the war for the Union, their services, the organization of the Sixteenth Regiment and its service have already been mentioned. His remains were brought home and were interred with impressive obsequies in Prospect Hill Cemetery, on July 20, 1862.

The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment became part of the army under Gen. Pope, and was first under fire at Cedar Mountain on the 9th of August, 1862, and was in the second battle of Bull Run, and at Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam. In October, 1862, it took position in Gen. Franklin's grand division, and was at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. It was in the First Corps, Gen. Reynolds, at Gettysburg, engaged the first day on Seminary Ridge, and on the third to the right of Cemetery Hill. In February, 1864, nearly the entire regiment re-enlisted, and after the veteran furlough, was with Grant in his movement across the James, heavily engaged, and before Petersburg. At Weldon Station Lieut. George C. Stair was captured, and with other officers made his escape through the enemy's lines. Oliver P. Stair was promoted to captain and made brevet major. James Crimmons was wounded at Antietam, taken prisoner at Gettysburg and Weldon Station, and was made first lieutenant in July, 1865. The regiment was mustered out on the 13th of July, 1865.

In the summer of 1862 a company was raised in York by Col. Levi Maish, and about the same time companies by Capts. Hamilton Glessner and Lewis Small, and a company in Hanover by Capt. Joseph S. Jenkins, which were mustered into the service at Harrisburg about the middle of August. These, with five companies from Cumberland County, and some recruits from other counties, were formed into the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Henry J. Zinn, of Cumberland, colonel; and Levi Maish, of York, lieutenant-colonel; and John Lee, of Cumberland, major. Company B, Capt. Glessner; lieutenants, William H. Tomes, Henry Reisinger; Company C, Capt. Jenkins; lieutenants, Benj. F. Myers, William Bossler; Company I, Capt. Small; lieutenants, D. Wilson Grove, Franklin G. Torbet, Jere Oliver; Company K, Capts. Maish, David Z. Seipe; lieutenants, James Lece. John J. Frick. The regiment proceeded at once to Washington, and was moved across the Potomac. After the retreat of Pope it was assigned in September to French's division of Sumner's corps, and on the 16th, but one month after its formation, was in front of the enemy at Antietam, in the center.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth were posted on the 17th upon the crest of a hill, with a field of corn in front, and the enemy lay at the further edge behind a stone wall. Company K was 100 yards from where the enemy lay in the rifle pits. The regiment held this exposed position for hours. "The shot and shell flew like heavy hail, and the men became deaf from the roar of musketry and cannon." Gen. French said: "The conduct of the new regiments must take a prominent place in the history of this great battle. There never was such material in any army." The officers from York County wounded, were Col. Maish, Capt. afterward Maj. Jenkins, and Lieuts. Seipe and Tomes. Maj. Jenkins afterward was attached to the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, and was killed in November, 1864, in front of Petersburg.

At daylight on the 11th of December, the regiment moved to within sight of the spires of Fredericksburg, at night assisted in laying a pontoon bridge opposite the upper end of the city, and on the following morning crossed with the division and bivouacked in the streets of the city, part of which was still burning, and at night occupied the ruins of a large brick building on Caroline Street. The great battle began on the morning of the 13th by the firing of the artillery on both sides, and when the infantry was put in motion, the division of Gen. French was in advance, which was exposed to a terrific cross-fire of shot and shell, but pressed on with broken and thinned ranks until it was compelled to fall back. Among the killed were Col. Zinn, commanding the regiment, and Lieut. Torbet, of this county.

Levi Maish was promoted to colonel on the 3d of February, 1863. When the command of the army devolved upon Gen. Hooker, the regiment was moved to Chancellorsville, and it was engaged in the furious battle of the 3d of May, 1863, when Col. Maish was again wounded.

On the 12th of May the regiment was relieved from further duty. The special order of Maj.-Gen. French, relieving the One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-second, said: "The General commanding the division takes pleasure in promulgating, in orders, their gallantry, soldier-like bearing and efficiency, during their entire term of service." And after referring to the great battles in which they had been engaged, said: "Soldiers, you return to your native State which has received lustre from your achievements, and by your devotion to your country's cause. This army, and the division to which you are attached, although they lose you, will always retain and cherish the credit which your military bearing on all occasions reflected on them." On the announcement of their return a town meeting was held for their reception, and on Saturday, the 23d of May, 1863, they received a handsome and hearty welcome. The bells were rung, business suspended, a procession formed under a military and civic escort to the United States Hospital, where a collation was served by the Ladies' Aid Society, and speeches of welcome were made and responded to by the Colonel in praise of the the bravery of his men in their great battles.

In all great wars, as was remarked in noting the events of the Revolution, the first volunteers are not sufficient to the conduct of a prolonged war, and especially in the recent war, carried on upon such an immense scale, a draft was necessary. On two occasions there was a draft in York, on October 16, 1862, and in August, 1863. There were other calls, and partial drafts, but, generally, on the announcement of the quota for any district it was filled either by volunteers or by means of subscriptions for the purpose. Many took their chances of the draft and went in person when drawn. It is the experience of army officers that men raised by this means are as steady and efficient as any other troops.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment was formed, in large part, by men raised under the draft of 1862. It was organized on the 29th of November in that year, on the fair grounds, named Camp Franklin, after Maj.-Gen. William B. Franklin, with the following field officers: Andrew J. Fulton, late captain of Company C, of the Eighty-seventh, colonel; George W. Reisinger, lieutenant-colonel, and Joseph A. Renaut, Major. The troops comprising this regiment were exclusively from York County, and proved themselves to be good soldiers. On the 8th of November, the regiment proceeded to Washington, and from thence to Newport, and under Gen. Peck, to Suffolk, which place was besieged by Gen. Longstreet for more than three weeks, who failed to reduce it. While there, companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth were engaged in heavy skirmishes with the enemy, and sustained considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Companies D and I had a severe conflict on the 14th of May, near Carnsville. After further service in the destruction of railroads leading North, during which they were exposed to the fire of the enemy, especially at Hanover Junction, while engaged in destroying the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad. At the expiration of their term of service, on July 28, 1863, they were mustered out. The regiment left with over 800 men and about 650 returned—9 were killed, about 25 died, and others were left sick at Fortress Monroe.

In the meantime, events at home gave our people work to do; and in all cases when called upon to furnish provisions or give aid to the sick and wounded, they were ready with abundance, and with sanitary help. The Second Regiment of the Ira Harris cavalry (Sixth New York) took up winter quarters here about Christmas, 1861. In the course of the winter barracks were erected on the commons for their accommodation. This regiment had occasion to express their appreciation of the hospitable attention they received from our citizens. Gen. Havelock, a distinguished British officer, a volunteer on the staff of Gen. McClellan, as Inspector-General of Cavalry, visited York, in March 1862, for the purpose of superintending the transportation of the New York regiment. which soon after left us. The barracks erected for them were converted into a military hospital, in the course of the summer, in which many hundreds of soldiers were placed. The ladies of the borough formed a society for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, Mrs. C. A. Morris, president, which was perfect in organization and effectiveness, and the attention, sympathy and aid afforded by it have been gratefully remembered.

Great apprehensions were excited by the retreat of the army under Gen. Pope, in September, 1862, and still further increased by the crossing of the Potomac by the rebels in large force, and the occupation of the city of Frederick. In consequence of the reported advance of the enemy toward the Pennsylvania line, a meeting of the citizens of the borough was called, on September 8, 1862, and it was resolved to form companies in the respective wards, and voluntary organizations were thereupon immediately formed, in the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards, two in the Fourth, and an independent company being the seventh, called the Keystone Guards, and a cavalry company called the Videttes. The captains of these companies secured 700 stand of arms and necessary accoutrements. Places of business were closed at 6 o'clock, to give an opportunity for drilling, and to acquire proficiency in case the companies were needed. They were all mustered into the serivce on September 12, 1862, and were not discharged until the 24th. The Keystone Guards were fully armed and equipped ready to march when the order to move was countermanded. The reception of the news of the battle of Antietam, and the retreat of Lee across the Potomac, quieted the country.

In June, 1863, our people were again thrown into a state of excitement from an apprehended rebel invasion. Two military departments were erected and Gen. Couch was given command of the eastern department, and orders issued for the formation of the army corps of the Susquehanna, but the enemy moved with more rapidity than was expected. Dr. Palmer, surgeon in charge of the United States Hospital, received orders to remove the patients and stores to a place of greater security, the rolling stock of the Northern Central Railway was removed northward, and citizens were warned to take care of their valuables, especially their horses. A large meeting was held on the 15th of June, and a Committee of Safety formed. Maj. Granville O. Haller, Seventh United States Infantry, who was in York at this time, was placed in command of military preparations here by order of Gen. Couch. Gen. William B. Franklin, U. S. A., was also present in York. These officers met in consultation with the Safety Committee. Large bounties were offered by the borough and county authorities. A company under Capt. Seip was organized and sent to Harrisburg, and a company of horsemen acted as scouts. But before any further organizations could be effected, the rapid movements of the enemy brought him to our doors. They came nearer and nearer, heralded by flying families, and horses and cattle, removed by the orders of Gen. Couch, to the east of the Susquehanna. On the 26th of June, Gettysburg was occupied by a large force. Late at night the Philadelphia City Troop arrived with jaded horses, and reported that they had been chased several miles this side of Gettysburg. Maj. Haller arrived at midnight, having narrowly made his escape from that place. The enemy were reported the next day, Saturday, at Abbottstown. The troops here, consisting of the Patapsco Guards, about 60 men, and 200 convalescents of the hospital and some citizens, the City Troop, a cavalry company from Gettysburg, in all about 350 men (companies of citizens were not ordered out) were at first moved westward, but it was deemed that such resistance as they might make would likely result in disaster to the town, and they were moved toward Wrightsville.

On the 28, June, 1863, the rebel army entered York. They marched into town about 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning, entering the west end of Market Street; the church bells had commenced ringing and the citizens crowded the streets. Ladies on their way to church stopped on the porches and sidewalks. The whole population soon thronged the streets, and men, women and children looked with curious eyes, mingled with undefined apprehensions, upon the motley procession of cavalry, infantry and artillery marching up Market Street, the soldiers looking curiously from side to side, astonished not less at their observers than their observers were at them. The people were in holiday or Sunday costume, the ladies in all their fashionable finery, and the men looking well dressed and comfortable, in strange contrast with the ragged and worn appearance of the invading army. These first troops that entered the town were Gen. Gordon's brigade of 2,500 men, who marched up Market Street and on toward Wrightsville. The Union flag was floating in the center square and was taken down and carried off by them.

Two regiments of infantry, with ten pieces of artillery, followed, and with them, Maj. Gen. Early, commander of the division. This last brigade took possession of the hospital grounds, the commons. Gen. Early established his headquarters in the court house. York was the only place of any considerable size and wealth they had in their grasp. They saw the rich valley, and the evidences of prosperity all around us, and made their demands accordingly. Although the men were restrained from violence and citizens were treated with respect, the iron hand of an enemy was felt. A requisition was made for provisions and articles of clothing and $100,000 in money. Our prominent business men, by their efforts, partially filled the requisition, raising some $28,000. Threats were made of burning the railroad buildings and car shops, and prudence dictated compliance as far as possible.

Four brigades were in York and vicinity, commanded by Gens. Gordon, Hayes, Smith and Hoke. The brigade of Gen. Gordon marched to Wrightsville, reaching there about 6 o'clock, in the evening. The few Union troops there retreated across the bridge, after the exchange of a few shots with the enemy. The bridge was fired about midway, and soon the whole was enveloped in flames. The invading troops left hastily on the morning of Tuesday, the 30th of June, between 4 and 5 o'clock.

There were some incidents connected with the rebel invasion of the borough of York, which gave rise to much excitement and misrepresentation at the time and afterward, and as a part of the *res gestae*, as the lawyers say, cannot pass unnoticed. Sufficient time has elapsed since the war, to view the proceedings calmly. A visit was made to the camp of the enemy, on the evening preceding his entry into town, by the request of the Committee of Safety, in order to assure the alarmed citizens of the safety of persons and property, an assurance which accounts for the calm manner in which the presence and control of a hostile foe, was viewed by our people the next day; and the flag, in Centre Square, was left flying to show that the town was *not* surrendered. It was soon after replaced by another flag, presented by W. Latimer Small, Esq., to the borough.

The following is a copy of the requisition made upon the borough of York by Gen. Early, during his occupancy of the town, also a list of the articles and amount of money he received:

REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF EARLY'S DIVISION.

One hundred and sixty-five barrels of flour, or twenty-eight thousand pounds baked bread.
Thirty-five hundred pounds of sugar.
Sixteen hundred and fifty pounds of coffee.
Three hundred gallons molasses.
Twelve hundred pounds salt.
Thirty-two thousand pounds fresh beef, or twenty-one thousand pounds bacon or pork.
The above articles to be delivered at the Market House on Main Street, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Wm. W. Thornton,
Capt. & A. C. S.

REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF MAJ.-GEN. EARLY'S COMMAND.

Two thousand pairs shoes or boots.
One thousand pairs socks.
One thousand felt hats.
One hundred thousand dollars in money.

C. E. Snodgrass,
Major & Chief Q. M. Early's Division.
June 28, 1863.

Approved, and the authorities of the town of York will furnish the above articles and the money required, for which certificates will be given.

J. A. Early,
Major-General Commanding.

A meeting of prominent business men was called, and a committee appointed to fill the above requisition. After every effort was made with unexampled labor on their part, a sum of money and the following articles were furnished, with which Gen. Earley expressed satisfaction, viz.:

Twenty-two thousand pounds of beef, 3,500 pounds sugar, 1,200 pounds salt, 2,000 pairs boots and shoes, 1,000 hats, 1,000 pairs socks, 165 barrels flour, and 300 gallons molasses, 3,500 pounds sugar, 1,650 pounds coffee, and $28,610 in money.

The Confederate army evacuated York early on Tuesday morning, and our people were cut off with communication with the outside world and news from the army until Tuesday evening, July 2, when a scouting party of twenty of Kilpatrick's calvary, from Hanover, came galloping into town. The feelings of our people were worked up into a fever of excitement, and the scouts were received with great joy. A collation was at once spread for them in the market house in Centre Square, and as the hungry men were about to partake of it, the sentinel on duty a short distance down Market Street gave the alarm, that a body of horsemen were approaching from the west. The officer in command, gave the order "to horse" and quicker than it can be written, every man vaulted into the saddle, and with drawn sabre and carbine in readiness, were in line, eager to make a dash down the street, upon the reported advance of the enemy. The officer poised his field glass, but instead of an enemy, discovered a peaceable farmer coming into Bottstown, with a load of hay, drawn by six horses. The soldiers laughingly dismounted, and did full justice to the viands spread for them by the patriotic people of York. After ascertaining that the army under Earley, had left this section of the country the cavalry left for Hanover, to join Kilpatrick and take a hand in the bloody fight at Gettysburg.

The Committee of Safety of the borough of York, organized in June, 1863, for the defense of the borough of York, for the information of the public, published the following statement:

On Monday evening, the 15th of June, 1863, at the call of the chief burgess, a large meeting was held in the court house, which resulted in the appointment of the following Safety Committee:

First Ward—Frederick Stallman, William H. Albright, Gates J. Weiser.
Second Ward—David E. Small, John Gibson, E. H. Weiser.
Third Ward—Thomas White, Jacob D. Schall, W. Latimer Small.
Fourth Ward—Col. D. A. Stillinger, Gen. George Hay, George A. Barnitz.
Fifth Ward—Fred. Baugher, Lewis Carl, Joseph Smyser.

The Safety Committee met at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and issued a call in obedience to the governor's proclamation, for the formation of military companies to be sent to Harrisburg for the defense of the State.

A company of men for six months was organized in the borough, under Capt. Seip, and sent to Harrisburg, who are now in the service of the United States.

They also used every effort with the commissioners of the county to secure to every volunteer a bounty of $25, in which they did not succeed. They, however, through a town meeting called by them, on the evening of the 17th of June, obtained from the town council of the borough of York a sum sufficient to pay the required bounty, which was accordingly done.

The committee further recommended the citizens of the borough and county to form a company of horsemen, to act as scouts. This latter company was immediately organized, and were very serviceable to the committee in furnishing them with information.

Despatches were, from time to time, received from Maj. G. O. Haller, Seventh United States Infantry, at Gettysburg, of the movements of the enemy. Maj. Haller had been appointed aid to Gen. Couch, and placed in charge of the defenses here, and he frequently consulted and advised with the committee as to the means to be used for the protection of the borough. The committee met twice a day, and all information received by them, by telegrams or otherwise, was immediately given to the public.

On the 23d of June, 1863, an order of Gen. Couch was published, by hand-bills, to the people of the county, "directing that all horses, except those for cavalry or scouting purposes, and all cattle, be sent north or east of Harrisburg," thus giving ample notice to all persons to place in security property most liable to capture by the enemy.

On the 24th of June, reliable information from Gettysburg was received through Maj. Haller that the enemy were on the South Mountain with a large force, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The committee, at that time, not apprehending anything more than cavalry raids in this vicinity, issued a call to the citizens of the borough to form companies of minute men for home defense. To effect this, places of business, at the request of the Safety Committee and of the chief Burgess, were closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The next day, Friday, June 26, the places of business were closed at 12 o'clock, noon, and those desirous of joining military organizations for the defense of the borough, were requested to meet at the court house, at 2 o'clock P. M. A large gathering of citizens responded to the call, and the company rolls were opened.

During the meeting, a dispatch from Maj. Haller was received, informing the committee that the enemy were moving upon Gettysburg with infantry, cavalry and artillery, and urging the citizens of York to organize and arm themselves, that perhaps York County could be saved. A meeting of citizens assembled at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, at which addresses were delivered and the rolls again opened. One company, numbering seventy men, under Capt. John Hays, was organized.

At a late hour on Friday night information was received of the occupation of Gettysburg and of the retreat of our forces from that town. Places of business were closed on Saturday during the entire day. Notice of the rebels being at Abbottstown was received about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The forces here were ordered out by Maj. Haller, consisting of the convalescents of the United States Hospital, the hospital guard a few men of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvannia Volunteers, the Philadelphia City Troop, a volunteer company of cavalry from Gettysburg and vicinity, and some citizens of York, in all about 350 men. This force, about 6 o'clock, was ordered to fall back to Wrightsville, leaving the borough of York without a soldier to defend it.

At the request of the chief burgess, the Safety Committee was convened at half-past seven o'clock. The following committee immediately adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American flag be raised in the Centre Square.

The chief burgess informed the committee that Mr. Arthur Farquhar, a citizen of the borough had reported to him an interview with Brig.-Gen. Gordon, of the rebel army, a few miles from town, and that he was authorized to inform the borough authorities that in case no resistance was made to the occupation of the town, private property and unarmed citizens should be respected; whereupon the committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That finding our town defenceless, we request the Chief Burgess to surrender the town peacefully and to obtain for us the assurance that the persons of citizens and private property will be respected, the Chief Burgess to be accompanied by such of the committee as may think proper to join him.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a special committee to accompany the Chief Burgess: Gen. George Hay, President of the Committee of Safety; W. Latimer Small and Thomas White, Esq. These gentlemen with the Chief Burgess and Mr. Farquhar left town about eight o'clock Saturday evening, and returned about one o'clock the following morning. They reported an interview with Brig. Gen. Gordon in which they informed him that they had endeavored to raise all the force they could to resist his entering the town, but having failed to do so, all that they asked if he did enter, was that the persons and property of citizens should be safe, that the rebel General gave them every assurance of the protection they asked in case the town should be occupied by his forces, and further that there was nothing said by either party about a surrender of the town. At ten o'clock on Sunday morning, the 28th of June, the rebels in large force entered and occupied the town. The flag flying in Centre Square was ordered to be taken down by the enemy and was carried away by him.

The Committee of Safety having discharged the duties imposed upon them to the best of their judgment respectfully submit the above report of their action to their fellow citizens.

GEORGE HAY,
JOHN GIBSON,
FREDERICK STALLMAN,
WM. H. ALBRIGHT,
GATES J. WEISER,
DAVID E. SMALL,
E. H. WEISER,
THOMAS WHITE,
JACOB D. SCHALL,
W. LATIMER SMALL,
D. A. STILLINGER,
GEORGE A. BARNITZ,
FREDERICK BAUFHER,
LEWIS CARL,
JOSEPH SMYSER.
Committee.

At Hanover, the first battle of the war in Pensylvania, was fought on Tuesday, June 30, 1863, an artillery and cavalry fight which lasted the greater part of the day. The cannonading was distinctly heard in York. The third division of the cavalry corps, of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Kilpatrick, one of the brigades of which was commanded by Gen. Custer, reached Littlestown on the 29th, and Hanover on the

30th, in pursuit of Gen. Stuart, who was known to be moving through Pennsylvania. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was of the rear guard of Kilpatrick's column, and while halting in the streets of Hanover, was suddenly attacked by the head of Stuart's column. The Eighteenth was at first driven through the town, but rallying with the Fifth New York, drove the enemy back, when his artillery opened fire. The roar of guns brought Kilpatrick to the rescue. He formed his line of battle on the hills south of Hanover, and the enemy held the heights to the north, the Eighteenth Pennsylvania occupying the town and barricading the streets. The fight, with artillery firing and skirmishing, continued until dark, when the enemy retired. A large body of them came as far as Dover, and about 230 prisoners were paroled there. Thirteen Union men were killed and fourteen wounded, four rebels killed and nine wounded. Stuart was prevented by this engagement from joining Lee until after the battle of Gettysburg, and his absence was greatly deplored by the Confederate leader.

Among the most renowned and effective branches of the service were the cavalry regiments. The Eleventh Cavalry (One Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers) was organized at the commencement of the war. It received recruits here who were attached to Company I, Capt. William I. Reisinger and Daniel H. Shriver, lieutenant. This regiment was employed in continuous and arduous cavalry service for four years, with the Army of the Potomac and with Sheridan. In one of its raids Lieut. Shriver was killed, at Flat Creek Bridge, on February 14, 1864.

During the months of June and July, 1863, the Twenty-first Cavalry, (One Hundred and Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers) was recruited, under a call for cavalry for six months' service, during which it was on scouting duty in the Shenandoah Valley. Company A, Capt. Hugh W. McCall, Lieuts. S. Nelson Kilgore and Samuel N. Manifold, was raised principally in the lower end of York County. In January, 1864, it was reorganized for three years' service. This regiment was engaged at Cold Harbor, on the 1st, 2nd and 3d of June, and in the assault on Petersburg, on the 18th. Again, at Jerusalem Plank Road, Weldon Railroad, at Poplar Spring Church, where it was complimented for its gallantry by Gen. Griffin, and at Hatcher's Run. Afterward it was in other engagements, and, in the final assault upon the defences of Petersburg, had the honor of making the first charge in the campaign, near Dinwiddie Court House, and had other fighting up to the surrender near Appomattox Court House. It was mustered out on July 8, 1865.

Just previous to the invasion of Pennsylvania, in June, 1863, a company was formed in York, which was united with a body of troops, known as the First Battalion, and placed on guard and provost duty. In March, 1864, it became Company B, of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, then organized for three years' service: David Z. Seipe, captain, afterward major; Samuel I. Adams, first-lieutenant, afterward captain; Matthew H. McCall, first-lieutenant and quartermaster of the regiment; Jonathan J. Jessop, William W. Torbert, Samuel C. Ilgenfritz, second lieutenants. In May, 1864, the regiment was ordered to the front to join the Army of the Potomac and assigned to the Fifth corps, arriving in time to participate in the battle of Cold Harbor. It suffered severely at Petersburg, on the 18th of June; Maj. Merrick, commanding the regiment, and Lieut. Jessop, each lost a leg, while leading their men to the charge. For its gallant conduct the regiment received the commendation of Gen. Chamberlain, commanding the corps. It was again engaged at Weldon Railroad, on the 18th of August. In September, it was moved from the front and placed on duty at Philadelphia, where it acted as escort to the remains of President Lincoln on the occasion of the funeral obsequies in that city.

Beside the company of Capt. Seipe, just mentioned, companies were formed in York County, who were mustered in for the emergency service, from June to August, 1863, but the great victory of Gettysburg, relieved our people from all apprehended danger.

The First and Eleventh Corps of the Army of the Potomac, on Wednesday, July 1, 1863, came up with the enemy, in large force, under Gens. Hill and Longstreet, near Gettysburg, and a short and severe engagement ensued in and around that town. Gen. Reynolds was killed at the commencement of the fight, while riding at the head of his troops. On Thursday another engagement began,—the rest of the army, under Gen. Meade, having come up, and the army of the Confederates, under Gen. Lee. The firing was heard here distinctly, and in the evening, from six to eight o'clock, it was terrific. On Friday the battle continued, resulting in the defeat and retreat of Lee. This great battle furnished an opportunity to our people to forward supplies and assistance to the wounded and suffering soldiers, on and in the neighborhood of the field of battle. It scarce needed a public meeting, which was called for the purpose, to cause our citizens to bring in abundance of provisions to the market and court houses. In less than two hours and a half thirty wagons, loaded down with the necessaries of life, bread, cakes, hams and delicacies, accompanied by male and female nurses, were on their way to the battlefield. Provisions continued to arrive and were at once forwarded to the scene of action.

In the early part of 1864 sanitary fairs throughout the country were held, and the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, of York, in February of that year, inaugurated a series of entertainments in connection with their fair, consisting of concerts, tableaux and other exhibitions, by which large amounts of money were raised for the sanitary fund. Quiet reigned at home, and our people were free from all apprehension of danger, until they were suddenly disturbed by another advance of the enemy across the Potomac.

After terrible battles and frightful slaughter, Gen. Grant, about July 1, 1864, sat down before Petersburg to commence the siege of the enemy's works, and the slow, but sure advance to Richmond. But while he was there with his great army, the country was startled by another invasion of Maryland, by Ewell's Army, and siege laid to Washington, the enemy's cannon shaking the very Capitol. After the battle of Monocacy, the Confederate cavalry overran all eastern Maryland. Harry Gilmore made his famous raid, destroying the railroads, and particularly cutting off communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore. A memorable incident of this raid was the capture and escape of Maj.-Gen. Franklin. On the 11th day of July, when on the train from Baltimore to Philadelphia, he was taken prisoner, but while at Reisterstown, in charge of a guard, he made his escape. Feigning sleep, the guards fell asleep really, when he quietly walked off. After hiding two days in the woods, he met a farmer who befriended him, and with whom he took refuge until it was time to make his way further.

There was witnessed, in the month of July, 1864, again, the distressing sight of refugees fleeing through our streets in charge of horses and cattle. The proximity of the enemy occasioned great alarm. There was a call by the governor for 24,000 men to serve for one hundred days. Five companies were formed in York for home protection, and public meetings were called to provide bounties for volunteers. The stores were closed, and business generally suspended.

On the 30th day of July the awful news was received of the burning of the town of Chambersburg. Three hundred and fifty houses were burned and all the public buildings. A public meeting for the relief of the sufferers was called, and several thousand dollars were raised for that purpose in York. The enemy retiring relieved us from further apprehension.

Of the hundred days men, the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment had men from York County. It was put on duty in and near Baltimore, on the lines of the railroads, on provost duty, and as guard to prisoners.

Early in 1864 a draft was ordered for 500,000 men, unless forthcoming by volunteers, and for some districts a draft was made on the 6th of June. On the 18th of July there was a call for 500,000 volunteers. This call, after the already exhausting drafts, roused a class of citizens, who determined to volunteer themselves, and fill the quotas, organized companies, and became attached to regiments, which, although put into service late in the war, acquired the distinction of veterans.

The Two Hundredth Regiment was commanded by Col. Charles W. Diven, formerly major of the Twelfth Reserves. It was organized on September 3, 1864. The companies, formed in York, attached to this regiment, were, Company A, Adam Reisinger, John Wimer, captains; William F. Reisinger, Edward Smith, Jere Oliver, lieutenants. Company D, William H. Duhling, captain; Martin L. Duhling and William H. Drayer, lieutenants. Company H, Jacob Wiest, captain; James M'Comas and William H. Smyser, lieutenants. Company K, Hamilton A. Glessner, captain; George I. Spangler, Augustus C. Steig and Zachariah S. Shaw, lieutenants.

At the time of the formation of the companies just mentioned, a company was raised in York by Capt. Lewis Small; lieutenants, Richard C. Ivory and William L. Keagle. This company was attached, at Harrisburg, to the Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment as Company E.

Two other companies from York County were also then formed, one by Capt. Henry W. Spangler; lieutenants Thomas J. Hendricks, William Douglas, and William B. Morrow; the other by Capt. John Klugh; lieutenants, George W. Heighes and Henry L. Arnold, and were attached to the Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment as Companies B. and I.

These three regiments, organized about the same time, were immediately ordered to the front, and placed in the Army of the James, and were employed in active duty until the 24th of November, when they were transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and placed in the division of Gen. Hartranft, Ninth corps. They performed fatigue duty and were thoroughly drilled during the winter, and were engaged in several raids at Bermuda Hundred, Jerusalem Plank Road and Hatcher's Run, and at the opening of the spring campaign they were engaged in one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. Fort Steadman was, by a surprise, captured by the enemy. Hartranft had six Pennsylvania regiments, including these three, and determined to lead his command at once to the assault—Col. Diven, commanding the First Brigade. About daylight, on Saturday morning, the 25th of March, after three several assaults, under very heavy fire, the fort was retaken. The Two Hundredth led the assault, supported by the Two Hundred and Ninth. The Two Hundredth received particular mention in Gen. Hartranft's report: "It was put to the severest test, and behaved with great firmness and steadiness." And he congratulated all the men and officers of his command "for their gallant and heroic conduct," that they had "won a name and reputation of which veterans ought to feel proud."

April 2, the division was again formed for assault in front of Fort Sedgewick, in the capture of which the men and officers behaved with great gallantry and coolness. Sergt. Michael Harman, of Company E, Two Hundred and Seventh, was killed in this assault. The color sergeant of the regiment, George J. Horning, fell pierced with seven balls, when Sergt. Charles J. Ilgenfritz sprang forward and raised the colors, and the men rushed over the works and the colors were planted on the fort. The regiments advanced to the city of Petersburg, which was by this time abandoned, and continued in pursuit of the enemy until the surrender of Lee, and in May they were mustered out.

A company was raised in York by Capt. Emanuel Herman, in the early part of 1865, Emanuel Rutter, first lieutenant, and Charles W. P. Collins, second lieutenant. This company was attached, with seven other companies, to the One Hundred and Third Veteran Regiment, which had been reduced to eighty-one men. It was on duty in North Carolina, until June 25, 1865, when it was mustered out at Newbern.

Soldiers from York and York County, volunteered in other Pennsylvania regiments, besides those mentioned, and also in regiments of other States, and where, in some cases, they had become residents. Henry J. Test, who had been a member of the Worth Infantry, in the three months' service, volunteered in the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers (Col. Hambright's regiment, of Lancaster County), became a lieutenant in Company B, and was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky., on October 8, 1862. The Seventh Iowa Regiment was commanded by Col. Jacob Lauman, afterward brigadier-general, who was with Gen. Grant in the West, at Belmont, Pittsburgh Landing and Fort Donelson. At this last named place, Capt. Jonathan S. Slaymaker, of the Second Iowa, fell while leading his company in the assault. Corp. David Hays, of the Thirteenth Indiana, a soldier of the Mexican war, distinguished himself in a desperate hand to hand encounter with the rebels in Western Virginia. Many others might be mentioned whose names cannot be recalled.

Thus from the ordinary life of the citizen, from the farm, the workshop, the counting room and the office, our men left their business and homes, at the call of their country, and formed a part of that great body of volunteers, which constituted, with the regular army as a nucleus, the military power of the nation, and furnished their full share toward the preservation of the American Union. The army officers are chiefly graduates of the military academy. These in many instances, during the war, retaining their rank in the line, became general officers of volunteers. The West Point graduates from York attained conspicuous positions in the service. William B. Franklin was major-general by brevet, and major-general of volunteers; Horatio Gates Gibson, major, Third Artillery, was colonel of Second Ohio Heavy Artillery and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. On the staff, Edmund Shriver was Inspector-General of the Army of the United States and brevet major-general; Michael P. Small, colonel, commissary department, and brevet brigadier-general. Of those appointed from civil life were Maj. Granville O. Haller, Seventh Infantry: Capt. Walter S. Franklin, Twelfth Infantry, brevet major and on the staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; Capt. Theodore D. Cochran, of the Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. Charles Garrettson, of the Seventeenth Infantry; Lieut. George W. H. Stouch, Third Infantry, and Lieut. Jacob L. Stouch, Twelfth Infantry.

The brilliant achievements of the navy

reflected luster upon the national escutcheon, and to that branch of the service is due one half of the conquest of the Rebellion. Graduates of the naval academy, from this place, Commanders Clarke H. Wells, Samuel R. Franklin and William Gibson, participated in the great naval engagements of the war, and experienced on the iron clads, in blockade, bombardment, and battle, in Charleston Harbor and on the James and Mississippi and elsewhere, much perilous and arduous service; and volunteers from the borough and county of York, were to be found among the gallant crews and officers of Union vessels.

The city of Richmond was deserted on Sunday, April 2, 1865, by the confederate government and by the army that for a year had so fiercely defended it. The first Union troops who entered it found it abandoned and in flames. The fall of Richmond was celebrated in York, on the 8th of April, by a procession—business was suspended and at night there was an illumination. On the 9th of April, Gen. Lee surrendered the confederate army of Northern Virginia to Gen. Grant, and on the 26th of April Gen. Johnston surrendered the Confederate States Army in North Carolina, to Gen. Sherman. Peace was soon after proclaimed, and "the cr uel war was over."

But while these concluding events of the greatest of civil wars were enacting, the startling intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln plunged the nation into the deepest mourning. On the 21st of April, almost every resident of York repaired to the railroad, to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented chief magistrate. The military and citizens in procession were placed in line, and the funeral cortege, amid the tolling of bells and firing of minute guns, passed through lines of citizens who stood with uncovered heads. A floral tribute was laid upon his coffin by the ladies of York. It consisted of a beautiful wreath of rare flowers encircling the national shield. The field was made of blue violets, with myrtle representing the stars, the bars were made alternately of white and red verbena. Thus passed the last sad pageant of a most painful but eventful period in the history of our nation.

VOLUNTEERS FROM YORK COUNTY.

SECOND REGIMENT, COMPANY B—THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.

Privates—James Crimins, Wm. Markley.

COMPANY K.

Officers.—Captain—George Hay; First Lieutenant—John W. Schall; Second Lieutenant—Jacob Emmett, Jr.; First Sergeant—John Albright; Second Sergeant—Philip Peiffer; Third Sergeant—Oliver P. Stair; Fourth Sergeant—Emanuel Smith; First Corporal—Edward F. Smith; Second Corporal—Charles W. Stubbins; Third Corporal—William C. Getz; Fourth Corporal—Albert A. Welsh; Musicians—Samuel Simons, Zachariah Zimmerman.

Privates.—John Bush, Ferdinand Buckingham, George N. Barnitz, Adam Bein, Charles Busey, William Clapper, Daniel Cooks, John Dennes, John A. Epply, George W. Feistell, David Fox, Emanuel Foust, Ambrose Foust, Matthew Foose, George Greysley, Andrew J. Gotwald, Frederick Ginter, Lewis Hoffman, Solomon R. Haugh, Joseph W. Houghes, Peter Hubert, Charles F. Hauck, Charles Harkins, Joseph Harman, Joseph A. Heidler, John Kise, Robert W. Keech, Daniel Landis, Augustus Laucks, Jacob Lehr, Franklin Morgan, John M'Illvaine (M. D.), Peter K. Myers, Henry Marks, Jeremiah Oliver, David Reese, Samuel Ruth, William Ranson, George Rudisell, William A. Reisinger, Jacob Smith, Robert Smith, Daniel Spangler, Charles F. Stroman, William H. Smyser, Martin Selack, Charles A. Shetler, Jacob Smyser, Henry Smallbrook, Isaac C. Simmon, George C. Stroman, William Seyfert, Henry Seipe, John N. Taylor, William H. Tomes, Charles Wolf, Alexander C. Ward, John F. Williams, Harrison C. Weist, John Willy, Henry Young, Daniel Zellers, Joseph Zeudlick, Franklin Zerger.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY A—THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonel—Thomas A. Ziegle; Lieutenant-Colonel—George J. Higgins; Major—Frank T. Bennett; Adjutant—William Brown; Quartermaster—A. H. Glatz; Surgeon—William W. M'Guigen; Assistant Surgeon—James K. Rogers.

Company Officers. — Captain — John Hays; First Lieutenant—Solomon Meyers; Second Lieutenant — John M. Deitch; First Sergeant—Jacob Stough; Second Sergeant—Elias Spangler; Third Sergeant—William F. Frank; First Corporal—Jacob I. Young; Second Corporal—William H. Albright; Third Corporal—Lewis Small; Fourth Corporal—Zachariah Knaub; Musicians—George H. Brierman, Henry Zorger.

Privates.—William Baum, John W. Baum, Charles M. Brannon, Frederick Banstean, Frederick Breidling, Henry Birnstock, William H. H. Craver, Murray I. Cross, Samuel S. Crull, William R. Crull, Leonard Doll, Edwin C. Duncan, David Everhart, Joseph H. Ensign, George S. Frey, John Frick, Charles J. Fox, Albert Ford, Samuel Funk, Charles E. Gardner, George W. Glessner, H. E. F. Grubb, Oscar K. Harris, John Haslup, Henry Hemple, John Hoelle, Joseph Ilgenfritz, David F. Ilgenfritz, Edward Kraber, John Klinedinst, Benjamin I. King, Gabriel Marks, Christian Miller, George Moore, William F. Moorehead, Peter Nickel, George Rabine, Frederick Reinhart, William Reisinger, George H. Ropp, Charles F. Ropp, Alexander H. Rupert, Samuel Rudy, Harrison Stair, George C. Stair, Samuel H. Spangler, George I. Spangler, William A. Spangler, Charles A. Strack, Charles H. Stahlman, William Swartz, David Sirp, John Smeltzer, John Shirey, John Strickler, Alex A. Strickler, Philip M. Shive, Lewis M. Smith, Edward L. Schroeder, Henry I. Test, Lewis Thomas, Dan'l L. Welsh, Franklin I. Welsh, Christian Yenser.

COMPANY F.

Officers.—Captain—Horatio Gates Myers; First Lieutenant—Joseph Renaut; Second Lieutenant, JacobW. Bender; Sergeants—Alfred McKinney, William Troup, George Kochler, Henry Houser; Corporals—Adam Klink, Abraham Becher, Henry Trone, Andrew Miller; Musicians—Silas Gengling, Lewis Renaut.

Privates.—William Allwood, Jerome Adams, Thomas Brown, Henry P. Bittenger, William Bair, Israel Boblitz, Henry Carr, Henry F. Constine, Jeremiah Carbaugh, Lewis Cline, George Colbeg, Jacob Doll, Martin Deihl, Henry A. Eckenrode, Charles Fiscus, John Gross, Franklin Gipe, James Grimes, William Guinlittle, Hamilton S. Grim, Joseph Grim, Nicholas Hahm, George Jones, William Klunk, Daniel Keesey, Anthony Klunk, William Low, John Low, Daniel Lookabaugh, Adam McKinney, John McElroy, William McFarland, Michael Mulgrew, Jerome McWilliams, John Martin, Jacob D. Neiderer, Pius Neiderer, Alexander Parr, Rolandus Roland, Adam Robling, Adam Reiling, William Rhinedollar, Edward Slagle, William Staman, John Soule, Reuben Stonesifer, Calvin Simpson, Peter Schuck, James Stewart, Daniel Weaver, William White, George Warner, John Wheeler, Jackson Wintrode, Daniel Witmyer.

COMPANY G.

Officers.—Captain — Cyrus Diller; First Lieutenant — Henry Morningstar; Second Lieutenant—Joseph S. Jenkins; First Sergeant—Michael Harmon; Second Sergeant — Isaac Wagner; Third Sergeant — John Shanesy; Fourth Sergeant — Joel Henry; First Corporal—Adam Morningstar; Second Corporal—William Shuman; Third Corporal—George E. Yingling; Fourth Corporal—Joseph A. Slagle; Musicians— Simon J. Diller, Thomas L. Wirt.

Privates. — Theodore Bair, William A. Beard, Walter F. Beard, Peter Butt, Martin Buehler, William Bupp, Frederick M. Boyer, William Collins, Michael Chrum, John Divine, Samuel Dillen, John A. Eline, John S. Forest, Henry Fleming, Leo Gleason, Sebastian Grimm, Henry Hubley, Michael Herman, John Kouck, John H. Krook, Daniel Kneidler, Levi King, Adam King, George Livingston, Jacob Low, George Luttenberger, George Long, Charles Mowery, Charles Myers, Joseph M'Kinsey, Matthias Mann, Henry C. Metzer, William Newman, John Petry, Rufus Parr, Peter Reaver, George Ritzel, John Runk, John Spence, David Shull, William Sickel, George Sickel, Henry Stine, Andrew G. Shull, Daniel F. Stair, Jacob H. Shriver, Franklin Steininger, Henry Schrall, John Simpson, Thomas Sayers, Franklin Sharp, Edward H. Snyder, Conrad Snyder, Gustavus Trone, Abraham Test, George W. Walker, Michael Wise, Samuel Witter, John Wagner, Andrew Wolf, George W. Welsh, Christian Wagner.

COMPANY H.

Officers.—Captain—Theodore D. Cochran; First Lieutenant—Michael Gallagher, Jr.; Second Lieutenant—Andrew D. Yocum, First Sergeant—John A. Ettinger; Second Sergeant, Jacob Sheets; Third Sergeant—William E. Patterson; Fourth Sergeant—Charles D. Henry; First Corporal—Henry Buckingham; Second Corporal—Jacob Buckmurster; Third Corporal—Andrew J. Fulton; Fourth Corporal—John W. Carey; Musicians—Isaac Rudisil, Andrew Z. Frey.

Privates—Samuel B. Bair, James F. Barnitz, John Barnmiller, Jesse Beck, John Beers, Oram G. Blake, Thomas Z. Bevise, Matthias Bloom, Jacob Cooks, Emanuel C. Coleman, George Deitz, Johannas Deckling, Samuel Evans, John Engles, William Giroy, John Hagan (first), John Hagan (second), Henry Heubner, Jerome Heidler, Jacob Hauck, Paul Herman, William Ilgenfritz, Jonathan Kersey, John H. Keesey, Daniel G. Keesey, Oliver Keesey, John Kendig, Frederick Klinefelter, Frantz Kettles, Frank Ketling, George Knodle, Harrison Keesey, Benjamin Leber, Henry Leibenight, Jacob Marver. Henry C. Miller, John Miller. Abraham Myers, Sigmond Myers, Joseph Motter, James C. M'Guire, William H. M'Cauly, John Michael, Thomas J. Montgomery, Samuel F. Neoin, Edward Ness, Edward Owens, William Owens, Morris Parvell, John Rapp, Henry H. Riley, Martin Richard, Eli Ream, Jeremiah T. Reary, John Stough, Charles Snyder, Samuel Saylor, Franklin Stallman, John Schellenberger, William Schriver, Nathaniel Thompson, Henry Weidner, Patrick Whaling, Peter K. Yost.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT (FIRST PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS), COMPANY D—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers.—Capt. George H. Hess, Capt. Wm. G. Wasson. First Lt. Calvin Kendig, 1st, Lt. Wm. H. Trapnel; 2d Lt. David Warfel, 2nd Lt. Amos W. Sourbeer. First Sgt. Samuel Pickel, Sgt. Charles K. Wasson, Sgt. Abraham J. Taylor, Sgt. Geo. M. D. Lemmon, Sgt. Elias Funk, Sgt. John R. Courtney. Corp. Lindley M'Clune, Corp. Franklin Sourbeer, Corp. Jacob Shaub, Corp. John Gilbert, Corp. William Bruce, Corp. Jacob Finney, Corp. John F. Dablor, Corp. Henry Pickel, Corp, William Lafferty. William Klineyoung, musician, Jacob Diffenderfer, musician.

Privates.—William Allison, James Boyle, Miller Brady, John Beichall, John Bechtold, William J. Bowers, William Brown, Abraham Brubecker, Barzilles Briggles, James Barbew, Amos Bushorn, Mark Beatty, Jacob Byers, E. M. Clark, James Cresswell, Samuel Campbell, Frederick Davis, Joseph Deitrick, Charles Dern; Joseph Flick, Aaron Fralick, John Ferguson, Charles R. Grosh, T. L. Graham, Samuel P. Groff, Samuel Gordon, Gottlieb Garner, Valentine Hoffman, Hiram Hughes, John Hill, Amos Hoak, John B. Heble, Amos Harmer, David Heiney, Samuel Herr, Aldus Hawthorne, Jacob Hiller, Chas. Homberger, George Heiny, David Hamilton, Amos Haverstick, Jacob Harnish, Christian Henninger, Israel Jacobs, Amos Johnson, Jacob Johnson, John W. Kise, Francis Kelborne, Joseph Knight, Lemon Kline, Charles B. King, Daniel Kauffman, Jesse M. Kughn, Uriah H. Love, George Lanning, George Miller, Isaac Musser, John Maynard, John M'Farland, Samuel M'Farland, William M'Coy, Peter M'Bride, Michael M'Cabe, William Norris, Samuel Ohrnite, William Peek, Freeman Powers, John Rhoads, John Reed, Samuel Robinson, John Sourbeer, Henry Shoff, Franklin Smith, Robert Scott, Charles D. Trippie, William Tweed, John W. Urban, Benjamin F. Urban, Frederick Vierling, Samuel White, Robert Wertz, William Wright, William J. Webb, Hiram Will, Zachariah Wilhelm, Urie Wilson, William Williamson.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT, COMPANY G—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers. — Captain — Charles W. Diven. First Lieutenants — William W. Arnold, George Huber, James K. Miller. Second Lieutenant — Nathan Carman; First Sergeant—Geo. W. Ebaugh; Sergeants—Henry Gise, John Conway, Isaac D. Culmerry George C. Bush, James L. M'Clure; Corporals — Jeremiah Waltmeyer, Henry Balsi, George Writer, Ambrose Ensminger, Jacob Shannon, John D. Campbell, Charles Halmer, Augustus L. Hursh, Hiram Kendig, Eli Harnish, Daniel D. Bailey, Christian S. Wagner. Musician—Jacob Eppley, John Embeck, Daniel Repman.

Privates. — George Albert, Levi Akin Paris W. Albert, Washington Alexander, William Bettinger, Michael Berger, John Bishop, Frederick Bongey, Samuel Breneman, Hugo L. Bush, George B. Brown, Solomon Barlin, Winfield S. Duffield, John A. Duffield, Amos Day, Wilson Everal, William Eaton, William R. Eaton, David Ehrman, Wilson C. Fox, John B. Fry, Arthur E. Fulton, Jas. Feltenberger, William B. Fox, John Grantz, William Gibbs, Arnum Gegler, Lewis Grove, Henry Gable, Moses Gardner, Henry Gegler, Nicholas B. Heim, Solomon C. Hampson, George Hardy, Michael Haley, Cornelius Hoover, Henry Harman, Jacob Hanafius, James Isenberg, Frederick Ingles, Andrew Kinter, Jacob Kaylor, George Kenny, George W. Lowe, Christian C. Leib, Washington Laird, Ira E. Lowe, Tolbert Lowe, John A. Marks, Archibald M'Monagle, Edward Mackinson, Wesley M'Leary, William Myers, James Morrison, George Messamore, Charles Montgomery, William Mentzberger, Charles Moyer, James Martoe, James Osborn, Jeremiah Parson, John Rohabaugh, David Shirk, Augustus Shaefer, Joseph Shaefer, Robert Stevenson, James Stevenson, Orlando Simpson, Charles Stewart, Geo. W. Smith, Henry Smith, Richard Sneath, Geo. F. Streading, Samuel Skipper, John Tennis, David Torbit, John Waltemeyer, William Wetzel, Adam Waltemeyer, Washington Williams, John Wisser, Lewis Waltemeyer, Thomas H. White, Peter Whalen, Henry Zorger.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT, FIRST ARTILLERY—BATTERY E—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers.—Maj. Alfred E. Lewis, Capt.

Jacob M. Barr, Maj. Theodore Miller, Capt. Thomas G. Orwig, Capt. Henry Y. Wildey, First Lieut. Abingdon W. Minich, First Lieut. John Hardy, First Lieut. Benjamin M. Orwig, First Lieut. William H. Kilgore, Second Lieut. Frank C. Choate, Second Lieut. William C. Wick, Second Lieut. John Hassler, Second Lieut. Gustavus Reeling, Second Lieut. John Perrin, First Sergt. John Gnaw, Quartermaster Sergeant Jed. D. Lincoln, Sergt. David Givens, Sergt. James O. Blauvelt, Sergt. John Miller, Sergt. George Miller, Sergt. James A. Fish, Sergt. Joshua E. Price, Sergt. Charles D. Elliott, Sergt. Albert W. Goff, Sergt. Henry Greybill, Sergt. Jacob S. Bernheisel, Sergt. John Hoggs, Sergt. Isaac I. Kenyon, Sergt. Fordyce A. Lyman, Sergt. H. W. Strawser, Sergt. George W. Cripps, Sergt. Daniel W. Styles, Corp. T. W. Fullerton, Corp. William Wilson, Corp. Charles Anderson, Corp. George N. Tuttle, Corp. Fleming Mathews, Corp. John R. Foust, Corp. Wm. McGuirk, Corp. Wm. Tateman, Corp. Harlow Moon, Corp. James Wereham, Corp. Ephraim Oakley, Corp. Francis Rick, Corp. Barton Beck, Corp, H. D. Gochemus, Corp. Tilghman Jacoby. Corp. C. A. Keampher, Corp. Joseph R. Miller, Corp. And. D. Townsend, Corp. Geo. B. Barkley, Corp. Patrick Kane, Corp. H. E. Esbenshade, Corp. John Flannegan, Corp. Howard Smith; Buglers—Adam Seegar, Charles T. Seitz, Wm. G. S. Allen, John Harris; Artificers—Jos. W. Bryant, Allen Stoner, Edward B. Hart, Stephen Redson.

Privates.—James Armstrong, Henry Armprister, George Auble, William Auble, Frederick Arnet, Erastus Ames, Robt. A. Anderson, Patrick Allen, James Barnes, Milton Bassett, Silas T. Bemus, Silas Beerup, Andrew F. Birch, Stephen Blanchard, Thos. R. Blauvelt, Edw. O. H. Boose, Henry L. Boyce, Joseph Brohel, Geo. W. Broadbent, Henry P. Brown, Joseph E. Brown, Jacob Butt, Eli H. Burt, Hollis Barrett, Daniel Burke, William Brien, John H. Benson, Robert Burnett, Henry Beck, Thomas Boyle, Patrick Breen, William H. Blake, Penfield Burchinal, Adam Byen, Byron Burr, Curtis Beebe, Curtis Buly, Charles Bettinger, Hosea M. Benson, John M. Clark, Andrew J. Clark, Philip Coyle, Jacob Cover, George W. Cogley, C. Cunningham, Wm. O. Combs, John Cox, Charles Clark, Lorentus S. Cole, William F. Cline, Hart Cole, Samuel Craig, Theodore Denaere, Andrew Derringer, Andrew Day, Charles Deem, Edward DeForce, Melvin P. Demick, Eli Ditman, Daniel Donohue, William Dull, Robert Davis, Frederick Deihl, Daniel Daniels, Daniel A. Everett, Isaac R. Eaton, Houser Finton, Thomas J. Fisher, Andrew Fizell, Henry Forrey, Daniel Fry, Matthew Fry, John Fry, Henry Frickman, Wilson Frew, James Frederick, Edgar M. Foster, John Fischer, Thomas Farron, Wash. Frankford, Abner Folsmer, George B. Franklin, Richard Groff, Augustus Gingerick, Jacob Gurdiger, Daniel Gallagher, William Gaul, Nicholas Gay, Thomas Gray, Jacob H. Grooner, John Guilm, R. M. Grubb, Barton Herr, John A. Hetrick, Henry Horn, George Horn, William T. Heazlett, Jacob Hengst, John Haines, Wesley Hinkle, John Harkey, James Hickey, Edmund Hart, Pat. J. Harrington, Michael Innevest, Barton A. Jacobs, Edward Jacobs, Henry Jennings, John Jarvis, Ireneous Jones, Lawrence Kauffman, George W. Kline, Edward Kipp, John Kuhns, Henry Long, John Lorenz, William Lloyd, James S. Leiser, Peter Leber, Philemon C. Lovell, George Lafayette, Edwin Lyman, William H. Larraba, Henry Martin, S. T. Mayberry, Jacob Mowrer, William Murphy, Samuel Murphy, John W. Murphy, T. McAndrews, William McKay, A. J. McCollough, Edward McGraw, Wm. D. McLain, Thomas Murphy, Jacob Myer, Harrison McCord, Philip Miskell, Henry McIlbeany, Wm. H. Meyers, Edward Marks, John Marks, Joseph Marshall, James H. McGee, Conrad Mouse, Nervin Miller, William Murphy, Joseph Michaels, Richard McConnell, John D. McGeehan, William Nichols, Patrick O'Donnell, Adam Onstott, William Phillips, James Poleman, Courtl'd W. Potter, Jesse Reed, Robert A. Reed, Chas. L. Robinson, William G. Roper, Cornelius Robinson, Francis Ramish, Henry S. Reynolds, Josiah Reber, John Ripple, Benj. F. Roberts, Michael Robinson, William A. Rarey, Henry Robinson, Henry Ritter, Jas. A. S. Ratcliff, Salathiel Sankey, Benjamin F. Siler, Valentine Shadle, Jacob W. Stauffer, Solomon Shary, Andrew Shick, Adam Shriver, Gideon Stanley, John S. Stafford, Theoph. H. Stees, Wm. E. Stiner, H. Stoutzenberger, Samuel Stuck, Henry Smith, Charles Stroube, Thomas Simpson, John Sullivan, Samuel H. Slifer, John Savage, Jr., Elijah Solliday, Charles Smith, John Smith, Fred. Summers, Wm. Stahler, Tru'n W. Stafford, Edwin Spear, Wm. Stineberger, Levi Stump, Martin Swick, D. H. Shneberger, Edwin Stees, John Tatnall, John H. Turner, W. H. H. Thompson, Joseph Townsley, Jack. M. Vanhorn, Thos. M. Watson, John H. Weidle, John Weller, George Willey, Michael Williams, Wm. D. Woodring, John H. Wise, George Wire, John F. Wentz, John Wiley, William Worl, Frederick Weller, Jacob Weller, John S. Wade, George Wolf, Peter White, Mark Wasner, Samuel Yoder, Thomas Zules, Jacob Zimmerman.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, COMPANY D—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers.—Capt. Cyrus Diller, Capt. William S. Diller, Capt. Chas. L. Bittinger, First Lieut. Sam'l T. Kleckner, First Lieut. Jas. J. M. M'Cormick, First Lieut. Luther Y. Diller. Second Lieut. M. T. Heintzelman, Second Lieut. James E. Gordon, First Sergt. Joseph A. Slagle, Sergt. John J. Bussler, Sergt. Benj. Minsker, Sergt. Edward K. Boyer, Sergt. Valentine Cook, Sergt. Noah Waltersdorf, Sergt. Jacob M. Duck, Sergt. Oliver R. Millhouse, Sergt. Henry D. Miller. Corp. Jackson Williams, Corp. Obediah A. Hines, Corp. Edward Lee, Corp. Henry Strouse, Corp. William Alleman, Corp. John F. Benner, Corp. John O'Donald, Corp. William H. Friede, Corp. Joseph Stone, Corp, William Rhell, Corp. Henry Eichenger, Corp. George Frederick, Corp. Jacob Lechner, Corp. William Simpson, Corp. Oscar R. Hildreth, Corp. Ira H. Woodward, Corp. Curtis Sanders, Corp. William Cromie, Corp. Abner Aurand, Corp. Christ'r Hynicka, Corp. Henry Spect.

Privates.—Edward S. Allen, George Atkinson, William J. Berry, Zachariah Bloom, Samuel Bowersox, Andrew Brown, Horace Burchell, George Baker, Henry Bly, Frederick Boyer, Patrick Barrett, Lot Burns, Jacob Banofe, Cornelius Bollinger, Jos. Buehenmeyer, Joseph Bolander, Jacob Brown, Michael Burns, James Coxey, John Crook, Richard Collins, James Cochran, Rodney Campbell, Emerson Campbell, George Crouch, Andrew Crick, Edward Chester, Charles Caldwell, Andrew Cregar, Francis Cramer, Jeremiah Cramer, Isaac Dobbs, Thomas Dawson, George Dresher, Patrick Donahue, James A. Deitrick, Hiram Erisman, Henry Ernest, John Ernest, John A. Eline, William Fisher, John Fisher, Henry Fisher, Patrick Finn, Michael Fiedler, Jeremiah Fisher, John Garra, Daniel Gallagher, George Green, John Gross, Charles Groff, John Greenmiller, Daniel Gallagher, Joseph Gramer, John E. Hand, Jonathan Hardin, Jacob Hehr, Peter Hauser, Thomas C. Horan, Samuel Hoyman, David Hildebrand, Lewis Hall, George Hallenbach, John Hamlin, Fred'k Hendricks, George Holtzman, James Hughes, Charles Helsby, Morris Hickard, William Irvine, Benjamin Jones, Harvey Joslin, Morris Jackson, James Karney, Henry King, Thomas Kelley, George Koch, Mich'l Krinbechin, Noah Klinefelter, Uriah Krebbs, Isadore Kreever, David King, Moses Kister, Joshua Knedle, William Kantner, Charles W. Lawson, Amos F. Leschey, Martin Long, William Langhrey, William Lyons, Henry Lamberton, Chas. Lewensdorf, Thomas Martin, John W. Moyer, Joseph L. Moyer, Charles Meyer, Sam'l Musselman, Isadore Markard, Isaac Musselman, Stephen Maroney, Wm. Mummert, Jacob Morningstar, Henry Morningstar, Isaac Miller, James Miller, John Miller, Daniel Meyer, Matthew M'Donald, John M'Glaughlin, Thomas M'Adams, John M'Caley, John Nolan, Henry Petzold, Maris Piccard, Thomas Powell, Cornelius Price, John Pollard, Christian Packard, John Pfarr, Wm. K. Parker, James Quirk, William Raub, Thomas Reily, Franklin M. Roberts, William Roberts, Wm. Reuhenbach, John C. Rhell, Adams C. Reinœhl, Lewis Rake, Charles M. Reilley, Frederick Sanders, Robert Smith, Samuel Stitzan, Frederick Swartz, George Sickel, William Sickel, Charles W. Smith, Charles Snyder, James A. Stewart, Henry Sherwood, H. Schmidtman, William Shiver, Fred'k R. Smith, Edward Shaffer, M'Age Slade, Joseph Spitz, Henry Schmidt, Robert Slutman, James P. Tracey, Adam Varner, Geo. Veitengruber, Hugh Walkar, Lewis Walton, Lewis Wambaugh, Dallas Watson, Andrew Warner, John Wilson, Pius Wonner, George W. Wilson, Solomon Williams, James Wiltner, Jacob Wendle, Wesley Wagner, Rob't Wittenmeyer, Henry Yocum, John Yorger, John Zett.

COMPANY I.

Officers.—Capt. Henry C. McIntyre, Capt. Jacob J. Young, Capt. Frank J. Magee, Capt. Harrison Stair, First Lieut. Joseph H. Ensign, First Lieut. Paris Rudisill, Second Lieut. J. W. Morningstar, First Sergt Wm. H. Zeigler, First Sergt. Henry Birnstock, Sergt. John Loucks, Sergt. John Lee, Sergt. Henry Haines, Sergt. Dan. Lichtenberger, Sergt. Robt. Smith, Sergt. Elias Spangler, Sergt. Silas M. Smith, Corp. David R. Palmer, Corp. William Naef, Corp. Henry Reicherd, Corp. Jacob. Campman, Corp. John H. Simmons, Corp. Leander Lewis, Corp. George D. Zeigler, Corp. Sigmund Myers, Corp. Albert H. Mann, Corp. Wm. H. Albright, Corp. Joseph London, Corp. Andrew B. Frey, Corp. Ira H. Woodward, Corp. Henry James, Corp. William H. Smith, George Biernan, musician.

Privates.—Isaac Adams, Pherick Adams, Julius Bentz, Levi Berkenheiser, Andrew Bechtol, Edwin B. Burr, Jeremiah Bowser, Porter Bender, Thomas Burrows, John Bruner, Hiram E. Bixler, John W. Baum, Wm.

Blanck, Jr., James E. Barnitz, Charles J. Beals, Patrick Cawley, Stephen Crumay, James Coslow, Michael Conroy, James Connelly, Wm. H. Carlington, John Cook, Dennis Curtin, William J. Carver, Samuel Dellinger, Joseph Dunham, Anthony Dorman, James A. Decker, John Duncan, Andrew J. Duden, Edwin C. Duncan, George Deitz, Francis Doonan, William H. Fishel, John Fry, Patrick Fargus, George Foust, Rufus B. Frank, Patrick Finne, James Frederick, Edward Fournace, Harvey Ford, Michael Golden, William Gray, John M. Gompf, Frederick Guyer, James B. Gamble, Leo Gleason, Daniel Heffner, H. M. Hullenbaugh, Jarius D. Horton, John Hetz, Francis M. Hudson, Edmund Heikus, John Hoffmaster, James Hogan, Michael Hullihen, Calvin Harris, Edwin Harris, Jacob Hulsinger, John Jocobs, William Jones, George Johnston, William Joseph, Patrick Kelley, Francis Kane, Rudy Kennard, Edward Keister, John Lippy, Anthony Leiban, James Lowe, Frederick Lumber, Morris Lent, Peter Lynot, Samuel Law, Franklin Lyman, William Lewis, Charles Lorick, Samuel Minichan, Charles Martin, Patrick Middleton, Charles Markle, Henry Matteson, Michael Miller, Henry Murray, Samuel B. Moore, Samuel Medlow John J. Miller, Michael M'Dermot, Charles M'Genley, John Oertel, James K. Oatman, John O'Brien, John Powers, Thomas E. Palmer, George Peters, James S. Patterson, Edmund Peters, Wm. K. Pomeroy, Thos. J. Pennington, Bernard Roberts, Percival Romberger, John W. Reynolds, George Rhine, Henry Reatz, Samuel S. Rogers, Alexander Rider, Wm. F. Reisinger, John Reed, Jesse Rhodes, John Stough, Enoch Sweesey, John C. Spencer, James Slack, John F. Snyder, David Shook, Robert Sutton, Stephen Sybert, Reuben Stough, John Sandford, Isaac Sears, John Sharp, Frederick Sultybaugh, David Savage, Daniel Sloat, John J. Stengle, Thomas Stevens, G. W. Shenberger, Oscar R. Stearns, Reuben Snell, Peter Thompson, Byron Turner, Sydney W. Thomas, Henry Thompson, Jesse Weiser, Roland Wilcox, Henry Wooley, James Wiseman, James Willis, Henry H. Writer, Adam Weaver, Louis Welsh, George Warner, John Weigel, Jacob Weigel, James Walsh, Pardon Welsh, Enoch Wood, Eli Wilhelm, George White, Wesley L. Webster, Henry Zorger, Samuel Zell, John Zeigler.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Field and Staff Officers.—Col. George Hay, Col. John W. Schall, Col. James Tearney, Lt. Col. James A. Stahle, Maj. Charles H. Buehler, Maj. Noah G. Ruhl, Adj. Jacob Emmitt, Jr., Adj. A. M. Martin, Adj. George C. Stroman, Adj. William C. Waldman, Quartermaster Peter Ford, Quartermaster James Hersh, Quartermaster William E. Culp, Surgeon William H. M'Curdy, Surgeon David F. McKinney, Surgeon Theo A. Helwig, Assistant Surgeon Harris C. Steadman, Assistant Surgeon B. J. Campbell, Assistant Surgeon Nicholas M. Hoover, Chaplain James A. Brown, Chaplain John F. Baird, Chaplain David C. Eberhart; Sergeant-Majors—Joseph Welsh, Findlay I. Thomas, C. H. Stallman, Rob't Slaymaker, Franklin Geise, Charles P. Stroman; Quartermaster Sergeants—Albert Ford, Daniel Bonge, First; Commissary Sergeants—Michael Smyser, Wm. M'Gonigal; Hospital Stewards—John A. Weakley, Sample P. Gable; Principal Musicians—Lewis J. Renant, George Kraus, John Deiner, Joshua Happoldt, James C. Maguire.

COMPANY A.

Officers.—Captains—James A. Stahle, John Fahs, James Tearney, Geo. J. Chalfant; First Lieutenants—Jacob Hay, Jr., John F. Spangler, Lewis Rasch; Second Lieutenants—Wm. Bierbower, Chas. P. Stroman; First Sergeant—Alexander Kipp; Sergeants—Frederick Hubley, Elijah Francis, Joseph Berkheimer, Wm. F. Zorger, Henry Shultz, George Tawser, John J. Schall, Lewis Frey, Benj. F. Frick, Edward Monaghan; Corporals—Joseph Hare, Jeremiah Carbaugh, Reynolds Pilgrim, Charles Metzger, William Brubaker, Chas. A. Laumaster, Alfred Jameson, Harrison Heidler, Daniel Bonge, First, Charles Dennis, Rob't S. Slaymaker, S. Baumgardner, William F. Smith; Musician—Franklin Barnhart.

Privates.—Samuel Andrews, Howard Andrews, Jos. G. W. Burns, Christian Ball, Hend'n Barefield, John Barefield, Simon Bendon, John C. Baker, Reuben Bertzfield, John Bittinger, John Berry, Edwin Beitzel, Frederick Bonge, Alexander Brown, Peter Bott, John Brown, Geo. Butterbaugh, John H. Brown, Richard Brown, Chauncy Breed, Alex'r Bushdorf, Daniel Bonge, Second, Eman'l Coleman, James B. Cassidy, Jacob Clapper, Edward Carr, Martin Dissinger, Henry H. Denlinger, William Dennis, Charles Dellinger, Alfred Enrick, Christian Eiseman, Samuel Evans, Henry Everhart, Henry A. Ensigner, Hugh Emery, John W. Filler, Julius Feige, William Felty, Abraham Frick, Jacob Fritz, George Feathers, Oliver Fissel, Henry Fink, Hamilton Fahs, Jacob Glassmyer, Henry Ginter, Charles Gotwalt, James Galloway, Samuel Ginter, Sample P. Gable, Jackson Hunter, George Hite, David Hinkle, Martin Herbstritt, William Holkamp, David Hoke, Milton H. Hamilton, John Hoover, Philip Hersch, Charles Hyde, James Hawkins, Henry Hamme, T. Hendrickson, James Hudson, John Hugo, Wm. H. Ilgenfritz, James Irwin, George Johnson, Daniel G. Keasey, Michael Kessler, David Kohr, William Kahill, Henry Keller, James Keller, Stephen Keller, Harrison Kramer, John Kipp, George Koch, George Knodel, Fidelle Keller, Benj. H. Lintner, Daniel Laumaster, Henry Lilly, Andrew Luft, Joseph Lark, Andrew Miller, Michael Myers, William Moffitt, George Miller, Jr., George Miller, Sr., George Miller, John A. Morgan, Michael Marva, Samuel Miles, William Morgan, Jacob M'Williams, Jos. H. M'Clintick, William M'Cleary, Hazzard P. M'Clure, John M'Cluskey, Daniel M'Bride, Henry Neiman, George Noel, Jacob Philips, Stephen L. Parks, George Platts, Henry C. Pentz, Henry Poleman, James Patterson, Hugh Quinn, Abraham Rhodes, Simon Richey, Amos Rupert, Thomas Rutledge, George Rhinehart, Luke Rouse, Thaddeus Robinson, Joseph Richey, William H. Rice, Abraham Rhodes, J. Shellenberger, Joseph Seninger, Charles Seeman, John H. Stauffer, Geo. W. Seichrist, Jacob Shrom, Abraham Smith, George Strayer, William Shuman, Herman Sauppe, Charles Spahr, Emanuel Smith, Joseph Stroup, William Schriver, Charles Snyder, John Shillenberg, Samuel Stoner, Lewis M. Smith, Jacob Shadel, Michael Tomes, Henry Thompson, Jacob S. Upp, James Wilson, Henry Wise, Jacob P. Wise, John W. Weller, Samuel W. Weller, Peter Witman, John H. Winters, John H. Wolf, John F. Welsh, William Zechman, Ed. Zimmerman, Daniel Zellers, Martin Zeigler, Jacob F. Zeigler.

COMPANY B.

Officers.—Capt. Jacob Detwilter, Capt. Lewis Maish, Capt. Zeph. E. Hersh, First-Lieut. John Crull, First Lieut. George C. Stroman, First Lieut. James Tearney, First Lieut. Edward F. Coe; Second Lieut. Robert K. Slagle; First Sergt. Milton J. Yeager, First Sergt. Samuel F, Keller, First Sergt. Henry Epley; Sergt. David N. Thomas, Sergt. William K. Parker, Sergt. George W. Schriver, Sergt. James S. Grimes, Sergt. Theo. A. Gardner, Sergt. Edward T. Rudy, Sergt. Wm. Drabenstad, Sergt. Sobieski Leib, Sergt. Robert D. Greer, Sergt. William Walters; Corp. Aug. Winegardner, Corp. Henry C. Shatzler, Corp. Jacob Harman, Corp. Thomas Malone, Corp. John G. Motter, Corp. Frank M. Peters, Corp. Joseph M. Funk, Corp. John A. Mathias, Corp. Lucas Shurer, Corp. William H. Zorger, Corp. John A. Hiney, Corp. Samuel Madlam, Corp. John Smith, Corp. John Lees, Corp. John Snyder, Corp. William Lefever, Corp. George Toomey, Corp. Daniel W. Keiter, Musicians Wm. C. Barringer, John Walzer.

Privates.—Bernard Atrogge, Edward T. Ayers, John Arnold, Andrew M. Ball, Samuel Bare, Chas. Bartholomew, Daniel Blouse, Robert J. Boyd, Thomas Burns, Adam Bluste, Montgomery Boush, William R. Byers, Ephraim Bankart, Robert Burge, Jonathan Barnitz, John Bently, John Callan, William Connelly, William Cotton, Harris J. Cook, Richard Crone, James E. Corl, John Clune, Addison Christ, William Carroll, Moses Coble, David Clarenden, Charles H. Carter, John Dorfort, Christopher Drake, Frank Drabenstadt, Lewis H. Diehl, Eli Diehl, Benneville C. Epler, William Eicholtz, Jacob D. Epler, Wilson Evans, James A. Fellers, Silas Fisher, Jeremiah Foor, George Fecher, Robert Falmer, William Griffith, Daniel Gauntz, Frederick Glazier, Levi Gastrock, John Gallagher, Benson Hanks, William Hoover, John A. Houck, Joseph Hummel, Samuel Hursh, Mathias Hull, Michael Heiman, John Hurley, John F. Hunter, John Herrold, Joseph C. Hann, Lewis Hanig, George Hann, James Hayes, George Henderson, David Henderson, Edward Jones, William B. Jones, Jacob Johnson, Charles Kueller, Jacob Kineman, James Kendrick, Cyrus W. Kipple, Jacob Karstetler, James Logan, Edward Lewis, Abraham Lonkart, Jacob Lewis, Henry H. Lenhart, James A. Long, W. Luckenbaugh, Thomas W. Lucas, David Moore, James Morrison, William Miller, Levi Mansberger, Franklin Milliken, Silas Mattis, John Myres, W. Meisenhelter, Andrew Mummert, Jefferson Mort, Peter Myres, Rannell M'Donald, Joseph McElroy, Jacob M'Coy, William M'Clane, Thomas J. M'Ilvain, David Nagle, Oriel G. Newell, George Nicholas, Urias R. Nichols, Alexander Nauss, John A. Noel, James Oren, John Oxenrider, Samuel Payler, Jay E. Preston, Thomas Price, John Plain, John Powers, Ackinson Powell, Gideon Quickel, Richard Quinn, Frederick Reidhinger, James Richardson, Adam Roush, Jacob Roush, Abraham Roat, George W. Rouch, William Ramsey, John K. Rupp, Adam Renninger, Henry H. Richard, John Roozell, Elisha Snow, John C. Shrom, Augustus Snyder, John C. Simmons, William F. Spayd, Bernard Smith, Levi Spangler, Thomas S. Smith, Thomas Sayers, John Schmuck, John Sheets, Thomas Updegrove, John Voglesong, Nathaniel Yeoman, William W. Watson, William Weaver, Thomas Williams, Henry W. Woalden, Henry C. Welker, Augustus Wise, Henry Wilhelm, Gottleib Wertz, Andrew B. Williams, Thomas Watts, Thomas Webster, James Wilson, Francis M. York, Samuel Zartman, George Zorger, Peter F. Zorger, David Zook, Isaac U. Zorger.

COMPANY C.

Officers.—Capt. Andrew J. Fulton, Capt. Murray S. Cross, Capt. Findlay I. Thomas, First Lieut. Samuel Saylor, First Lieut. William E. Culp, First Lieut. Jonathan J. Keesey, Second Lieut. Wm. E. Patterson, Second Lieut. Chas. H. Stallman, Second Lieut. Isaac Wagner, Second Lieut. Ramsay Hannagan, First Sergt. Andrew J. Wetzel, First Sergt. H. F. Waltemeyer, Sergt. Jefferson Martin, Sergt. Josiah Landen, Sergt. John Aker, Sergt. Jacob Huntzberger, Sergt. William A. Haack, Sergt. Adam H. Carman, Sergt. Hays Edie, Sergt. Adam H. Stiffler, Sergt. John C. Brown, Sergt. Eli Ream, Corp. Eli Ream, Corp. Artemus Hildebrand, Corp. Morris J. Powell, Corp. Ephraim Stouffer, Corp. Rufus Grim, Corp. Elijah B. Gibson, Corp. Henry Linn, Corp. Samuel F. Nevin, Corp. James L. Handley, Corp. Francis A. Hersey, Corp. Pius N. Minnick, Corp. Steward Griffith, Corp. Samuel B. Ruhl, Corp. Isaiah Hoff; Joseph Reinhart, musician, Greenberry Lovel, musician, Jacob H. Snyder, musician, James C. Maguire, musician.

Privates.—Thomas Applegate, Beniah K. Anstine, Wm. Anderson, George Armbuster, James Bates, James E. Barnes, Edward Bilby, Henry H. Bortner, Wm. H. Breneman, Henry E. Blaney, Thomas Bull, Oram G. Blake, John N. Blausser, Jesse Beck, Henry Breal, James Bell, John B. Burke, Frederick Bush, William J. Case, Jacob Covolt, Samuel Cross, William Clement, Henry W. Comfort, John A. Crowl, Thomas O. Crowl, David S. Carbaugh, John Calvin, George Duttenheiffer, Martin Davis, Daniel Dice, Van Buren Danner, John E. Edie, John Ensig, Edgar C. Farnham, Richard M. Fisher, Samuel Flinn, Richmond Flinn, Jeremiah Flinn, Lewis C. Frey, David G. Fulton, Porter Fluck, Eli Farrer, William Glancy, Jacob Grove, Absalom Gardner, Anthony Grim, Samuel Glassmyer, William Ging, Thomas Guinn, Robert Gemmill, Henry Hibler, Alexander Housiell, Conrad Hank, Joseph H. Himes, C. Householder, William Housiell, Michael Hose, James Hays, Enoch C. Hartman, Michael Hostler, Andrew Isenbaugh, Harris Jenkins, Jacob J. Kragle, Henry Krider, Henry Kohler, Joseph Kook, Robert Keech, Oliver Keesey, N. J. Klindinst, Samuel D. Louck, John Loucks, William Lutz, John Meltzheimer, Jacob Moore, Thomas H. Mills, Paris A. Minnick, Andrew D. Meyers, Valentine Meyers, Daniel March, Barnabas Montooth, John Murphy, John Mangle, Frank M'Guigan, John M'Girk, Norris M'Girk, John M'Guigan, Samuel D. M'Ginley, Henry Noel, George H. Ochell, William Pennington, William H. Poet, F. Pfaffenbaugh, Michael Poet, John Poet, Timothy Perry, D. Rogers, George Riddle, Peter Ream, Frederick Rinehart, Adam Ream, Zach Reichard, John Rinehart, Andrew Shive, James Shepstone, Franklin Seip, John Stroup, Philip Song, Charles D. Snyder, Franklin Stump, David Saylor, Levi Snyder, Jacob Sheets, Henry Shaffer, John B. Shadle, Jonathan Stoner, Daniel Spotts, Jesse Snyder, Granville Switzer, Ephraim Strayer, Isaac Tome, James Tarbet, Jas. A. Thompson, Levi Tyson, William H. Varian, Peter Venety, Isaac Wagner, William H. Witters, John White, Eli White, David A. Wilson, Patrick Whalen, Wm. Waltemeyer, Rolandus Wagner, David Wallis, William Waight, M. Waltemeyer, Henry Wagner, James H. Weakley, J. C. Waltemeyer, Michael Wasbes, John Weaver, Wm. H. Warden, Ferdinand Zeigel.

COMPANY D.

Officers.—Captains—Noah G. Ruhl, James Blasser, Edgar M. Ruhl; First Lieutenants—Peter Ford, George Blasser, Andrew G. Shull; Second Lieutenants—Henry Seitz, Wm. H. H. Welsh, Benjamin D. Dull, Samuel W. Keasey, Wm. C. Waldman; First Sergeants—J. R. Nonemaker, James B. Beck; Sergeants—Henry Stine, Emanuel Ludwig, Wm. T. Moorhead, John Keller, James H. Hendrix, Robert M'Donnell, James Grove, Henry Hildebrand, Joseph Ashley; Corporals—Wm. S. Stewart; Henry Shultz, Adam Shaffer, Henry Spicer, Henry Smith, Joseph Fox, Clayton Hartman, And. J. Almony, Nathaniel Z. Seitz, Newton Krow, John T. Allison, Squire Bamford, Franklin Geise, Charles W. Moore, Leonard W. Watson, Joseph F. Welsh, Henry N. Bailey, Henry C. Young; Musicians—Lewis J. Renant, Geo. W. Almony.

Privates.—Charles R. Allison, Henry Albright, Valentine Anstine, George Armer, Jeremiah Bittner, Edward J. Bittner, Francis Bittner, Samuel Brooks, John Beitzel, George W. Brenize, George Bollinger, Esau Bailey, William Bodein, Ephraim Bailey, William Butcher, William Beverson, Jacob Brown, John Burbage, Israel Baublitz, Henry W. Bowers, Owen Bishop, John Coffey, John Crichfield, Franklin Cayton, James Clark, Horace J. Crook, William Connelly, Solomon Deal, John Dunn, Frederick Dolla, Levi W. Dubs, John Dettinger, Wm. H. Douglass, Peter W. Deckman, Frank Dittenheffer, George W. Eaton, John W. Ettinger, Conrad Eckert, William Eaton, John Edwards, John Ferdinand, Francis Fallenstine, Charles Fagan, Adam Glock, Edward Gafferny, Jos. A. Gladfelter, Jonathan Gable, Jeremiah Grove, Sylvester Golding, James Gordon, Jerome Herr, William Haley, Henry Hartman, Peter Hedrick, Albert D. Hartman, John Henn, Isaac Hedrick, Frederick Hanke, Henry Hildebrand, Lewis V. Holter, Lewis J. Humm, Joseph Hoffman, Amos Innearst, Solomon Innearst, Granville Jackson, Nathaniel Jackson, William Kuentzler, Patrick Kelly, Joseph H. Kelley, Albert J. Kelly, Lewis C. Klinedinst, Alexander Klinedinst, Isaac Krout, Jno. W. Klinefelter, Daniel M. Keasey, Augustus Kauffman, Nicholas Leopold, Franklin Lentz, Jacob E. Lowe, Adam Leicht, John Leopold, Joseph T. Little, Henry H. Miller, Max Myers, Jacob H. Miller, Lewis Miller, Peter Miller, George Matson, Ludwig Miller, Francis Midwig, William H. Metcalf, Jonathan S. May, James K. Muntis, John Mitzel, James H. Moody, Henry Marta, Jacob N. Marsh, James M'Cormick, Allen M'Gee, John M'Connell, John C. M'Cay, Emanuel Nell, Amos Ness, Samuel Overlander, John A. Orwig, Ignatius Olversdaffer, Milton Randall, Cyrus Reher, Jacob Ruth, Owen Robison, Elias H. Redding, Robert J. Rinehart, Peter G. Reever, Charles Rothbirth, William J. Shaffer, F. H. Suidmiller, Frederick Shoffstall, James Seeley, John Sharkey, John Swope, John Swearer, George Snyder, Charles P. Saxton, Peter Shoemaker, Jarius Shockey, Jacob Spotts, John Sherwood, John Smith, Michael Scheel, John Shaffer, Christian Style, James Scollard, Abraham Test, James Thorne, William Wolf, Jacob J. Wintrode, Daniel Williams, Henry Williams, Emanuel Wilderson, John H. Wike, Frederick Weinreich, John G. Weaver, L. W. Waltemyer, William Wagner, Stephen M. Wilson, Thomas Williams, George E. Yingling.

COMPANY E.

Officers. — Capt. Solomon Myers, Capt. Charles J. Fox, First Lieut. Wm. F. Frank, First Lieut. Isaac Hull, First Lieut. Alex'r Strickler, First Lieut. Peter Nichol, First Sergt. Isaac G. Simmons, First Sergt. Benjamin D. Dull, Sergt. Daniel P. Reigle, Sergt. Henry A. Zercher, Sergt. George Blotcher, Sergt. William H. Gray, Sergt. Frederick Bridling, Sergt. William Baum, Sergt. John W. Coover, Sergt. Benjamin J. King, Sergt. Michael Ritter, Sergt. Wm. D. Holtzworth, Corp. John H. Baughman, Corp. Samuel Cramer, Corp. Chas. W. Schultz, Corp. Henry H. Smith, Corp. Henry Welcomer, Corp. Henry Streater, Corp. Albert D. Stouffer, Corp. Henry Smith, Corp. George Bruner, Corp. John Danner, Corp. Daniel Whitenight, Corp. Daniel N. Boose, Corp. W. N. Aughenbaugh, Corp. Albert Ford, Corp. John G. Bobb, Corp. John E. Snyder; Bertram Ilgenfritz, musician; Samuel Sprenkle, musician; Joshua Happoldt, musician.

Privates.—William Brison, James Bowers, Samuel Bender, Jefferson Brunner, Samuel Bricker, Eli Bear, Elias Byerts, George Buzby, John Bridling, C. Brenneman, Wm. H. Brunner, William Berner, John R. Baker, Edward Beaverson, John N. Bruno, George Bettinger, John Cousler, David A. Cornman, Alexander Crouch, John Crone, Levi M. Coover, Edward Callahan, Roland Dixon, Julius Dudeck, Henry Dellinger, Benj. F. Eshleman, John Everhart, Jacob G. Eppley, Samuel Fisher, Peter W. Fry, Abraham Fox, Peter Free, Peter Farrel, Samuel B. Gray, Herman Gerht, Frederick Gerth, Cyrus M. Gipe, Joseph Grove, Peter Gipp, Edward Gipp, Jacob Gray, Jocob Horlbein, F. O. Hendricks, James S. Huber, Charles Hoover, Lewis Haupt, John Hoffman, Wm. Hassinger, Moses M. Huber, William Harris, William Hamper, Augustus Hemple, William Ilgenfritz, David L. Jones, George Johns, Augustus Keiser, George Kahler, A. G. Kauffman, Aaron Keesey, Casper H. Klefman, William Krebb, George Kraus, Henry Kidd, Charles B. Little, George T. Little, William Long, George Long, John E. Lutz, Jas. H. Moorhead, Henry Myers, William Miller, Joseph Mack, Andrew Miller, Benjamin Minnich, George S. Markel, Henry Miller, James E. Mundorff, Samuel R. Miller, Paul Mosebaugh, John W. Moses, Charles March, Joseph B. Murphy, William Myers, John M'Laughlin, John M'Donald, Thomas Neely, Edward Owens, Sig'd Powermaker, Joshua Peeling, Isaac Plank, Jacob G. Palmer, John Quickel, George W. Reed, George Robison, Augustus Rodewick, Valentine Roush, Wilson Rupp, John C. Rupert, Jacob Rice, Jesse D. Snyder, Frederick Snyder, Sam'l Shoemaker, John C. Shultz, James Sensabaugh, Daniel Stouffer, Alfred A. Shaffer, Thomas Shaffer, John F. W. Shultz, Henry Sipe, Frank Stininger, William Strater, Philip M. Shive, Peter Slyder, Augustus Shultz, Aaron Stahl, Fred'k Stegenmyer, Milton Spichert, Henry Snyder, Peter W. Seig, John Treadway, Royal Wykoff, Robert Waters, Fred'd Witmyer, Wilhelm Winzer, Michael Welsh, Wm. Wennerhold, Peter Weaver, George A. Welsh, William M. Wolf, Charles Werner, Herman Wentz, Jacob Witmer, Henry B. Wilkinson, Christian Wagner, Henry H. Warden.

COMPANY G.

Officers.—Captains—Vincent C. S. Eckert, H. Morningstar; First Lieutenant—Robert A. Daniel; Second Lieutenant—Wm. C. Waldman; Sergeant—Wm. F. Eckert, Chas. F. Ropp, Isaac Wagner, George W. Stine, Daniel L. Welsh; Corporals—Jacob Shultz, John L. Kunkle, Andrew G. Shull, Henry Stine, Sam'l W. Keasey, Wm. T. Moorhead, John Keller, L. W. Watson, Charles W. Moore, John A. Eaton; Musicians—Howard Stahl, Lewis J. Renant.

Privates.—Henry Armprister, Martin Austin, Charles Booth, Sam'l Burkheimer, John Bupp, Owen Bishop, Thomas Callen, John Dunn, John Deeper, Henry Everhart, John W. Ettinger, Jacob W. Evans, Henry Faik, Joseph Fox, John Ferdinand, Jacob Fry, Daniel D. Fries, Robert S. Friches, Valentine Grove, Adam Glock, Philip Grove, Oliver Glassmyer, Sylvester Golding, William R. How, William Hampton, James H. Hooper, John C. Hoffman, Lewis J. Humm, Clayton Hartman, Jerome Herr, Conrad Hoover, C. Himmelwright, George Hodges, Thomas Ilgenfritz, William Irwin, John Jacobs, David P. Kerr, L. J. Klinedinst, Daniel M. Keasey, Wm. Kuentzler, Augus's Kauffman, Valentine Kisner, Wm. H. Lafever, Jno. Litchanberger, Samuel Law, Peter K. Law, George Livingston, Benedict P. Myers, A. Morningstar, Jacob H. Miller, Lewis Miller, George Matson, Samuel C. Moore, Patrick M'Cabe, Conrad Nichol, William Newman, Henry Norwig, Samuel W. Parks, Jacob Reed, John A. Russ, Jacob Ruth, Milton Randall, Charles Rose, Henry Ruhl, John Stahl, Calvin Stahl, John Snyder, George Sweitzer, Daniel Stine, Henry Stroman, Henry Spicer, Fred'k Schoffstall, Henry Shultz, Abraham Test, Henry Tyson, John A. Wilt, Joseph F. Welsh, Jacob J. Wintrode, William Wolf, William Wagner, Silas C. Yingling, George E. Yingling, Jonathan Yeaple.

COMPANY H.

Officers.—Captains—Ross L. Harman, Wells A. Farrah, Philip Gentzler. First Lieutenants—R. S. Slaymaker, Andrew B. Smith, Daniel P. Dietrich, William E. Culp. Second Lieutenants—John L. Shillitto, Harvey J. Harman, M. S. Slothower, Isaac Wagner. First Sergeant, Earnst G. Henkel; Sergeants, George A. Mowrer, Henry Z. Bowman, Jacob H. Hoffer, Jacob M. Herr, John M. Griffith. Corporals—John C. Kesser, Daniel Smith, William Gill, David Pentz, John Naugle, Benj. S. Kauffmann, Abraham B. Coble, Joseph B. Hobson, Joseph Henry, John Denues, George L. Shugars. Musicians—George B. Lightz, Michael D. Aker, Joseph Reinhart.

Privates.—William Anderson, George S. Anderson. Daniel Arnsberger, John Aker, Frederick Brecht, Philip S. Barnes. Michael Brickner, Albert T. Barnes, John Bochoffer. Ephraim Coble, Christian C. Coble, Samuel Cassal, Thomas O. Crowl, Henry W. Comfort, George C. Carroll, John A. Cooley, Frederick Dietrich, Tempest L. Forrer, Israel Firestone, Eli Forrer, Jos. Fausnaught, John Good, Peter Gardner, Alfred M. Hunter, John Hoffman, Jacob B. High, Jacob Huntzberger, William Hartman, Lewis Henica, Samuel Johnson, James A. Kerr, Wesley F. Keller. John W. Keller, N. J. Klinedinst, Augustus Keiser, Geo. L. Litz, Jesse R. Lentz, Josiah Landen, Peter Martin, Francis J. Moore, Andrew D. Myers, Jefferson Martin, Jacob Moore, Valentine Myers, Daniel March, David M. M'Clellan, Sam'l D. M'Ginley, Henry Noel, George Prowell, Gacob H. Peters, Chas. E. Pederson, John L. Ritter, Daniel Runk, Martin Reinhart, Wm. B. Ramsey, John Robinson, Alexander Raver, John W. Smith, Jeremiah Spahr, John A. Sibbet, Reuben Stough, William G. Small, Jacob B. Slothower, Lafayette Schlosser, Henry Snyder, Ephraim Stouffer, Andrew Shive, Henry Shaffer, George Sherman, John K. Shive, Henry Smallbrook, Emanuel Troup, Edward Wise, Daniel S. Mickey, Rolandus Wagoner, Anthony Wolf, Peter H. Zell.

COMPANY K.

Officers.—Captains—John W. Schall, John Albright. First Lieutenant—John E. M'Ilvain, Charles F. Haack. Second Lieutenant—Jacob Emmitt, Jr., Charles P. Stroman. First Sergeant—Charles Busey. Sergeants—Lewis R. Haack, Franklin Ginter, Wm. H. Schriver, George W. Welsh, William Marckley, David Fox, William Clapper. Corporals—Peter S. Baum, Jerome Heidler, Michael S. Deringer, Samuel Decker, M. Morningstar, Cornelius Fecker, George Gibbons, Christian List, Lawrence Kerber, John A. Weakley. Musicians—John Holder, Chas. J. Barnitz.

Privates.—Eli Brown, Henry Billinger, Ulrich Blockinger, John Blockinger, George H. C. Brant, Thomas Z. Burse, John Barry, John V. Beck, John W. Carey, Dennis Crimmons, Jacob Clopper, Henry Dobbins, Wm. H Dixon, Josiah Diehl, Jacob Dobler, Jacob Diehl, Wm. H. Eppley, Wm. Emenheiser, G. R. Elchelberger, Samuel Fox, Nathaniel Foust, John W. Filler, Jacob Foos, Matthew Foos, Alexander Greeson, John Glosser, Nicholas A. Hahn, John B. Hanson, Joseph H. Helker, Joseph A. Heidler, David Hoffman, Wm. H. Ilgenfritz, Wm. A. Knudson, Conrad Kissenger, Henry Kissner, John C. Koons, Jacob Koons, Daniel G. Keasey, John Kendig, John H. Kendig, Levi Kendig, Jacob J. Kunkle, William Lesh, Jacob List, John List, William Laucs, William Monaghan, Henry Miller, David M'Creary, John M'Cormick, Charles Odenwalt, Rudol's Patterson, Thomas Palley, Hugh Quinn, John Runk, William Ramsom, Simon Roth, Samuel Ruth, Martin Ronscher, Lewis Rasch, Frederick Rehm, John Rudolph, Henry Stratmyer, Harrison Spangler, Henry C. Spangler, E. Shanerbrook, Isaac Sweeney, John Stallman, Geo. W. Seichrist, Benjamin Snyder, George W. Simons, Benjamin Tyson, Thomas J. Taylor, Nath'l Thompson, John Wilson, John H. Wolf, D. Woodmansee.

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT (NINTH CAVALRY)—COMPANY E.

Privates.—David Fox, Christopher Fox, W. J. Kirk, George E. Sherwood, Lewis A. Trone, George W. Thomas.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT, COMPANY C—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers.—Captain—George Shipp. First Lieutenant—Jefferson M. John. Second Lieutenant—Owen M. Fowler. Sergeants—C. H. Crosthwaite, James Harris, Henry W. Burns, Azariah Campbell, Henry Shipp. Corporals—Henry P. Raup, Ephraim P. Faulk, John L. Lehman, John Hancock, Thomas Harris, Thaddeus S. Ready, John Harris, Neil M'Isaac. Musician—Daniel Wenrich.

Privates.—Ephraim N. Anker, Orrin B. Bolton, John Breatz, William Base, James Buggy, Henry Basin, William Culp, Benjamin Christ, Valentine Clark, George W. Campbell, Christian Deets, Adam Denk, Ambrose Dettery, John Detzler, Henry K. Erdman, William Fogle, Joseph K. Fry, Amos Fanesworth, Henry W. Fry, Henry G. Fry, Samuel Frederick, George K. Fagely, Eli S. Grubb, Perry Grubb, Aaron Henninger, Morgan A. Jones, John Jones, George W. Kreiger, Daniel Kashner, George Kramer, Simon Kramer, Charles H. Leibig, George H. Leibig, William Lefflee, Amos M. Mitchell, George A. Miller, Christian Miller, Charles Miller, Alexander Mowrer, Ebenezer Matthews, Charles Marks, William Mitchell, John Murray, Samuel M'Dowell, James Noringer, William Ready, Andrew Rinehart, Edmund Rocke, John Rudisill, John Rocke, Jacob Smink, Christian Snyder, Isaac Sawer, Theodore Salters, Jonathan S. Sharp, Cyrus B. Salters, George Shock, Jacob Shock, Lewis S. Stine, Tillman Shrawder, Edwin O. Treibley, Andrew Tully, William Tharp, Benjamin F. Week, Joseph K. Week, John Weir, John Weidenhafer, Christian Warner, David E. Winriche, Thomas Wright, Jacob Yeager.

COMPANY D.

Officers.—Captain—Emanuel Herman. First Lieutenant—Edmund Rutter. Second Lieutenant—Charles W. P. Collins. Sergeants—Jacob H. Smith, Joseph N. Reed, William Rhoads, James Shaub, David Hoffman. Corporals—Benjamin F. Tyson, John A. Beitzel, Charles Markle, August F. Gotwalt, Cyrus A. Shaub, S. M. Livingston, AbrahamHayes, Joseph Soule. Musicians—Malcolm O. Smith, Francis Tredway.

Privates.—Henry Arnold, William Arnold, Franklin Bender, Augustus C. Bell, David J. Barnett, Elias Blouse, Reuben Blouse, William L. Bentzel, Leonard Bruder, Isaac Booker, James R. Blaney, David W. Day, F. Emenheiser, David Ellis, Samuel Flury, John V. Gemmill, Harris Gingerich, Ephraim Good, Jonathan Gable, Henry Givins, Joseph Grim, David Hoover, Jonathan Hildebrand, Benjamin F. Harting, Amos M. Herman, Solomon D. Johnson, Adam King, Daniel Knaub, Benjamin Knaub, Henry Krebs, William Kilgore, Israel Kling, Valentine Keizer, Edward A. Keasey, George Kauffman, Jacob Lyman, Joseph Loucks, William Leightner, Joseph Lower, Henry Malehorn, Levi Malehorn, Emanuel Myers, John C. Miller, Joseph A. Murphy, Alexander Monroe, James F. M'Kinley, Noah Ness, C. Overlander, Hugh C. Patterson, Jacob Poat, John Reichart, Samuel Reichart, Samuel Richcreek, Samuel R. Rinehold, Milton Ray, Henry H. Shoff, George Seipe, Henry Smith, William E. Smith, John Stephens, William Shultz, John Snyder, James Steward, Henry Trout, Henry Tschop, James Taylor, John Taylor, George Wrey, Emanuel Warner, Adam S. Warner, Philip Welty, John Wanghtel, Henry Wilhelm.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY A—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers.—Captains — Jacob Dorsheimer, Theo. K. Scheffer, Samuel Lyon; First Lieutenant—Oliver P. Stair; Second Lieutenant—George C. Stair; First Sergeants—James Crimmins, Ferd Buckinham; Sergeants—Peter A. Hinkle, John M. Mohler, Samuel F. Ruth, Solomon R. Hough, Alfred A. Collins, Charles W. Conrad, Andrew C. Wolfe; Corporals—Christian Shearer, Amos Whalk, William Edwards, Isaac Supplee, Edward Jacoby, William Seifert, Adam F. Smith, James Hagerty, Jerald M. Burton, Devan N. Bentz; Musicians—William C. Stair, Samuel Simons, John Warner, Alexander Wolf.

Privates.—William T. Adams, John H. Anderson, Joseph Albert, Edward Blythe, Daniel Burke, Michael Barrett, Michael Browne, Thomas Brummel, Jacob Bush, James Brady, Chas. W. Brewster, Henry W. Baily, Ernest Baumback, John P. H. Beighley, James K. P. Boring, William Butler, Joseph Barmetler, George Barnabas, Benjamin R. Baily, Mahlon P. Baily, Michael Costello, John Clark, William Corcoran, James Carlin, Rufus Conrad, Aaron Case, John S. Clarkson, Francis Cosgrove, Gerald F. Conrad, J. Oscar Conrad, Benj. O. Carpenter, Daniel H. Coovadt, David Davis, Thomas Doyle, Thos. Dougherty, James Dugan, Thomas Dickson, William Dull, Thomas Defner, Philip Diamond, John Davis, Henry R. Davidson, Aaron L. Ebersole, Isaac Evans, John C. Eiler, Benjamin Fleck, J. R. Flemming, Nathaniel Finch, John C. Ferris, George Fake, Abraham Fennel, Thomas Firth, Patrick Gressing, Faber Gregg, Joseph Gilmore, Seeley Gale, Ezra Green, Thomas Griffith, Cornelius B. Gromey, Joseph Hagerty, Joseph M. Hunt, Martin Harrigan, John Harman, Fidell Haine, A. C. Heltmeyer, Ira Hardy, David N. Hardy, Casper Hahn, John Hartung, Elias Hinkley, Peter B. Hinkley, Jacob B. Hawes, George Hossler, John J. Harman, William Jones, Joshua M. Jones, Francis Jenkins, Samuel F. Jamison, Samuel F. Johnson, James P. Kennedy, Frederick Kechner, Charles Kobler, William Kerley, John G. Kline, Petraclus Kline, Ira Knight, John Kline, George Kunkle, David Lynch, William Laufer, Levi Long, Geo. W. Lancaster, Chas. Luchterhan, Adam Leonard, Samuel Morgan, J. W. Mulholland, Francis Mier, Aaron Mayberry, John Mullin, Patrick Murphy, William March, Elias Miller, A. M'Bride, John M'Garry, Thos. M'Cormick, Perry M'Near, John M'Kinzie, James C. M'Closky, James Nickson, Barney Pearlstone, Edward Page, Edwin W. Pierce, William D. Port, Russell Phillips, Wm. H. Pattent, Chas. W. Ridgway, John H. Robbins, Charles Regan, Seneca Race, Uriah Ridgway, Andrew C. Rudolph, Hiram Race, Wm. H. Reesinger, Isaac A. Secor, Charles Smith, James Sullivan, John St. Clair, Levi Spangler, John Solier, Thos. Smallwood, Emanuel Smith, Henry Sage, Sidney C. Slocum, John Smutzer, John Smay, Joseph Schirmskie, Thomas A. Smith, Cornelius Smith, Madoram C. Secor, Wm. B. Snodgrass, John L. Thomas, William Tasson, Allison Tiffaney, William Troxell, Isaac Vanarsdale, Jacob Varner, F. Vansalkenberg, Thomas Willet, Jacob Welsh, John T. Williams, Henry Wolf, Carl Waffiter, William Wallace, Thomas Wright, Thomas Wagoner, John L. Willey, Frederick A. Wilmoth, Ira V. Waterman, George C. Worley, Albert Weiser, Harrison C. Weist, Jacob Wier, Thomas Weidman, John Wardnon, John Yohe, George W. Zinn.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT, COMPANY I—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers.—Captains—Daniel Herr, Wm. I. Reisinger, Edward A. Minnich; First Lieutenants—Charles W. Butts, Frank P. Farrell; Second Lieutenants—John L. Roper, Daniel L. Schriver, Daniel W. Balmer, William Meekins; First Sergeant—John B. Slaymaker, Samuel Brenizer; Quarter-Master Sergeant—William A. Wright; Commissary Sergeant—William Heeps; Sergeants—Charles Meyers, Terrence Duffy, John Hagen, 1st, Wm. Hutcheson, Henry D. Bray, Francis H. Kettler, William B. Witmer, William H. Apewzell, Stewart B. Shannon, John G. Diemer, Henry Hemple; Corporals—John F. Chamberlin, Andrew Seitz, John Gerhart, Lewis Andrews, Conrad Heiser, George W. Brough, Lawrence Smith, Adam Doll, John Hagan, 2d, Abraham E. Garrett, George R. Harrison, John Knox, Jacob B. Anderson, Aaron H. Hann, Thomas F. Brown, Nathaniel Spindler; Blacksmith—Henry Weidner; Farrier—Elijah Hastings, Littleton Brown; Saddler—Gideon C. Angle; Buglers—Alfred M. Vanscoten, Andrew J. Weaver, George Monroe, Gideon J. Dean.

Privates.—John Augustine, Richard Ansell, Arnold Anssia, John B. Brink, Benjamin B. Burgess, Isaac Baughman, William Brandes, George W. Bupp, Jediah W. Baker, Stephen Breece, John R. Bear, Jacob Beverson, James Burke, James S. Clayton, Samuel Clark, William H. Croll, George L. Coons, William P. Crabb, H. R. Casselberry, Patrick Coyle, Thomas C. Coleman, Lewis Cline, John Clayton, John P. Dickey, Christian Dritt, Jefferson Ellis, Enos E. Ellis, Louis N. Entres, William Frame, Frederick Gilbert, Edwin Green, Stephen Green, Harrison Green, Ellis F. Gorman, Henry D. Good, John J. Gompf, James B. Hooper, Harvey H. Howser, Henry Hames, George Harris, Benjamin E. Harding, Christopher Hinckle, Louis Hallett, Parker H. Hensell, John Hall, Alexander Hodgen, John Harrison, Peter Haldabourn, Andrew Hird, Henry Harris, Lewis C. Irwin, Edward Jacoby, Henry Keister, John L. Knapp, Frank Keglin, Jacob Leibby, Andrew Laird, James B. Laid, Benjamin Lehman, John G. Loff, John B. Lehman, Joseph Lehman, Henry Lyle, Charles F. Leakway, Jacob Lichtenberger, Jacob Luckenbaugh, Frederick Lemla, Henry Leakway, Michael Laney, George Meyers, Daniel M. Moore, John Meyers, Byron Mood, Christian H. Mann, Aaron Martin, William Meyers, Samuel M'Mahon, Patrick M'Laughlin, Jesse J. M'Clenry, Michael N. O'Donnell, William Owens, Charles H. Peterman, Joseph Palmer, Otis G. Palmer, Henry Pearce, Henry Rose, Edward Reese, Zebulon P. Ryder, John H. Robeson, John J. Rohrbaush, William F. Reed, John Reimes, William F. Reisinger, George Rabine, William L. Slack, David Setzer, Lewis Stine, Isaac Shimer, William Shallman, Henry Sickman, Jacob Speace, James Slack, George L. Setch, William Schmale, Nathan R. Shiery, James Thorpe, James E. Tiffany, Samuel Terry, Samuel A. Thompson, Joseph F. Ulrich, Anthony Whalen, Jacob B. Wright, Alonzo R. Wright, Frank Wise, Albert White, Thomas Wininager, Thos. A. Williams, Bernard J. Ward, Frederick Webber, Edmund P. Welsh, George G. Wright, Michael Whalen, George Whitacker, Michael Wenk, William H. Willard, William M. Young, William H. Young, Henry Young, Thomas J. Ziegenfuss, Jesse J. Zordman.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT—NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonels—Henry I. Zinn, Levi Maish; Lieutenant Colonel—John Lee; Major—Joseph S. Jenkins; Adjutants—H. Clay Marshall, John S. Low, John Hays; Quartermaster—John R. Turner; Surgeon—John S. Ramsey; Assistant Surgeons—Frederick L. Haupt, J. H. Longenecker, Peter Winter; Chaplains—George W. Chalfant, George M. Slaysman; Sergeant Majors—William G. Bosler, William H. Eisenhart; Quartermaster Sergeant—William F. Cutler; Comissary Sergeant—Joseph C. Halbert; Hospital Steward—John G. Barr.

COMPANY B.

Officers.—Captain—Ham. A. Glessner; First Lieutenant—Wm. H. Tomes; Second Lieutenant—Henry Reisinger; First Sergeant—George K. Shenberger; Sergeants—Henry R. Weaver, Henry Oaks, Augustus Flury, Charles Harkins, Charles Shetter, Charles Austin; Corporals—Levi H. Rankin, Jona. Shenberger, John Sharp, Lyman Humes, Martin Bheuler, John H. Keller, Henry Kidd; Musicians—Charles Watson, Frederick Snyder.

Privates.—George Altland, George A. Berlin, John H. Bisker, Jacob Bither, William P. Butt, Samuel Berger, Matthias Blum, Jacob Coble, Jesse Coble, Van Buren Danner, William A. Flury, Adam Fitzkee, Oliver Freet, Adam G. Fitzkee, George Flinn, Joshua Flury, George K. Franklin, Franklin R. Gohn, George Grim, Alonzo Grace, Josiah Grouver, John Y. Gardner, Henry Hibner, Henry A. Hammer, William Hyde, Emanuel Heppenstall, Barton Herr, Daniel Hostler, John Harkey, Samuel Hoover, Hiram Hoops, Joseph Hopson, Barton Jacobs, Andrew B. Jack, Henry Kendig, George B. Krall, Joseph Krall, Jacob Kohr, John Kinard, Samuel Loncks, Abraham Lonkard, Peter R. Lentz, Henry Leithart, Andrew Lentz, Jacob G. Leber, Samuel Leinhart, Leander F. Miller, Alfred Moore, Daniel Moul, Aaron Neff, Noah Ness, Henry Otstot, William Owens, William A. Phillips, Christian Pluffer, William Petry, John Petry, Edward C. Ropp, John Snyder, Charles St. Clair, Henry Stavner, Michael Steward, William Sheetz, Henry C. Smith, Jacob Shutter, Washington Sutton, Eli Strike, John Soulia, Frederick Sleegar, Franklin Spyker, Cornelius Troup, David Troup, Thomas Toben, John Tray, John K. Upp, Philip Wertz, Joseph Whitcomb, Thomas Wilson, Thomas J. Wilson, H. Woodmansee, Henry Zeigler.

COMPANY C.

Officers.—Captains—Joseph S. Jenkins, Thomas B. Griffith; First Lieutenant—Benj. F. Myers; Second Lieutenant—Wm. G. Bosler;* First Sergeant—Clinton Keister. Sergeant—John S. Forrest, Charles Fiscus, Adam Reiling, Jos. W. Klinefelter; Corporals—Albert D. Kohler, Benj. F. Dean, Henry J. Koutz, Levi Rinely, Frank J. M'Clain, Wm. H. Griffith, Henry Wagner, Wesley Taylor, Wm. Metzgar, Christ'n H. Shuster; Musicians—David A. Miller, George W. Stahl.

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*Lieuts. Myers and Bosler, with about twenty men of this county, were from Chester County.

Privates.—George Aubel, Franklin Ayres, Jacob Austin, Lyman Brubaker, George E. Bell, Milton K. Brubaker, Samuel Boll, Henry C. Burger, John L. Childs, Alfred Childs, Chas. H. Conway, Wm. B. Caskey, Henry Coble, Josiah D. Day, Henry C. Day, John J. Dinwiddie, John K. Edie, Thomas Eaton, George Folk, Martin Fortenbach, Michael Friscan, James H. Gable, Joseph S. Gibbs, William A. Gibbs, John Grey, Thomas Haley, Henry Hamm, George W. Heiss, John Hamilton, Thomas Henry, William Iliff, Henry Jennings, Joseph Jontz, John Kane, Calvin Keister, Henry Kohler, James M. Leapson, Jacob Lefever, Lewis C. Leschy, John A. Leapson, Charles H. Miller, William R. Myers, Louis Miller, Adam Myers, Andrew Mitzell, Bloomfield Miller, Isaiah Miller, Harman R. Miller, William Morris, Thomas Numbers, Lewis Phaff, Isaac Rutter, John Rapp, Noah Ruhl, William N. Seitz, Mich'l Shenberger, William Seifert, Emanuel Sweitzer, John C. Sadler, Peter Stegner, William J. Smith, William Shanley, Daniel L. Smith, John E. Smith, William Smith, Henry Smith, Harvey Tomlinson, William Trim, Benj. Tomlinson, James Toll, Robert Towson, Har Vanartsdalen, Lewis Watts, Edward Wiley, Albin K. Wite, George E. Wentz, George Wagner, Ad. H. Waltemyer, Michael Welsh, William N. Zeigler.

COMPANY I.

Officers.—Captain — Lewis Small; First Lieutenant—D. Wilson Grove; Second Lieutenants — Franklin G. Torbert, Jeremiah Oliver; First Sergeant—Osborn E. Stephens; Sergeants—John M. Torbit, Samuel C. Monroe, Samuel Ilgenfritz, Nathan B. Wails, Christian B. Miller, William W. Clark; Corporals—James E. Anderson, Joseph B. Grove, James C. M'Curdy, John A. Channell, John Bell, Thomas A. Morgan, John H. Geesy, Sam'l Warnbaugh, James E. Watson, Sam'l B. Montooth; Musicians—David Kane, Joseph W. Stokes.

Privates.—William Blackburn, John F. Burkholder, Thomas H. Brooks, Thomas Barton, Wells N. Boyd, Edward Burkins, William H. Cripple, James C. Channell, Thomas J. Collins, John R. Cooper, Charles T. Downs, Hugh Edgar, Joseph E. Evans, Daniel Edwards, Roland's Eichholts, John G. Evans, Robert Fantom, Joseph E. Freston, Edward Fisher, Henry Gibson, Warrington Geesy, James E. Gordon, Henry C. Gordon, William Grim, Robert W. Griffith, Frederick Hunter, William A. Harvey, John O. Hughes, William Hart, Charles A. Hitchcock, Charles Hart, Charles Hortz, Thomas T. Jones, William D. Jones, Samuel E. Koplin, Nelson S. Kilgore, Conrad Keene, George Krone, Thomas V. Knight, Alexander Lehr, Augustus Meyer, Alfred Minich, George Miller, John Mitchell, Jacob M'Cullough, Wm. J. M'Kinley, Matthew H. M'Call, Geo. W. M'Caulay, Wm. A. M'Cauley, Henry R. Ness, Eli Olph, Christian Peterson, Robert Posey, Samuel G. Rowan, Henry G. Rhoades, Ezekiel G. Ruff, William Rent, Samuel Smeigh, Marion Sherwood, Michael Schriber, Christ'r Schwerin, Richard M. Smith, Adam Wisman, Elijah H. Wise, William H. Wails, Chas. A. Wisenall, John T. Wiley, Jacob H. Wise, Henry M. Wilson, Wm. H. Wilson, Daniel T. Yost, Peter W. Zeigler.

COMPANY K.

Officers.—Captains—Levi Maish, David Z. Seipe; First Lieutenant—James Lece; Second Lieutenant—John J. Frick; First Sergeant—James P. M'Guigan; Sergeants—S. S. Ensminger, C. Jabez Epley, Benj. F. Spangler, Lewis E. Smyser, Wm. H. Eisenhart; Corporals—Alex. C. Ward, George Dosch, Charles M'Creary, J. T. Hendrickson, John H. Schultz, James M'Comas, Joseph A. Drexler, Thomas Doran; Musicians—John M'Hale, Vinton Welsh.

Privates.—George K. Bratton, John Butt, Stephen S. Barnett, Wm. Berkheimer, John Beers, John Bupp, Adam Brown, Lewis Cline, Wm. Clemmens, Sam'l C. Campbell, Adam Diehl, John T. Dugan, Harrison Fickes, John R. Fetrow, H. Folckemmer, Robert N. Foster, Alexander Frey, Andrew Grove, Edward A. Garretz, Jacob Goff, Christian Good, David R. Horn, Charles Horn, Henry Horn, 1st, Henry Horn, 2d, John D. Hammer, George Hubley, William Harris, Geo. A. Hedrick, Russell Hammond, John C. Herman, Philip C. Hoover, Wm. T. Ilgenfritz, Andrew Jennings, Burger Jennings, Jacob Kister, Marion Kline, Christian Krall, Henry Levenight, George Lauman, William H. Miller, Jonathan J. Millard, Jesse B. Miller, Elias B. Miller, Jacob Miller, George Myers, Joseph E. Manifold, Eli W. Myers, Charles Palmer, Rankin C. Potts, Wm. W. Palmer; Henry D. Repman, Wm. T. Rutledge, Peter S. Richard, E. T. Raffensberger, Jacob G. Reever, Walter B. Ruby, D. T. Raffensberger, Jacob Seipe, Herman Seipe, Abraham Sutton, Edw'd W. Spangler, Edward Shuler, Wm. H. Stallman, Augustus Steig, Benjamin Spangler, Jacob Smith, Thaddeus Stroman, John H. Watson, John A. Walters, George E. Young, William H. Young, Edward J. Young.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonel, Andrew J. Fulton; Lieutenant Colonel, George W. Reisinger; Major, Joseph A. Renaut; Adjutant, William E. Patterson; Quarter Master, Milton Sultzbach; Surgeon, Abram Harshberger; Assistant Surgeons, Joseph Swartz, A. H. Whitman; Chaplain, David J. Lee; Sergeant Major, J. O. McLaughlin; Quarter Master Sergeant, Jacob H. Schriver; Commissary Sergeant, William H. Duhling; Hospital Steward, James R. Schmidt.

COMPANY A.

Officers.—Captain, Alonzo L. Ettinger; First Lieutenant, John Herman; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Leitner; First Sergeant, Charles A. Myers; Sergeants, Manassas Holler, Charles H. Matthias, William Hess, John Baymiller; Corporals, Jacob Barnhart, George Graybill, David Heindel, Eli Gottwald, Emanuel W. Sipe, William Lory, Joseph Graybill, George Bruaw; Musicians, John Matthias, Jacob F. Fink.

Privates.—Joseph F. Beck, John Basehore, George Burns, George Brown, John Copenhaver, Jacob Cockley, Daniel Carter, James Coffee, William Cahill, William Darone, Emanuel Delp, Michael Dellinger, Jacob Deisinger, Daniel M. Drayer, Fred Dessenberger, John Drayer, William Dixon, Franklin Ettinger, John Farst, Daniel F. Fink, Alexander Free, Jacob Free, Adam Fols, Jacob N. Fry, Jacob L. Fry, Reuben Flohr, David Fink, Harris Ginerich, Peter Grass, John Gray, John Good, John Grayman, John Husk, John A. Hoover, Francis Holler, David Hoke, David Hoffman, Andrew A. Hoover, Philip A. Hoover, William James, Daniel Knaub, Adam King, Metalus Knaub, George Kraft, Anthony Kreager, Washington Kraft, William Kunkle, Edward Koopee, William Ludwig, George Malehorn, David Morgenthal, Augustus Miller, Anthony Mohr, Frederick Neiman, Charles Neiman, Andrew Patterson, John Plymier, Barnhart Rauser, Louis Rauhauser, Zebulon P. Rodes, Henry Repman, John Rowe, Frederick Shipe, Sebastian Schlund, Augustus Smyser, Daniel Sipe, John G. Shlaustine, John A. Stare, John Spahr, Peter Seiple, John Sipe, Emanuel Stough, Alexander Shepp, Daniel Snydeman, Samuel Snyder, Solomon Toomy, Henry Witmyer, Jacob Wintermoyer, Benjamin C. Weisen, Zachariah Wilt, John Winner, John Wilson, George Yinger, Eli Zeigler.

COMPANY B.

Officers.—Captain—Rufus J. Winterode; First-Lieutenant—Jacob N. Slagle; Second-Lieutenant—John M. Kauffman; First Sergeant—Samuel S. Matthews; Sergeants—Henry Runge, Edward Steffy, Jacob D. Welsh, Frederick Smith; Corporals—Daniel Petry, Andrew Waldtron, Alex Wilhelm, Charles Bortner, Elijah Howe, William Grimm, Augustus Schwartz, Jacob Doll, Oliver Bressler, Gideon Price, Ephraim Price; Musicians—John A. Cramer, John Wireman.

Privates.—David Auer, Jacob Anspacher, Samuel Baker, Josh Baumgardner, Samuel Baldin, Amos Bartner, George Brant, Henry Bubb, Nicholas Carns, Daniel Dubbs, Wesley Dick, Henry Dennis, Conrad Fuhrman, Augustus Fogle, Isaac Grumrine, Nelson Greenplatt, John Gible, Joseph Grupp, Michael Grove, Lewis G. Garrett, Lewis Grogg, Samuel Hamms, Joseph Hinkle, Francis Hunt, Solomon Keller, A. C. F. Kirchner, Edwin Kessler, Martin Kerr, Henry Kirchoff, Louis Krebs, William Keller, George W. Kohler, Bernhard Libley, John G. Loft, Samuel Luckert, Valentine Miller, John S. Matthias, Frederick Mehring, Henry Marks, Charles Miller, John Miller, William Matthews, Michael W. Myers, Lewis Myers, Conrad Myers, Jacob C. Myers, Adam Markle, Israel Nunemaker, William O'Donnell, Jesse Rohrbaugh, William S. Rechard, Cornelius Smith, Daniel Swartzbaugh, Zachariah Schwartz, Anthony Sheetz, George W. Shultz, George W. Siechman, George F. Shearer, John Sheaffer, Michael Sterner, Thomas Snodgrass, Abdiel Smith, Frederick Smith, Elias Saltzgiver, Frederick Trump, Elias Taylor, David H. Weaver, Daniel Wearner, Alexander Weiser, Henry K. Wentz, William W. Wagner, Daniel Williams, Granville Weiser, Joseph Wishore, Daniel Wolfgang, Dennis Wolford, William Whorley, Jacob R. Werner, Henry Yeagle, John Zimmerman, Philip Zimmerman.

COMPANY C.

Officers.—Captain—Peter Z. Kessler; First Lieutenant—Andrew D. Yocum; Second-Lieutenant—John Gable; First-Sergeant—Daniel Rutledge; Sergeants—Michael F. Fink, William H. Smyser, Henry S. Swartz, George W. Smyser; Corporals—William Drorbaugh, Samuel R. Frysinger, Henry S. Wilt, Charles Williams, Henry Shaffer, Harvey Bell, Jacob Henry, Henry Free; Musicians—William Kiester, Michael D Fishel.

Privates.—D. N. Aughenbaugh, G. N. Anghenbaugh, Elias Brenneman, William H. Becker, George Brougher, William Bott, J. C. Brenneman, Jacob Coppenhaffer, Jabob H. Cacklin, Tempest Cumfort, William Crown, Levi Densell, John B. Davis, Levi Doll, John

Eisenhour, William Ehrhart, John L. Eckles, Israel Emig, Charles Fake, Samuel Free, Ephraim Fink, Jesse Gruver, John Gates, Henry Gross, Levi Gerber, John E. Glatfelter, John Gentzler, William Glatfelter, William Gise, Israel S. Henry, Isaac Haar, Elias Heilman, George Haar, Henry Haar, George W. Hale, Andrew Heiges, William Hosler, Samuel Harrold, Jesse Hamme, Jacob Irwin, Michael Kline, Emanuel Kohler, George Kircher, George W. Koch, William Kohler, Peter Leckrone, Abraham Lillich, Jacob Laurer, Jacob Miller, George Mitchell, James M'Curdy, George W. Null, Joseph Newcomer, Henry L. O'Hail, Frederick Oberlander, Levi Rauhouser, George Reed, Andrew Rupert, Martin F. Ramer, Andrew Schrum, Henry Shoffner, William B. Strine, Israel Spangler, William Shaffner, Albert Spotts, Isaac Sheely Jacob Swartz, Henry Steffee, Joel Steffee, Adam Starry, William Shoffner, Israel Senft, Henry Spangler, John Stambaugh, Michael Wrightsone, Solomon Wire, Adam B. Wallace, Henry Wolf, John Wigord, Thomas B. Williams, Barnhart Zorger, William B. Zellers, Henry Ziegler.

COMPANY D.

Officers.—Captain—Gilbert W. Branyan; First Lieutenant—William H. Becker; Second Lieutenant—Jacob Diehl; First Sergeant—Henry Hubley; Sergeants—Henry Kaufmann, John Weyer, David B. Gladfelter, John J. Hess, Edward D. Trimmer, Samuel R. Weiser; Corporals—John K. Lau, Charles Martle, Daniel Miller, Daniel Roberts, Michael Shrome, Israel Marshall, Christopher Hinkle, Joseph Berkeimer, Ed. Strausbaugh, Charles A. Lau, Peter H. Lau, Jesse Gladfelter; Musicians — Oliver Ness, Dietrich Wilhelm.

Privates.—Adam Alexander, H. A. Alexander, David Buck, George Baublitz, George Bupp, Michael Beck, Conrad L. Bailey, Henry A. Bailey, Eli Behler, Christian Bort, William H. Bear, John N. Bailey, Daniel Bear, Henry Bear, Lewis Barnes, Adam Case, William Connelly, Edward Emig, Henry Focht, Henry Fishel, John Fultz, Peter Fockenroth, Franklin Gipe, John Gladfelter, Henry B. Gladfelter, Jacob B. Gladfelter, Henry Greenblade, George Gross, Henry Hall, Samuel Harman, Emanuel Heilman, Emanuel Hamm, Adam Hoff, Jacob Hosler, Herman Honnes, Nathaniel Klinedinst, Henry Klinedinst, Theodore S. Krebbs, Levi Krebbs, John Kessler, Jacob Kessler, John F. Lau, William Laughman, John H. Lloyd, H. Luckenbaugh, George Luckenbaugh, Peter Moul, Emanuel Mitzel, Michael Mesberger, Elias Myers, Abraham Myers, Benjamin Myers, John Miller, John H. Miller, Jacob Noss, Samuel Robinson, William Ramble, Lewis Rapprecht, Joseph Shelley, John Senft, Peter Senft, Henry Senft, Jesse Snyder, John W. Smith, Jacob Smith, Charles Siechrist, George Schonwitz, H. Strickhouser, George Shambaugh, Andrew Ulrich, Peter Wilhelm, Franklin Walter, Martin Walter, Michael Wentz, Henry Winter, Reuben Zeck, Adam Ziegler. Donant Zerlant, Peter Zeck.

COMPANY E.

Officers.—Captain—Samuel E. Miller; First Lieutenant—John Forry; Second Lieutenant—Emanuel Wallack; First Sergeant—John Burg; Sergeants—Peter Wambaugh, Henry S. Barshinger, Michael S. Mick, Washington E. Morrison; Corporals—Benjamin Seitz, Zachariah Howard, John Landes, Henry Ferree, Joseph Grim, James Crawford, Henry Laucks, Henry Howard; Musicians, Franklin Reichard, Zachariah D. Jacobs.

Privates.—Richard M. Adams, James Allen, Samuel Brubaker, George Burk, Peter Bear, John Beaverson, Jacob Beaverson, Alfred Baker, Daniel Brillhart, Benjamin Craily, Daniel Conrad, George Depp, David Ellis, John Evans, Emanuel Erb, Samuel Flinchbaugh, Lewis Fake, William B. Flinchbaugh, John M. Fisher, Simon Fake, Jesse Falkenstein, George Foose, John Fullerton, Charles Gable, Charles Gentzler, Solomon Glatfelter, Philip Grim, Jacob Grim, William M. Glatfelter, Peter T. Goodling, Charles Geesy, Henry Hivner, Henry Ilgenfritz, John S. Imswiller, Jacob Knicely, George Koons, Henry S. Kinard, Andrew Keener, Abraham Kline, William Keener, Patrick Kennedy, William Kelly, Peter Lehr, Henry Like, Benjamin Laucks, William Laucks, Henry Landis, John Minker, John McCarty, Henry Ness, Henry Olewiler, Daniel Oberdorf, Josiah Portner, Joseph Poff, George Reisinger, Adam Reisinger, John Reichard, Joseph Rider, Lewis Reed, David Shultz, Charles Snyder, Henry Seitz, Frederick Stubly, Henry B. Sechrist, Emanuel Smith, Harvey Schnell, David Shoaf, William H. Smith, Levi Smith, Andrew W. Shaw, Samuel R. Smith, William Schmuck, Joseph Spate, Jacob S. Shoaff, Frederick Shoaf, Emanuel Stiles, Henry Tschoff, Benjamin Tyson, Samuel Winter, Samuel Wallick, Jacob Waughtel, Joseph Ward, Conrad Zelch.

COMPANY F.

Officers.—Captains—Joseph A. Renaut, Jeremiah Kohler; First Lieutenant, George

A. Smith: Second Lieutenant, Simon J. Diller; First Sergeant, George L. Koons; Sergeants, John Anderson, Theodore F. Howard, Samuel Croll, Daniel J. Barnitz; Corporals, Francis Sherman, John B. Shrum, Barnitz Young, William Truman, Thomas Wyman, Jacob H. Yohe, Michael Hoke, William E. Bair; Musicians, David Hoke, Henry Beard.

Privates.—John Arthurs, Peter Allen, Christian Arnold, John Adams, Andrew S. Altlandt, John C. Burns, John Burns, Daniel N. Bittinger, John Bear, William C. Butler, John Brown, Emanuel Bowers, Nathaniel Burke, Philip Collins, Timothy Conner, George Coleman, Barney Cowley, Edward Conner, Thomas Clark, George L. Curtis, Daniel Dunahoe, William H. Dubling, James Felix, Reuben Flickinger, Hammond Frye, Daniel Grove, William Gitt, George Griffith, William Grey, Frederick Hartman, Andrew Hoke, John Horn, Charles Henry, Mark Kanay, Theodore King, Joseph Kauffman, John Kelley, J. Luckenbaugh, Charles Lake, George W. Lee, William H. Myers, Henry Newcomer, George Nichols, William Oliver, Lewis Overdeer, Henry Paff, Hezekiah Rickroad, Charles Robinson, Thomas Rosenburg, H. Strausbaugh, Henry Smith, Edward Stambaugh, Valentine Shultz, Francis Schmidt, Franklin Steiner, Alexander Shorb, David Shaffer, Henry Snyder, 1st, Henry Snyder, 2d, James R. Schmidt, Frederick Shepherd, Andrew Stewart, William Shultz, James Sullivan, Henry Seigle, George Smith, Joseph Taylor, James A. Thompson, Alfred E. Traverse, Charles Thompson, Elias Uttz, John Wagoner, Michael H. Weaver, Robert Wilson, John Wynant, Charles B. White, John West, John Wiltraus, James Welsh, George White, George Zeinn, Jesse Zortman, Levi Zortman.

COMPANY G.

Officers.—Captains—George W. Resinger, Daniel M. Spangler; First Lieutenants—James N. Kincaid, John N. Taylor. Second Lieutenant—Richard F. Elcock; First Sergeant—Henry H. Stouffer; Sergeants—Samuel Wilt, William A. Spangler, H. S. Heidlebaugh, William W. Kline; Corporals—Levi G. Knisely, George Runk, John B. Metzgar, John Knouse, Henry S. Barnes, Adam F. Stough, Henry Crumlich, William Hertz; Musicians—Virtue C. Grove, Samuel B. Urich.

Privates.—Henry Atland, Washington Bender, Jacob N. Bentzel, Reuben Boose, John Blymyer, Paul Barnhart, Henry Bryans, Lewis Bierbrower, Jacob Brubaker, John Beeler, John Blessing, William J. Bradley, John Cupp, Frederick Crook, Edward Conway, Samuel W. Danner, John J. Deiner, Cicero Darone, Andrew S. Dice, George Ensminger, John Engleman, Hammers Fry, Jacob S. Fry, Matthias Fry, John D. Firestone, John Flanigan, Emanuel W. Gross, Eli Geesey, Edwin D. Geesey, Emerson A. Greist, Thomas Grady, Earnest Gorn, Moses Hess, Alexander Hess, Daniel Hummer, Reuben Hummer, Abel V. Hartman, Charles Heindel, Peter Himes, Peter Harl, John F. Hughes, Noah Innerst, John Jones, Henry King, David B. Keister, John Kline, William Kramer, Joseph P. Miller, Andrew B. Millard, Michael Minich, Henry Myers, James Mitchell, Joseph M'Clellan, William M'Gregor, Daniel Neise, Josiah Peeling, George Reidle, Frank Rivers, John Robinson, Henry Smith, Christian Smith, William Spotts, Eli Shirey, Emanuel Shetrone, Henry C. Springer, William Smuck, Henry Shuman, Daniel Shean, Michael Thompson, Henry Weily, William R. Wiley, Robert L. Wiley, Henry Welk, Jacob Wood, John Wrightstone, Charles Wilson, George Williams, Wm. Wainwright, John Yinger, William E. Zinn, Erhart Zanner.

COMPANY H.

Officers.—Captain—Theodore G. Gauss, First Lieutenant—George S. Kehm; Second Lieutenant—Henry Haldman; First Sergeant—Perry Tripp. Sergeants—Peter M. Binder, Edgar Mobley, Peter Ginter, Joseph B. Stretch, Jacob H. Schriver; Corporals—George A. Ginter, Jacob Shaffer, Isaac Lerew, William Knaub, John Crowl, Lewis B. Kurtz, Andrew Noel, Garret'n C. Walker; Musicians—Henry Lau, Henry Aker.

Privates.—Jacob Arnold, Wm. H. Arnold, Henry L. Arnold, Henry Anderson, David L. Asper, John L. Allen, George W. Baish, John Blauser, William H. Blentz, William Blauser, John B. Blauser, William Baish, Jacob Baker, Lewis Baker, Charles Burkins, John C. Boyd, George Boyd, Louis Burrows, Jackson Coulson, John Craig, Isaac Crewson, William Clark, John Dick, Nelson Dinsmore, Charles A. Dyer, James Edlebute, John B. Findley, And. Freysinger, Isaac Fishell, John D. Gregg, D. G. S. Gochenauer, James Gibson, George M. Heiges, Daniel Hershey, George Hoffman, George W. Heiges, Tempest Hoffman, William Heiges, Peter S. Hershey, Ricket Hutton, John Holland, John Hardin, Milton S. Johnson, August Jasper, Abel Jones, Joseph Johnson, John King, George Kimmell, Henry Kinter, George Klugh, George Koons, Jacob Law, John

Lannahan. Frank Lewis. Patrick Mackin. Worth Miller. Isaac L. Myers, Patrick Mitchell. William Moon. Henry Myer. William M'Call. John M'Neal. Lewis Ostman, William Parker. Edmund E. Rhoades. John Rock. Hezkiah Snyder. George Stoke, Raphael Secilania. Henry Smith, Daniel W. Shaub. Reuben Shank. Jacob Shaffer. William Shaffner. Ernest Seeble. Charles F. Smith. Andrew Wagoner, William Wagoner. Wm. E. Walker, William Wilson, Anthony Westa. Charles E. Wolf.

COMPANY I.

Officers.—Captain—Michael M'Fatridge: First Lieutenant—James A. Grove: Second Lieutenant—S. B. M'Laughlin: First Sergeants—Stephen Morton. Noah Klinefelter, James Haines. Alfred Bond. Wm. C. Morton. J. O. McLaughlin. John B. Hersey; Corporals—Richard Ruff. Josiah W. Easton. Matthew J. Clark. Lewis Schmidt. Jacob A. Jameson. Benjamin Pymer. Samuel Adams. Oliver Hannegan: Musicians—John S. Reichard. Emanuel Mitzel.

Privates.—Jacob Adamire. William Ailes. Reed Anderson. Jas. P. Alexander. Valentine T. Blouse. John Blymire. Robert Bell. James P. Baker. Jonathan Blymire. David Bortner. Joseph Barclay. Henry Criswell. James Carry, Gideon R. Downs. William Eberts. Chas. Emerson. John Finney. Edwin S. Gemmill. Francis Grove. John Grove. Henry Grove. John C. Gebhart. Robert G. Hill. Jeremiah Hoffman. Michael Hake. Samuel Hake. William Hubert. Wm. T. Hammond. William Hawkins. James J. Hewett. Frederick E. Herman. Christian Hebrick. Samuel Hoffacker, John M. Jenkins William Jones, William W. Jones. David King. Adam Klinefelter. Daniel Kroat. James Kerwin. John H. Lloyd. William B. Logan Lewis Lloyd. Edward R. Lentz. James S. Morrison. William H. Metzel. William Metzel. Wm. H. Monroe. Wesley Menich. William Munson, And. F. M'Leary. John T. Norris. Henry C. Proudfoot. Wm. S. Reichard. Samuel Reichard. Edward Shank. Martin Shaub. Joseph K. Stermer. George Shank. Harrison Sutton. Samuel Smith. Samuel Stider. Charles Swartz. Daniel Swartz. Norris Smith. Solomon Sweeny. Thomas Sanders. Robert Sill. John Tompkins. John Trout. James J. Tarbert. John W. Tarbert. Alex. Thompson. Mitchell K. Walters. Philip Waltemire. Henry Waltemire. George Wolf. John A. Walters. George Walters. Robert Williams. Henry K. Zeigler.

COMPANY K.

Officers.—Captain—Daniel L. Stoud; First Lieutenant—Jere'h Hanigan; Second Lieutenant—Benjamin Geipe; First Sergeant—Jacob Lowe; Sergeants—William Kassaum. John A. Ort. John F. Shaffer; Corporals—John Barnd, John Gantz. Isaac Becker. John Decker. John P. Werrick. Joel Youston. Solomon Whesley. George W. Briggs; Musicians—Alexander Drayer. Crull M. Harss.

Privates.—Mordecai Almony, George F. Austin, Charles Amos. Francis R. Blasser, Jacob Blaure. John D. Baker, Elias Beard, Frederick Bans, James Brown, Samuel Becker, Evans B. Cooper. Levi Coleman, Patrick Callow. John Carroll, Barney Cowley, Henry G. Crawford. William Clark, John Drayer, John Dougherty, Christian Eberly, James Evans. Charles Emerson. Levi Fry, John W. Fisher, Edward Fissman. William Gath, Lewis Grund. John Grear, Wm. H. Humell, Christian Heisler. Jesse Heilderbrant, George Holston. Aug. Howdell. Henry Hengst, Chas. Henry. Bradford Jonas. William Jackson, John Keichner. Henry Kline, Henry Kneisley, John Kerns. Henry Kunkle, Henry Kramer. Oliver Love. Israel Law. S. J. Lamberden, Adam D. Myers, Jonathan Miller, Henry Miller, Aquilla D. Meads, Randolph Mortimer, Alexander Martin. Richard Martin, Wm. C. Martin. Wm. . Matthias. Francis Morgan, Jesse Myers. Francis M'Gara. Peter Natchour. James Norris. W. Y. Nonemacher, Levi Ness. John Neiderberger, Frederick Ottermiller, John Peters. Aug. Rickstein, Daniel Rhorbach, William Robison. Franklin Ramsey. John Rice. Henry Shaffer, Cyrus E. Shaub. Edward Shank. F. Spenkenbyer. Jacob Swemly. John Smetzer. Elias Shirey. Thomas Smith, Cornelius Smith, Frantz Smedtz. Patrick Shean. George Tyler, Alfred D. Traverse. George Wohlford. George Wagner, George Wall. Jonathan Wire, Joseph Ward. John Wireman. P. W. Wilkinson.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT,

COMPANY A.

Officers.—Captain—John A. Bell; First Lieutenant—Hugh W. M'Call, lawyer: Second Lieutenant—Samuel N. Kilgore; First Sergeant—William M. Colwell: Quartermaster Sergeant—Franklin Springer; Commissary Sergeant—Thomas J. Collins; Sergeants—James Moore, James Kilgore, John F. Burkholder, Lafayette Johnson, Henry Manifold, Charles Johnson; Corporals — William Pechert, David Knepper, Aaron Ott, Fred Christman. Henry C. Gordon. Thomas A. Graham. Samuel M Manifold. Daniel Null; Alphonso F. Updegraff, Bugler: Elam B. Kendig, Blacksmith; George W. Boyer, Farrier.

Privates.—Charles W. Barnes, Samuel Broadhead, Elijah Blanchard, Henry T. Burnes, Charles H. Brown, George W. Baker, Cassius M. Cole, William H. Clem, David Dityson, Henry Dennis, George Deddum, James T. Dorris, Abraham Doobar, George Farnham, John W. Grove, Jacob Grove, Beniah Grove, Marshall Grover, Josiah Hoveter, Richard Hall, John Houckman, John W. Himes, Alexander Kyle, John Kendrick, Augustus D. King, John B. Lewis, Jesse Layden, Edward A. Mitchell, William Marsh, Robert J. M'Collum, George M'Fadden, Daniel M. M'Girk, James M'Ferren, John R. Nevon, James O'Neal, John E. Ogle, John Priest, Henry Randall, John Roberts, Emanuel E. Roath, Samuel M. Ream, Alexander S. Smith, Leonard Stork, Joseph Smith, John G. Strong, Thomas Sechrist, Francis Smith, Michael D. Trout, Isaac Thatcher, Clarence E. Updegraff, Thomas Walker, Benj. F. Walters, Thomas Will, Jacob Wolfe.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY B—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Officers.—Captain—David Z. Seipe; First Lieutenants—Samuel J. Adams, Matthew H. M'Call; Second Lieutenants—Wm. W. Torbert, Jonathan J. Jessup; First Sergeants—Samuel C. Ilgenfritz, Daniel Keller; Sergeants—Thomas Rupert, Josephus Burger, Henry Wagner, Charles Horn, Samuel Keefer; Corporals—Thomas H. Brooks, George K. Grove, Henry M. Kister, Lewis H. Milner, John J. Hess, Nathan B. Wails, Thaddeus Fry, William Boyer, John B. Shillenberg; Musicians—Cornelius Amich, Wilmot Ayres.

Privates.—Henry Apple, John Apple, Samuel Amprister, Andrew Anderson, Joseph A. Andrews, Augustus Amich, Charles Albert, Henry C. Berger, George Berkheimer, William H. Blain, Simon Burger, John Bowen, James L. Bryant, James Boyd, John M. Campbell, Jos. W. Cambell, Jacob Crone, Wm. T. Channell, John W. Dudrow, Geo. D. D. Decker, Darius Drawbaugh, John Dugan, Fred. Eshenbaugh, Owen Feathers, James H. P. Fulton, Peter Fue, Henry Gable, William H. Gilbert, Charles Groover, Daniel Horn, John F. Heidler, Wm. H. Hamilton, Jacob Hummer, Joseph J. Hunter, Wm. J. C. Johnson, William W. Jones, Oliver Keesey, Harrison Keesey, Abbington Keesey, Warrington Keesey, John H. Keesey, George H. Klay, Oliver Kramer, Henry S. Kunkle, Edward Kliner, William Kerlin, Charles Lehman, Lewis S. Lloyd, Henry Levenight, Henry Landis, Augustus Myers, William Morgan, William H. Nauss, John Platts, William Palmer, David Pyle, Andrew Patterson, Abraham L. Pyle, Frederick Rupp, Adam Ream, Milton B. Reynolds, Walter B. Ruby, Solomon Reiser, Sylvester Sprenkel, Jacob Sourbeer, Otto Stiner, John Sweeney, Aaron Seifert, William R. Stump, Michael G. Seifert, Samuel Sourbeer, Lewis Sporleder, John Shillinberger, William Trump, Isaac W. Torbert, W. H. Torbert, Daniel Welcomer, Jacob H. Walters, Henry Wood, Wm. H. Wilhelm, Charles Wilson, Howard Welsh, Thomas W. Wails, Henry M. Wilson, John Wright, John G. Wails, Henry C. Young.

TWO HUNDREDTH REGIMENT—ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonel—Charles W. Diven; Lieutenant-Colonel—Wm. H. H. M'Call; Major—Jacob Rehrer; Adjutant—Chas. L. Buffington; Quartermasters—Daniel B. Miller, Benj. F. Eberly; Surgeon—A. Stokes Jones; Assistant Surgeons—Peter C. Snyder, Alonzo H. Boyer; Chaplain—Stephen H. Smith; Sergeant Major—John Wimer; Commissary Sergeant—John Bentz; Hospital Steward—John H. Lightner.

COMPANY A.

Officers.—Captains—Adam Reisinger; John Wimer; First Lieutenants—William Reisinger, Edward Smith; Second Lieutenant—Jeremian Oliver; First Sergeants—William Toombs, George Rudisill; Sergeants—Geo. Armpreister, Philip Piffer, Andrew J. Gottwalt, Henry Horn; Corporals—Jacob Lehr, William Oliver, Samuel N. Jessop, Lewis H. Epley, Edward Lehman, Charles D. Elliott, Franklin Zeigler, Bernard M'Farland; Musicians—Wm. S. Temple, Emerson J. C. Rudy.

Privates.—William Albrecht, Peter Allen, Richard Boyd, George Burkhart, Jacob Buser, Henry Buser, William Chaney, John B. Conly, Charles Cook, John A. L. Eck, Emanuel Erb, Wellington Erwin, John Frash, Martin Fry, Jacob L. Fuller, Jesse Gentzler, Augustus Grieman, Emanuel Heilman, Levi Heilman, Washington Hess, Samuel Hess, Charles N. Hibner, Andrew J. Haak, Jesse Hamm, Andrew Isaac, Colum's Ilgenfritz, George M. Jacobs, William Kendig, Jacob Koons, Jr., George H. Koons, Jesse Krofft, Edwin Kessler, Michael Kessler, Tobias Kalinder, John Lehr, Edward Leiben, Carl Liking, Daniel Lukenbach, George N. Meredith, John E. Miller, Abraham Musser, John M. S. Nevins, George Odenwalt, Philip F. Odenwalt, James S. Perago, William H. Perago, Daniel Platts, Samuel Platts, Thomas

Powell, George W. Powell, Peter Rhinehart, William H. Rively, John Seigle, Alexander Seipe, Daniel Seipe, Aaron G. Simon, Adam Slouk, Israel E. Smith, M. J. K. P. Smith, John Snyder, Charles H. Spangler, Lewis Spiese, Frederick Spiese, William Sponsler, Joseph Sponsler, Joseph Shangfelter, John A. Stiles, Isaac Stroman, Jacob Stroman, Henry Stine, Samuel Swartz, Stephen Sweeney, Jacob Spiese, William Warner, Christian Warner, Edward Werrer, David A. Wilhelm, Charles Zeigler.

COMPANY D.

Officers.—Captain—William H. Duhling; First Lieutenant—Martin L. Duhling; Second Lieutenant—Wm. H. Drayer; First Sergeant—George Beck; Sergeants—David Hindel; Henry S. Wilt; William James; Peter Mathias; Corporals—Jacob Coppenheffer; Benjamin Hake; George Yinger; Daniel R. Frysinger; John Forcht; Daniel S. Gross; Henry Pealer; Jacob W. Gohn; Musicians—Eli J. Miller; Michael F. Fink.

Privates.—Matthias Altland, Samuel K. Bare, Daniel M. Baker, Matthias Baker, Benjamin Bashore, George Bashore, Reuben Boose, Charles H. Beck, Elisha Bare, George Burns, William Bower, Paris E. Beecher, David K. Bruaw, Eli Billet, John Bentz, David Bricker, Petel Corl, Zacharias Crone, William Darene, Charles Dellinger, John Everhart, Henry Erwin, Benj. Eisenhower, George Eckhart, George W. Eicholtz, Henry Faught, Edm. Finfrock, Israel Finfrock, Matthias Fry, Daniel Fry, John A. Gross, Jacob Greser, John Gohn, George H. Gross, Daniel Gross, John F. Gross, George Heilman, Levi G. Hake, Samuel Hartman, Samuel Heltzel, John Hahn, George Hoffman, Henry Jordan, Daniel B. Knaub, Henry Kern, George Knaub, Jacob W. Kohr, H. H. Kochenour, S. H. Kochenour, John A. Krafft, Samuel Mummert, John G. Malehorn, John Malehorn, Solomon May, George Matthias, Daniel Miller, James Maize, Thomas Medlow, Peter S. Moody, John Nease, Jacob Newcomer, Henry Nieman, Henry Ruby, Daniel Rudy, J. Shellenberger, Henry A. Shaffner, George H. Schroll, Jacob Schroll, Daniel Schroll, Darius C. Shetler, Daniel B. Shuler, Alexander Seiffert, Daniel Sipe, Robert N. Sipe, Adam Steffee, Peter Z. Strine, Eli B. Sipe, David Strine, Austin Shelly, Enos Shelly, Abraham D. Stover, Zacharias Shipp, Andrew Stough, Edm. Snellbaker, Washington Thomas, Abraham Westhafer, Daniel B. Wallace, Elias B. Wallace, Deweese Worner, David B. Wallace, Samuel Yinger.

COMPANY H.

Officers.—Captain—Jacob Weist; First Lieutenant—James M'Comas ; Second Lieutenant—Wm. H. Smyser ; First Sergeant —Albert Young ; Sergeants — Lafayette B. Schlosser, George Krone, G. W. Aughenbaugh, George W. Epley ; Corporals—D. A. Strausbaugh, Charles E. Smyser, John F. Durr, John F. Kottcamp, Alexander Kidd, Adam F. Strough, Wm. A. Spangler, Amos Witzel, Henry W. Gottwalt.

Privates.—John R. Andrews, Wm. H. Banner, Emanuel Berry, W. F. Bockhonse, Fred'k Bockhouse, Oliver Brown, Joshua Bennett, Henry A. Berry, Benj. F. Broomell, Jacob W. Brenner, Alexander D. Bush, Edwin Baum, Charles Brandt, Jacob Berry, And'w Brenneman, Atwood Broomell, Henry Carls, John L. Callahan, Edward Callahan, Philip Devers, Jesse C. Dyer, George R. Erwin, Alexander Emig, William Eberly, Her'n A. Eisenhart, William Ehrhart, John Frederick, John G. Fried, Charles Grottrey, John H. Gross, Amos S. Glassick, Jon'n M. Glattfelter, Casper H. Gottcamp, Charles Heinzinger, William J. Harkins, Joseph Hotchkiss, Michael Hoffman, William Hyde, Daniel Hibner, Eman'l G. Heilman, George Hibner, Daniel Hinkle, Daniel Heilman, John Harkins, Asher Hinkle, J. J. Hosselbaugh, Joseph B. Hautz, Wm. F. Ilgenfritz, Lewis Kraber, Chris'n Kottcamp, William H. Kessler, John L. Kraber, Gottlieb Kleffman, Henry Kottcamp, Jacob Kling, Henry S. Kidd, Fred'k Kottcamp, Albertus Kraft, Henry Koerper, Jacob Kraut, Howard King, Edwin Lenhart, Franklin Myers, Wm. W. Morrow, Daniel Miller, John G. McCreary, Henry Obendick, Chan'g J. Picking, John Rodewig, Eman'l Rhinehart, David Richard Jonas J. Spencer, James B. Schlosser, George Smith, John C. Schrœder, Charles F. Schriver, Henry Schrœder, Henry Sleeder, Edwin Sharp, Michael Smyser, Emanuel Smith, George W. Strine, Peter Wise, Samuel Young, Abraham Young, John A. Zinn.

COMPANY K.

Officers.—Captain—Hamilton A. Glessner; First Lieutenants—George J. Spangler, Augustus C. Stieg; Second Lieutenant—Zachariah S. Shaw; First Sergeant—William H. Swartz; Sergeants — George W. Feistel, Henry M. Shelly, Alfred Minnich; Corporal Michael Shrom.

Privates.—Samuel Brenizer, John Banblitz, Henry Brant, Michael Buser, Christian Boll, Edward Blensinger, James Bell, Henry Brenizer, Henry Bentzel, Nathan F. Buch, John Baymiller, Jacob Bortner, Daniel Barnhart, Charles Bookmyer, Daniel Bentzel, Frederick Crawford, Christian Coble, Albert B. Conaway, George B. Copp, John Deitzer, John Drayer, John Doup, Henry H. Doll, Henry Doup, Martin Emig, Franklin S. Fry, George J. D. Fastre, L. S. Flinchbaugh, Jacob Flinchbaugh, John Frem, Joseph M. Greybill, George Greybill, Charles Glatfelter, Samuel Gremmill, John W. Graham, Franklin Gipe, John Greybill, William H. Glessick, William Grim, James E. Gordon, Edwin Hummer, David Hasking, William Hartz, Nicholas Hoffman, Augustus Hartman, Abel V. Hartman, George W. Ilgenfritz, Hamilton Inners, Samuel N. Kilgore, Christian E. Kohler, Vincent Kemmerer, Fred. W. Knodt, Charles Kline, Samuel H. Kirk, Aaron King, Joseph Krouse, Jacob H. Kopeman, George M. Kopp, George B. Kline, Penrose Kroft, George P. Koontz, William H. Law, John Minen, Samuel Y. Miller, Michael Minnich, James C. Metzel, Isaac Minnich, Samuel R. Ness, William W. Newbury, Henry W. Newbury, Joshua Peeling, Adam Rubert, Christian Rausher, Henry C. Roth, George A. Richart, John Roth, Ralph Sanders, Franklin Senft, George J. Spangler, Newton W. Stoner, Jacob D. Slyder, David K. Stroman, Alf. Strokebrand, John A. Sharp, Henry M. Schiding, Philip Snyder, William Sechrist, George Snyder, Eli Stroch, Daniel W. Shaub, David M. Shaub, Henry Shwartz, William H. Thompson, Isaac G. Vale, John Wagner, Alexander Wolf, Charles Weiser, George J. Zellers, Joseph Zutelyt.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY E—ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Officers.—Captain, Lewis Small; First Lieutenant, Richard C. Ivory; Second Lieutenant, William L, Keagle; First Sergeants, Michael Harman, Charles H. Ilgenfritz; Sergeants, Joseph S. Childs, Henry Dennis, Daniel Brian, George J. Horning; Corporals, Tobias Rudy, Ellis Mervell, John Harman, Jacob E. Smith, Laban M. Sykes, Elias F. Graham, Joseph Hoffman, George Miller.

Privates.—John F. Blanchard, Charles F. Cox, Frederick Snyder, Jeremiah Alexander, John Anderson, Edward Allen, Jonathan Black, John Bush, Edward Black, Frank B. Bradfield, Charles Brian, George W. Bower, William Butcher, James Curry, William Clark, Albert E. Comstock, Daniel W. Canfield, Osee Cortwright, William A. Decker, Andrew Dennison, Charles Everly, Jacob Emick, Thomas Edwards, William Eichelberger, Nelson Foulkerson, Henry Fishel, Nicholas Fessler, Marcellus Fried, J. B. Farronsworth, Alfred Foulkerson, H. L. Farronsworth, John George, Henry Gruver, William T. Ginnis, Albert M. Gottwalt, Thomas Green, Samuel Hake, Henry Hamilton, Aaron Henry, Ames Henry, Michael Hake, Israel Hartman, Daniel A. Helker, Henry Hershey, James L. Ilgenfritz, Cornelius Kimble, Elias C. Koller, Josiah Koller, Michael M. Keesey, Frantz Kaiser, Alex Kauffman, Samuel Kreidell, Jacob Kunkle, William King, Lewis Krise, Solomon Lehman, William Lehman, Jacob Linck, Cornelius Lefever, Benjamin Long, Henry F. Mackey, Charles Morris, Winfield S. Mackey, John Mannerval, John McCarthy, Lewis Rupprecht, Jacob Ribble, Michael Richard, Harrison Sipe, Frank Shaffer, Benjamin Stover, John L. Shider, Urias Smith, John Souleer, Christ. V. Schwener, John G. Schladstine, William W. Seaman, Franklin Sheffer, Theodore J. Sheffer, George A. Thomas, Augustus Voss, John Wilhelm, Benjamin Weast, John Wagoner, John Waltman, David Wagner, Samuel Wallace, William White, Granville Weiser, William P. Wheeland, Charles D. Wheeland, Lewis Watson, Daniel H. Withers, John Wageman, Augustus Waltman, George R. Wheeland.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT, COMPANY B —ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Officers.—Captain, Henry W. Spangler; First Lieutenant, Thomas J. Hendricks; Second Lieutenant, William S. Douglass; First Sergeant, William B. Morrow; Sergeants, William Campbell, Henry E. Keasey, John R. Edie, William H. Smith; Corporals, Reuben Shank, Peter A. Latshaw, Jacob R. Hildebrand, David S. Fulton, Daniel McKinley, Benjamin F. Ebaugh, William Wolf. Andrew Hason.

Privates.—Henry Abel, James P. Alexander, William S. Anderson, James Armstrong, Peter Buvenon, Frederick W. Brier, John C. Baldwin, Frederick Biggert, Peter Bucks, Michael Burns, Michael Beams, Joseph Burns, John Brown, Jacob S. Bose, Patrick Bradrick, Henry Coles, William Darr, Franklin Denst, Jesse Dierdoff, David Dutton, John Dougherty, Absalom Dethmore, George Ertzerley, William Fleesick, Henry Frank, George Fry, Charles Friday, Elias Fisher, Samuel Fleming, Jacob Fry, William Gross, Joseph Gross, Evans G. Gemmill, John Gibbons, George Gemmill, John Gibbon, John Gifford, Patrick Gheerlyer, Charles Hindle, Henry H. Hunter, William Hertzel, George Hoffman, John Hanegan, Jacob Hummer, Thomas Harvey, John Harper, Isaac Hanigan, Barnabas Johnson, Arthur Johnson, Michael Johnson, Peter Kretz, Thomas

Kelley, Benjamin W. Lynes, Eberhart Miller, David A. Miller, William H. Mitzel, John Morrison, George Mitzel, John W. Miller, William E. Morrison, Samuel A. Martin, Thomas Muller, Thomas Mazzen, Joseph McClain, John McLaughlin, Felix McGrier, Patrick McGachy, Thomas McCarty, Henry McGee, Obrien McLaughlin, Jacob Nichols, John Ness, Daniel Oberlander, Thomas Phillips, Rutter S. C. Rambo, Samuel Riddle, William Riddle, Jamas P. Ream, John W. Rineholt, Conrad Runkle, Hubert Rian, William P. Schall, William Snyder, Charles P. Strayer, Jacob M. Snyder, Peter Simpson, John W. Smith 1st, John W. Smith 2nd, Thomas Smith, Charles Smith, David E. Torber, John M. Torber, William W. Wise, John C. Wagner, William H. Wails, Jacob W. Workinger, David Zortman.

COMPANY I.

Officers.—Captain—John Klugh; First Lieutenant—George W. Heiges; Second Lieutenant—Henry L. Arnold; First Sergeant—Jacob Law; Sergeants—Andrew Waggener; Jacob P. Baish, George W. Reed, John Law; Corporals—Sear. M. Chronister, Martin L. Arnold, Benjamin Apple, Wilson Irwin, Elias Lehmen, William P. Reitzel, Henry Heiges. Jr., James G. Kunes.

Privates.—Martin Arnold, Benjamin F. Anderson, Franklin Arnold, Solomon Arnold, Frederick A. Asper, Emanuel W. Bowman, Jacob H. Rentz, John Blauser, Lewis Blauser, Michael Blauser, John Bupp, George Bupp, John Burgard, William Baish, Samuel Baugher, George Byers, Abraham Byers, Godfried Bishop, Augustus Boland, William M. Bleany, William S. Cadwalader, Daniel Chronister, William B. Chronister, John L. Crist, Henry Crist, Absalom Cleaver, John W. Cook, George Ditmore, Frederick H. Darr, Jacob Darr, George W. Evans, William Fickes, Christ'er Fortney, Elias Filler, James Gettis, John Garberick, David Heiges, Henry Heiges, Peter Heiges, Samuel Heiges, John Hollinger, Jr., Jacob N. Herman, Edmund Hershey, Tempes Hoffman, Lewis Heiges. Henry Hess, Jacob Haar, Lewes Koch, Alfred Kapp, Henry Kapp, David Kochenour. Jacob King, John King, Michael Kinter, Henry King, Henry Law, Lewis Leer, John Murray, Cornelius Murray, Timothy M'Carthy, Hector B. M'Cay, Archibald M'Monicle, Lewis Peterman, George Ritter, Henry S. Reed, Uriah Shearer, George P. Spangler, George W. Snyder, Henry C. Snyder, Benjamin Sear, John H. Siner, William O. Sheaffer, John Shill, John Sowers, George Stokes. Cyrus Sollenberger, Joseph B. Sluthower, Lewis Sluthower, Jacob Trumph; Peter Wagener, Michael Wagener, Levi Wagener, Andrew R. Weimer, John Wehler, Frederick Wehler, Joseph Wolf.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Organized September 12, 1862, discharged September 24, 1862.

Officers. — Captain — Jacob Wiest; First Lieutenant—Emanuel Smith; Second Lieutenant—Augustus Loucks; First Sergeant—Henry Shelly; Sergeants—Edward J. Chalfant, William F. Shetter, Benjamin Allison, John Kraber; Corporals—Charles H. Weigle, Michael Wiest, Daniel Sourbier, Jacob H. Shetter, John H. Wanbaugh, David Kielholtz, George F. Baugher, Charles Metzel; Musicians, Abdel Myers, George Shetter.

Privates.—Henry Abel, John R. Andrews, Moses Arndt, Joshua Bennett, Edward Baum, John F. Derr, Jacob Ernst, George W. Epply, John Frederick, John P. Frick, Edward Graybill, Charles Gresly, Albert Glassmeyer, Elias F. Graham, Michael Hoffman, Franklin B. Harlacher, John Harkins, William Harkins, John Hessler, William Hossler, John Hawkins, David Jamison, William Keister, Frederick J. Kottkamp, Henry Kottkamp, Sr., Jacob Kauffelt, Frederick Kleffman, Henry Kottkamp, Jr.. Edward C. Lauman, Henry Lint, John Meeter, George F. Motter, Henry Neater, Edward Neas, Henry Ness, Charles A. Pentz, David P. Shultz, George L. Stough, Samuel Sourbier, Jacob Sourbier, Jacob Sherefy, Henry Strine, Samuel Shaffer, Henry Schalle, Henry Shaffer, John C. Schroeder, Henry Scheeter, Charles Spangler, Henry Strelig, Daniel Withers, Martin L. Weigle, Jacob D. Welch, Daniel Wampler, J. Frederick Yingling, Albertus Young.

Officers. — Captain — Jacob Hay; First Lieutenant—William Gilberthrop; Second Lieutenant—Daniel B. Immell; First Sergeant—Washington Beirbower; Sergeants—George Weirman, Thomas E. Cochran, William Hay, Abraham W. Rudisill, Edward Stuck; Corporals—William M. Frysinger, John Fahs, John Shive, James Kell, William W. Dingee, Jacob Andrews, George Horn; Musician—William Poleman.

Privates.—John Busser, Emanuel C. Beck, John Borland, John W. Buckingham, John M. Brown, William C. Fischer, James Groff, Henry Ginter, Henry Gresly, John Hay, Jacob Hantz, Samuel Hame, Henry Haker, Daniel Heckert, George W. Ilgenfritz, Martin Ilgenfritz, Harrison Ilgenfritz, Samuel Kitzmiller, Jacob Keeney, Simon Kopp, Jacob L. Keuhn, Alexander Kidd, Charles

Laumaster, Anthony Leiben, George Mundorff, George W. Neff, Jonathan Owen, Thomas Owen, Sr., John Platts, George Rudisill, Henry Rutledge, John W. Schall, Charles F. Sheafer, Jacob Spangler, John Schull, Alexander Shetter, John Small, Isaac Shelly. John Strickler, William Shelly, Lewis Shive, Daniel Stough, John Truett, Oliver P. Weiser, Thomas White, Martin H. Weiser, William Wolf.

Officers.—Captain—D. Wagner Barnitz; First Lieutenant—George J. Spangler; Second Lieutenant—John W. Shirey; First Sergeant—George H. Maish; Sergeants—Levi Strickler, John Strickler, Albert Hay, John A. Beitzel; Corporals—Frederick Klinefelter, Oliver H. Wells, Jerome Fisher, Amos Mitzell, Henry Buck, Alexander Hildebrand, George Wagner, Milton Johnston.

Privates.—William H. Albright, Jacob Assemen, Adam K. Baylor, Jacob Blauser, William Call, John Carr, John Connelly, Charles Cook, George W. Dietz, L. Doll, Jacob B. Fishel, Joel E. Fisher, George Foose, William Frame, William Fried, George S. Frey, Martin Frey, Augustus F. Gotwalt, Joseph W. Ilgenfritz, George Ilgenfritz, Albert Ilgenfritz, William Jacobs, Victor V. Kelton, William Koch, William Lloyd, Adam E. Mayers, David Myers, Andrew J. M'Laughlin, Bernard M'Farland, George Odenwalt, Philip Odenwalt, August Rouse, Daniel Rittenhouse, Josiah W. Sleider, George P. Smyser, William Straber, Edward Straber, Louis Shenberger. George W. Steig, Luther A. Small, Albert Small, William Sponsler, Henry Swartz, Charles A. Strack, John G. Schaffer, John Schott, Michael Seitz, John Tomes, Hamilton H. Treager, John Vandersloot, Charles Wagner. Louis E. Wagner, Marcellus G. Weiser, George Weiser, Howard H. Welsh, Lewis Weller, Emanuel C. Yessler, John Zeller, Walter Zimmerman.

Officers.—Captain—William H. Albright; First Lieutenant—George Smith; Second Lieutenant—John H. Klinedinst; First Sergeant—William Swartz; Sergeants—Charles W. Stebbins, Lewis L. Sears, William H. H. Erwin, Samuel Rudy; Corporals—Samuel Funk. Henry Reily, Charles N. Brannon, Isaac Goodman, John Heckert, Charles O. Fields, Frederick Bastean, John Epply; Musician—Harry A. Spangler.

Privates.—John W. Bittenger, Charles H. Bressler, Martin Basehore, John Crone, Clayton Craver, Howard Duvall, John G. Ernst, James Ensminger, Emanuel Erb, Robert Fields, Romanus Greenawalt, George W. F. Gray, Albert Heckert, Edward Helfrich, Alfred Helsel, Frederick Hibner, Christian Hinkle, Daniel C. Ilgenfritz, Daniel Jacobs, James Johnston, George Koons, Jacob Kraft, John Kline, Emanuel Kissinger, William T. Laumaster, Philip Lehr, William H. Lochman, William Loy, Samuel Myers, John Miller, Albert Metzel, William M'Ilvaine, John B. Oswald, Andrew Pfile, John Rouse, Andrew J. Reiley, George W. Reichenbach, John Siegle, Henry Stine, Augustus Strack, Adam Spangler. Jacob Smith, Alexander Smith, William Warner, Samuel H. Welsh, David A. Wilhelm, Jeremiah Yaple, William Zeigle.

Officers. — Captain — John Hays; First Lieutenant—John M. Deitch; Second Lieutenant—James H. Fisher; First Sergeant—Alexander Duncan; Sergeants—Edward G. Smyser, George W. Ruby, Zacharias Dugan, Daniel D. Doudel; Corporals—Peter M'Guigan, Nathaniel Weigle, William Beitzel, Henry L. Fisher, Andrew J. Bashers, Thomas M'Cann, Andrew K. Glessner, Alfred Koch.

Privates.—George Albright, Henry Baylor, George A. Barnitz, George Beck, William B. Carter, Barney Conley, Jeremiah Cullison. Daniel Crerand, Daniel Densel, Patrick Dawson, Henry Everhart, Abraham Forry, Charles Fishel, Enos M. Frame, William Froelich, Martin Frey. Jr., Jacob E. Fisher, Samuel Gotwalt, Jacob Gotwalt, Sr., Daniel Gotwalt, John Horn, Jr., Jeremiah Hess, Abraham Hearshy, Joseph Heard, Samuel Ilgenfritz. Henry Ilgenfritz, James W. Kerr, Adam Klinefelter, Augustus Knudson, Charles W. Karg, George A. Karg, August Leibhart, William Leidlich, John Minnon, Moses Morritz, John Morrow, Abraham Musser, Henry Philby, Frederick Plitt, August Plitt, Alexander Reisinger, John F. Rienberger, Barnard Rhodenhouser, Jacob Reichley, Michael Schall, David Small, Peter Schoch, Charles Spangler, Ambrose Smith, William Small, Henry Spangler, Henry Schuyler, Charles Schnable, Frederick A. Steig, Walter Shaeffer, Henry Stallman, Lebrecht Treager, Alexander Underwood, John A. Wilson, James West, Joseph Welsh, Joseph Watt, William Watt, Henry Weltzhoffer, Anthony Weaver, William Wagner, Sr., Jacob Wagner, Jacob Yunker, John Zimmerman.

Officers.— Captain—John Gibson ; First Lieutenant—Charles A. Stair ; Second Lieutenant—William H. Jordan ; First Sergeant—George P. Smyser ; Sergeants—William L. Stough, Charles S. Weiser, George Fisher, Samuel I. Adams ; Corporals—Francis M. Eppley, Edwin R. Burke, Edward C. Eichelberger, William Fahs, George W. Heiges, George L. Hay, Edwin Heckert, Thomas S. Meyers; Musician—David A. Decker.

Privates.—Murray S. Adams, Charles Ansley, Emmett B. Bossler, John Brillhart, Chauncey F. Black, Crayton W. Brandt, William Chambers, Charles Donnell, Edward D. Eppley, Lewis H. Eppley, Weter Eck, Martin S. Eichelberger, Isaac A. Elliott, Silas H. Forry, George Foose, Henry K. Gardner, William H. Griffith, Cornelius Garretson, Ivan Glossbrenner, Hollingsworth Gipe, Alfred Gartman, Johns Hopkins, Henry Haker, John C. Jordan, Milton S. Johnson, Charles A. Keyworth, Willian H. Kurtz, James Kell, Daniel Keller, Nathan T. Keesey, Jacob E. Lehman, James W. Latimer, Edward B. Meyers, George Meredith, William Meredith, Peter M'Intyre, Jr., Martin P. M'Creary, John M'Intyre, Samuel Owens, William N. Porter, George H. Pentz, George Rudisill, Albert W. Rudisill, Thomas J. Rupert, James B. Small, John H. Strayer, Thomas B. Schall, Jr., Lewis W. Schaeffer, W. H. Strickler, Henry W. Spangler, Joseph G. Small, James F. Shunk, Joseph H. Strubinger, George W. Stouffer, Jacob A. Wilt, L. Edward Wagner, Charles F. Welch, Geoffrey P. Yost, A. Duncan Yocum, Herman Zeigler.

Officers.—Captain—Charles M. Nes; First Lieutenant—John Brillinger; Second Lieutenant—Samuel Warring; First Sergeant—Martin Quinn; Sergeants—Edward Brillinger, A. B. Farquhar, Henry J. Loucks, William Loucks; Corporals—Alfred Erwin, Emanuel A. King, A. Hamilton Nes, John B. Rutter, W. L. Small, Martin H. Weiser, Erastus H. Weiser, Thomas Williams; Buglers—Jacob Roman, Philip Hecker.

Privates.—Jacob Brillinger, N. F. Burnham, Daniel Cookes, John T. Erwin, Arthur N. Green, James Groff, Philip Herman, Henry Hertzog, Edward G. Hersh, Thomas Holland, John Herman, Jonathan Jessop, — Jessop, William S. King, George Koons, Vincent K. Keesey, Anthony Lieben, Samuel Leitner, Josiah E. Myers, Henry Myers, Jr., Leander H. Myers, Daniel A. Rupp, James Rupert, Edward P. Smyser, Frederick Stallman, Milton Sultzbach, William Smith, Michael Schall, Jacob D. Schall, James Schall, Alexander W. Underwood, Amos Underwood, John Wanbaugh, Thomas E. White, — Welsh, Henry Wagner.

COMPANY I.

Emergency troop of 1863.

Officers.—Captain—John S. Forrest; First Lieutenant—John Q. Pfeiffer; Second Lieutenant—Alexander T. Barnes; First Sergeant—Joel Henry; Sergeants—William H. M'Causland, Howard N. Deitrick, Napoleon B. Carver, Charles Young; Corporals—Josiah Rinehart, Thomas Sneeringer, Henry Schultz, David E. Winebrenner, Henry C. Bucher, Amos F. Klinefelter, Charles T. Kump, Charles W. Thomas.

Privates.—William Althoff, Noah Allison, William Bair, William H. Bastres, William F. Baum, William A. Beard, James Blair, John F. Blair, Edward Bollinger, John Bond, David F. Forney, William G. Forney, Jacob Freet, William Gantz, Jacob Gardner, Martin Graybill, Lewin Heathcote, Martin Hitzel, Addison M. Herman, John J. Hersh, Josiah D. Hersh, Barthabus Himes, John H. Hinkle, Lewis V. Holter, William H. Holter, Washington J. Johnson, Lewis B. Jones, Isaac Jones, William Leader, Isaac Loucks, Henry C. Metzgar, Jacob H. Michael, Michael D. Myers, William A. Myers, Aaron M'Lean, Mahlon H. Nail, Hezekiah Ports, Henry H. Pfeiffer, John J. Sanders, George W. Sherman, George E. Sherwood, Henry W. Shriver, William H. Snyder, Eli Snyder, Daniel J. Snyder, Ovid Stahl, George E. Trone, Oliver Trone, Samuel E. Trone, Fabius N. Wagener, Samuel Weigle, John Willing, Calvin Wirt, William C. Wolf, Cornelius Young, Martin Zimmerman.

LIST OF OTHER OFFICERS FROM YORK COUNTY.

Assistant Surgeon, William F. Smith, Twenty-eighth Regiment; Surgeon, J. A. Wolf, Twenty-ninth Regiment; Assistant, G. W. Jackson, Fifty-ninth Regiment; Surgeon, G. W. Jackson, Fifty-third Regiment; Second Lieut., Robert W. Smith, Thirty-fourth Regiment; Second Lieut., T. Brandon Hurst, Thirty-sixth Regiment; (Brevet First Lieut. and Capt.), Thirty-sixth Regiment; Lieut. Col., Samuel N. Bailey, Forty-first Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, James M. Shearer, Forty-first Regiment; Capt., William G. Moore, Fifty-fifth Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, W. P. Nebinger, Fifty-sixth Regiment; Capt., Nathan Z. Seitz, Sixty-seventh Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, T. M. Kern, Sixty-eighth Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, John E. McIlvaine, Sixty-eight Regiment; Adjutant, Frederick R. Smith, Seventy-sixth Regiment; Surgeon, W. D. Bailey, Seventy-eighth Regiment; First Lieut., William H. Myers, Eighty-second Regiment; Surgeon, Jared Free, Eighty-third Regiment; Capt. William H. Lanius, Company I, Eighty-seventh Regiment; First Lieut., Benjamin Geipe, One Hundred and First Regiment; First Lieut., Samuel S. Matthews, One Hundred and Third Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, William F. Smith, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment; First Lieut., D. W. Oberlander, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment; Second Lieut., Henry Brunner, Thirteenth Cavalry, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, G. K. Thompson, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment; Lieut. Col., W. A. McCartney, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, W. J. Underwood, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, F. W. Vandersloot, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, August R. Nebinger, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, S. F. Meely, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment; Assistant Surgeon, S. M. Murphy, One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment; Chaplain, Isaiah L. Kephart, One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment; Second Lieut., Alexander I. Barnes, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment; Second Lieut., David J. Bossler, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment; Capt. Henry Fox, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment; Second Lieut., John B. Metzgar, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment: Assistant Surgeon, F. S. Smith, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment; Second Lieut., James C. Channel, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment; Capt., R. B. Hoover, Two Hundredth Regiment; First Lieut., Daniel L. Stoud, Two Hundredth Regiment; Second Lieut., Joseph H. Krafft, Two Hundredth Regiment; Second Lieut., Fred. A. Hershey, Two Hundredth Regiment; Second Lieut., Peter Ginter, Two Hundredth Regiment; First Lieut., Samuel B. Urich, Two Hundred and Second Regiment; Surgeon, Washington Burg, Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment.

INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

Capt., F. Robert Polack; First Lieut., Daniel L. Stair.

HOSPITAL WORK.*

OCCUPATION OF YORK BY THE REBELS, 1863.

IN response to President Lincoln's call for troops in April, 1861, Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, made an earnest appeal to the volunteer companies of the State. The citizen companies of York, the Worth Infantry, Capt. T. A. Ziegle. and the York Rifles, Gen. George Hay, reported immediately for active service.

On Saturday, the 13th inst., Maj.-Gen. Keim came up from Ashland, Md. Gen. Hay ordered the companies to muster at the armory, from whence they were marched to the railroad station to await a special train from Harrisburg, with troops destined to check an advance of the Southern forces, and to protect the railroad and the bridges. At 11 P. M., the train started off, amid the cheers and good wishes of the bystanders. The town already began to wear a military aspect. Flags were suspended from the public buildings, and places of business. Poles were erected in central positions displaying the stars and stripes. On Monday the troops were all ordered back to York. As they marched through the streets to the fair grounds, the people stood at the street corners, and the doors of their dwelling houses, with hot coffee, bread and cakes for the half-starved men. At Camp Scott, christened Camp Delight by the men in contrast to Camp Misery, at Cockeysville, they found a cordial welcome, and a hot supper ready for them.

From this date began the hospital work which filled our hearts with pity, and our hands with labor for the following five years.

On the 26th of April, the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. David Campbell, and the Thirteenth, Col. David Rowley, arrived from Pittsburgh. Early in May over 6,000 troops were stationed at Camp Scott, including Capt. Campbell's battery of flying artillery. The commissary arrangements were necessarily very inadequate to meet the wants of the large body of men, and they depended upon the citizens for many comforts and for special diet for those on the sick list. The spring of 1861 was peculiarly wet and inclement. The soldiers suffered severely from rheumatism, contracted by lying on damp straw, and from colds and intermittent fevers. As there were no arrangements for a hospital at this early date, the sick boys were often taken into private houses and nursed gratuitously, and in many households a meal was rarely eaten without one or more guests from the camp.

A meeting of ladies was promptly called to organize a system of relief for the men. Mrs. Charles A. Morris was elected president. A committee was chosen consisting of one person from each ward, the number to be increased at option. From the First Ward, Mrs. Dr. Roland; Second, Mrs. Samuel Small; Third, Mrs. Knause; Fourth, Mrs. George Barnitz; Fifth, Mrs. Ellen Smyser. As the number of patients increased the committee was enlarged, a temporary hospital was arranged in the agricultural building on the fair grounds. Early in the season there was a demand for stockings, shirts and other garments. Private stores were soon disposed of and making up new material commenced. The work was systematized, and a committee of ladies appointed to take charge of it. The firm of P. A. & S. Small gave them a commodious room in Small's building, which was always open and filled with busy helpers in the good cause. The entire community entered heartily into the work. Little children left their play to scrape lint and roll bandages. Parties and tea-drinkings were neglected for meetings at the work rooms and at private houses for cutting and sewing garments, and packing the stores contributed by the town folk and the country people. Thanks to their generosity the supplies never failed, and the constant appeals from the front for aid were always promptly answered. In many a country farm house the treasured stores of linen were brought forth from the great chests packed in Germany, and freely given for the use of the suffering, wounded boys.

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* By Mrs. Mary C. Fisher.

In December, 1861, the Sixth Regiment New York Cavalry, Col. Devens, was ordered to York for the winter. The regiment, 900 strong, arrived on Christmas day. An extract from the notes of Maj. Daily says: "He met with a hearty welcome. The citizens had provided a hot dinner of turkeys, meats, and the delicacies of the festive season, the ladies who provided the dinner serving as waiters on the occasion." Battalion First, Maj. Daily, was quartered in the agricultural building. The Second, Maj. Conardin, and the Third, Maj. Clarkson, occupied the public school buildings, the schools having been closed by order of the school board. In January Gen. Simon Cameron, secretary of war, ordered barracks and stabling to be erected on the public commons. Before the completion of the quarters a temporary hospital for the troops was established in the Duke Street schoolhouse, which was daily visited by the citizens. The soldiers spoke in the most grateful terms of the kindness and generous help and sympathy of the ladies of York. Many cards and testimonials of their appreciation appeared in the journals of the day.

After the departure of the cavalry an officer was sent to superintend the removal of the barracks; but his report of the convenient situation, healthy locality and advantages of the quarters for hospital purposes was favorably considered. They were fitted up and ready for occupancy in June, 1862. The stabling was removed under the supervision of Dr. Alexander Small. On the 27th of the month the York General Hospital was organized by Dr. C. W. Jones, officer in charge. His staff was composed of Brigade-Surgeon Henry Palmer, U. S. A., surgeon in charge; Assisting Surgeons C. S. DeGraw, U. S. A.; R. L. Peltier, U. S. A.; Acting Surgeons H. T. Bowen, H. L. Smyser, A. R. Blair, Jacob Hay, Jr., George Jacoby, clerk; D. Jerome Bossler, hospital steward; E. C. Grevemyer, commissary; L. K. Morris, ward master; medical cadet, Dr. Weil. Rutter Herman had charge of the barracks before this time. Dr. Weil arrived with the first consignment of nineteen patients July 1st. July 7 a large number were forwarded from Washington, Baltimore and other stations further south. The long rows of cots were filled day by day till every room was full. The days were crowded with touching incidents in the lives of the poor fellows who engrossed our time and attention. The Ladies' Aid Society, organized in November, 1861, was much enlarged. All ranks and ages joined in attentions to the brave defenders of their homes and of the country's honor. Among the prominent names were Mrs. Charles Morris, Mrs. Daniel Durkee, Mrs. Samuel Small, Sr., Mrs. Walter Franklin, Mrs. Solomon Oswald, Mrs. Dr. Roland, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. David E. Small, Mrs. Spangler Wagner, Mrs. John Weiser, Mrs. William Welsh, Mrs. Robert J. Fisher, Mrs. George Eisenhart, Mrs. Benjamin Weiser, Mrs. George Wantz, Mrs. Henry Lanius, Mrs. E. A. Pierce, Mrs. Kate Garretson, Mrs. David Rupp, Mrs. Kurtz, and the Misses Amelia and Catherine Kurtz, the Misses Durkee, Miss Latimer, Miss Mary J. Lewis, Miss Sallie B. Small, Miss Cassie M. Small, Miss Annie Thornbury, Miss Julia Hay, Mrs. George Heckert, Miss A. Fisher, Mrs. David Landis, Mrs. Kell, Mrs. Weigle, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jenks, Mrs. Ed Smyser, Mrs. Rutter Herman, Mrs. Laumaster, Mrs. Thomas Ziegle, Mrs. David Frey, Mrs. Angus Barnitz, Mrs. Weorhly, Lizzie Brown, Kate Connelle, Isabel Gallagher, Lizzie Gardner, Miss A. Upp, Amelia Doudel, Miss Mary Rupp, Miss Stine, Miss Carrie Hay, Miss Jennie Templeman, Mrs. William Smith, Miss Sarah Sayres, Miss Theodocia Weiser, Mrs. Bumgartner, Miss Belle Gallagher, Mrs. Ann Krabee, Miss Eliza Smyser, Miss Sue Chalfont, Mrs. Lucy Davis, Mrs. Martin Weigle, Miss Ellen Funk, Miss Jennie King, Miss Anna King, Miss Doudel, Mrs. Albert Smyser, and many others. Some persons were untiring in their labors at home who could not go out to the hospital personally. Miss Jane Weiser had charge of the aid room. From this time constant accessions to the hospital were received from the various bloody fields. None but an eyewitness can conceive the horror that hung over the death-freighted cars. The worst cases were immediately after the battle of Antietam. The wounded men, brought directly from the battle field, were laid upon the floors of the cars, which ran with blood from many an uncomplaining hero. One by one the sufferers were tenderly taken and placed upon stretchers to be carried to the hospital, followed by a compassionate procession, eager to do something for their relief. An inner row of barracks was erected, and the Odd Fellows' Hall was granted for a temporary hospital. On August 30, after the disastrous second Bull Run battle, a call came from Washington for volunteer surgeons. Drs. William S. Roland, E. H. Pentz, S. G. Rouse, O. M. Johnston, James W. Kerr, Jacob Hay, Jr., W. D. Dailey and M. C. Fisher left at once, reaching their destination early the following morning. On Sunday Dr. L. M. Lochman, C. W. Bressler, O. C. Brickley, Jonas Deininger, W. J. Underwood, C. M. Shafer, J. W. Vandersloot, S. R. Jones, R. B. Hoven, A. C. Hetrick and J. W. Brickly followed. Transportation was furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The following card from the Secretary of War, Col. Thomas A. Scott, proves his appreciation of their prompt response:

> PHILADELPHIA, August 31, 1862.
>
> *To Mr. Henry Welsh, York, Penn.:*
>
> Your borough has responded nobly to the call for surgeons, and deserves great praise. If there are more willing to go, send them here to-night. Their services for the next few days will be invaluable beyond price to our wounded, suffering soldiers.
>
> T. A. SCOTT.

During the winter, the York hospital had its full quota of patients. Surgeon Palmer, assisted by the ward physicians from town, spared no effort to make it a pleasant home for the boys, often furnishing treats of ices, fruit and other luxuries from their own purses, and devising ways to relieve the weary days of convalescence. Various amusements were provided to while away the lonely winter evenings—readings, lectures and musical entertainments. A library and reading room were established. In the spring many of the impatient boys were able to join their regiments for the eventful campaign of 1863. Those incapable of field duty were detailed as nurses and clerks, or filled other positions in the hospital. In June the air was filled with rumors that scouts had appeared opposite Williamsport, Maryland, and it was evident that an invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania was contemplated. Gov. Curtin, by direction of the President, issued a call for 50,000 volunteers, for defense of the State. The Confederates had entire possession of the Shenandoah Valley, and the advance forces had reached Hagerstown. A large command was organized in the Cumberland Valley under Gen. Couch. He called upon all citizens between the ages of eighteen and sixty years to join an army corps, embracing cavalry, infantry and artillery, to serve during the pleasure of the President, or continuance of the war. When not really needed for the defense of the department, they were to return to their usual occupations, still subject to the orders of the commanding general. They were required to drill regularly and keep up an organized militia ready for service in an emergency. A panic ensued in the Cumberland Valley. The State archives were removed from the capital. The postoffice was closed, and the merchants sent away their valuables. A portion of the hostile force crossed over to Connelsburg, raided the district, and captured large numbers of horses and cattle. The line of the Susquehanna was guarded from Harrisburg to Peach Bottom. The imminent danger of invasion. made York an unsafe position for the sick and wounded men. On the 15th the medical stores and commissary supplies, with the patients, were taken to Columbia in charge of Dr. Blair. They reached Columbia at midnight, where they met with a hospitable reception. The ladies furnished food, bedding, etc., for immediate use. The Odd Fellows opened their hall to the fugitives until quarters could be fitted up in the fine new school building, which was occupied by them for several months. Dr. Blair filled the position of surgeon in charge, as Dr. Palmer remained in York with five patients, who could not be removed; they were held prisoners of war while the Confederates occupied the town. Dr. Palmer was released on parole. In view of the threatening aspect, the bank directors thought it advisable to remove the deposits and securities of their respective banks to a place of safety. On the 15th, the York Bank and the York County Bank were taken to Philadelphia, by Messrs. John A. Weiser and William D. Elliot, who deposited the assets of the York County Bank in the Northern Liberties; and Mr. Alfred Gartman and Mr. Lewis Carl took the York Bank to the Western Bank of Philadelphia. The York County Bank had several hundred thousands of the paper circulation of the York Bank, in $1 and $2 notes. The bulk was a serious obstacle in the way of transportation. The directors did not relish the idea of leaving so much money to fill the pockets of the invaders. As there was no time for consideration, the whole quantity was put into an immense carpet bag, and thus carried to Philadelphia in safety. All persons having private boxes and valuable deposits of silverware, or other articles, were notified to take them away, as the bank officers could not assume the responsibility of removing them. There was a large tin box unclaimed. As it could not be identified, and was too heavy to take, it was left in the safe. Some months afterward a prominent citizen of York called for his box. After a long search it was found hidden away, and proved to be the one left. It contained government bonds to the value of many thousands, and a large amount of gold and silver coin. It would have well paid Gen. Early if he had taken a fancy to inspect the interior of the bank. The banking house of Weiser Sons & Carl was taken to Easton by Charles Weiser, Jr., who reached there too late at night to deposit in any of the banks; the hotel safes being packed with valuables from the refugees, he was compelled to watch his precious load all night in his bed chamber. It is impossible at the present day, with almost hourly trains, and perfect facilities for safe conveyance and travel, to realize the obstacles in the way of the hurried removal of so much treasure in cars crowded with an excited multitude fleeing from danger. All the banks resumed business on the 3d of July, but the securities remained in Philadelphia some months. The second removal of the bank treasures occurred just before the burning of Chambersburg. The deposits were then taken to Reading. The postoffice was taken to Lancaster on the evening of the 27th, as the situation hourly became more threatening. Mr. Alexander Frey, the postmaster, ordered everything to be packed ready for instant removal, but continued the distribution of the mails as they came in. About 5 P. M., as he was shutting up the office, some one came to him in great excitement, and told him the Confederates had reached Bottstown Gate, Maj. Haller's command in their retreat being taken for them, when they first appeared at the edge of the town. Mr. Frey went out into the street, and saw the mounted troops, which were reported to be the enemy's advance. There was no available means of transportation; he ran to the express office. The wagon was standing there with the horse in the shafts. He could see nothing of the agent, Mr. Russell, and without waiting for consent, took possession of the wagon, loaded up his mail-bags, and drove in great haste in the direction of the Columbia Pike. Mr. Russell soon came back to move his valuables, but could find no trace of his wagon. Hearing from a bystander of its seizure he hurried after, and overtook it below Freystown. Fortunately for the mail-bags, Mr. John H. Small was driving toward town with Mr. David E. Small. Mr. Frey pressed them into the service, and Mr. Small gave up his wagon and both gentlemen went to Lancaster with Mr. Frey. Mr. Frey had requested Mr. Kauffman, who was in the postoffice, to remain, and, if possible, bring up the business to the end of the quarter, but on Sunday, finding that no mails were permitted to come in, Mr. Kauffman was advised to leave. He walked to Lancaster, and joined Mr. Frey that evening. Previous to this date, the situation grew daily more threatening. Many persons sent away their plate and jewelry. On the 26th and 27th, a large proportion of the horses and stock were put beyond reach. When Gen. Gordon's command was really approaching, we had become so accustomed to the rumor, "The Rebels are coming," that we hardly credited the oft-told tale, until positive proofs were brought in by our scouts, who reported the advance force but a few miles from town. Mr. Arthur B. Farquhar started immediately and succeeded in getting through the lines. I here insert his letter in part:

> On Saturday morning, June 27, 1863, the excitement had increased. Rumors were rife of the immediate invasion of the rebel troops. I proposed to Mr. Samuel Small and others that a representative should be sent out to meet the invaders and learn their purposes, and arrange terms, as we had no means of defense. One of the Committee of Safety asked, "Who would bell the cat?" referring, I suppose, to the old fable, and a celebrated remark of one of the Douglasses. As I was familiar with the country, having driven over it several times, and believed that several of my old schoolmates were in the rebel army, I undertook the mission; reached the advance guard of Gordon's brigade at Abbottstown; obtained an introduction to Gen. Gordon, and secured, in writing, an outline of terms of occupation, in substance that no private property should be destroyed, that the ladies should be respected (to use Gen. Gordon's own words, "the slightest indignity offered to any of our ladies would be punished with immediate death)," and if the army was supported and supplied with provisions and clothes, private property would be respected. Securing Gen. Gordon's signature to this written agreement, and having it verbally approved by Gen. Early, I obtained the password and returned, running the gauntlet of the pickets, who had orders, it appears, not to pass me. Upon my arrival in town I reported to Maj. Haller and the Committee of Safety at Small's store, and it was

decided (wisely, I think, now) to send a committee out to complete terms of occupation. This delegation was composed of our Chief Burgess: Mr. David Small, William Latimer Small, Gen. Hay, Thomas White and myself. We found the troops had fallen back two miles from where I passed the pickets, deciding to encamp there for the night, it appears, although when I left them they anticipated reaching town that evening, and our committee expected to meet them near town. We found Gen. Gordon in bed at his headquarters, a little farmhouse at the side of the road, and, after a full talk, in which he reiterated what he had promised me, repeated his assurances about the protection of property in case the army was maintained; promised again particularly that none of our people should suffer the slightest indignity under any circumstances, the thing I was most particular about, and gave us permission to return to town. They kept faith in the main, but insisted upon the army being paid, as well as clothed while with us, and in greenbacks instead of Confederate currency, as we would have preferred. Private property was not molested, nor was there any disorder. Gens. Gordon and Early made it a condition upon protecting our factories and other property that we were not manufacturing for the government. I assured them of this, but, finding that some cars were being made to be used by the army, although not made directly for the government, we had hard work to save the shops.

Yours very truly, A. B. FARQUHAR.

These gentlemen went by order of the Committee of Safety, which was composed of fifteen of the most prominent members of the community—Gen. Hay carried the white flag of truce. Some persons had left town, but the greater part of the inhabitants remained calmly awaiting whatever might come to them in the fortunes of war. It was a brilliant June night when the committee returned with Gen. Gordon's assurances of safety, providing his commands were not molested, and no resistance was made to the occupation of the town. Inasmuch as we were utterly without means of defense, there was not much danger of opposition. Morning dawned clear and beautiful. A Sabbath stillness reigned over the ancient borough. At the usual hour for worship, the bells rang out the call to service, the streets were filled with the church-going people, when they were suddenly startled by a furious rider dashing through Main Street, shouting, "The rebels are at Bottstown Gate." He vanished down the pike to carry the news to Wrightsville and Columbia, and a moment after, on the distant hills, a line of glittering bayonets flashed in the morning sun, and the superbly mounted cavalry of Gen. Gordon rode rapidly into town and halted in Centre Square under the flag which boldly proclaimed a loyal community. As they were approaching, Mr. John Evans, who lived at the corner of Centre Square, implored the citizens to take down the flag. In a voice choked with emotion the venerable old gentleman said, "Is it possible I have lived to this day to see the flag torn down and trampled in the dirt?" A number of citizens gathered around, and joined with him, urging that we were an overpowered town, and our flag would be taken away. A gentleman standing by said, "Let them take the flag and I will replace it," (which was done by him, and within a month a superb new flag floated in the breeze never again to be lowered by a disloyal hand). It was quickly seized by a Confederate officer and born away in triumph as a trophy of a defenseless town. Gen. Gordon and his escort continued their advance to Wrightsville. Gen. Early followed the advance immediately into town with the flower of the Confederate Army. As the streets filled with his forces, we fully realized that we had not fallen into the hands of a demoralized horde of starving hirelings, but a disciplined army with nerve, vigor and brain, fully equal to the emergencies of war. They had indeed made a field night of it, and had fortified the surrounding hills, thus placing the town entirely at their mercy, under the fire of their guns. What might we not fear from these desperate men, smarting with memories of distant, desolate homes and ruined villages, and fired by the energy of despair in this last supreme effort to assert their independence. At a signal the infantry threw themselves down on the pavement, resting their heads on their knapsacks. After a brief rest they were assigned to stations in different parts of the town. A large force occupied the hospital barracks.

The arms that were left there were broken by the order of Dr. Palmer. One lot of very fine rifles had been loaded on wagons for removal to a place of concealment. While the men were dragging them away (there were no horses on this side of the river) Gen. Gordon's advance entered town. The wagons were hastily run down the hill to an outhouse, where they remained untouched until after the departure of the Confederate troops. Gen. Early assumed military command. He looked like a plain, country farmer in his worn and dusty military undress and felt hat, with broad, flapping rim shading his rugged face. He greeted the bystanders in a bluff, off-hand manner, but his keen, black eyes, peering from under the shaggy brows, took in every detail of the situation. He was much impressed with the evidences of thrift and prosperity in the beautifully built borough with its clean, regular streets shaded with trees, and with the comfortable well-to-do air of the citizens, and expressed great surprise at the crowds of ladies in their handsome costumes hurrying home from the churches. He at once decided that such a community could well afford to pay a good round sum for their personal safety, and the preservation of their homes and public buildings. Accompanied by his staff, he went directly to the house of the chief burgess, who courteously invited him in. Gen. Early went in without his escort, and had an amicable conference with Mr. Small. He asked for $100,000 in money. Mr. Small told him that the banks had been removed, and that it would be impossible to obtain such a large sum of money. "What," said he, "in such a rich country as this these people must have laid by immense sums. I am sure you can find it hoarded up in the farmers' canvas bags and housewives' stockings." "But," remonstrated the burgess, "these hard-working people have not earned their money to give it to you." Early declared in his proverbially forcible language, that he must and would have it. An hour was fixed upon for a meeting of the citizens to settle terms with him. While Gen. Early was taking some refreshments, some one in the crowd outside dropped a pistol. He started to his feet in an excited manner, thinking an attack upon his escort had commenced.

At the appointed hour a meeting took place at the court house. The Committee of Safety and many influential citizens gathered there to confer with Gen. Early, who made his demands upon the authorities of the town with threats, and said: "I am in the enemy's country, and my men must be fed and clothed. I know the things which I have demanded are here. I know where they are, if you do not supply them, I must and shall take them." There was no alternative, we were utterly in his power, and the authorities were forced to comply with his requisitions. Refusal and remonstrance were alike impossible, under the circumstances. He was clothed with the full power of a military dictator, which he promised to administer in good faith if he was met in like manner, but woe be unto the community, if any other line of action were attempted.

Guards were stationed in different portions of the town to protect property. A sentinel was placed before the door of our house, pacing his beat with ceaseless step, occasionally halting to rest against a tree. I tried to learn the reason for this patrol. His reply was: "I must obey orders." I offered him food as the day wore on, and he continued his measured tread. He civilly replied: "I thank you madam, we are not allowed to accept anything." I learned subsequently he was stationed to prevent the escape of Dr. Roland, who was in the United States Army service, as well as for the protection of the house. Hour after hour passed. Save the tread of sentinels and march of troops the town was hushed in silence. We knew not how soon might come a signal to unleash the dogs of war in our midst, and give our homes a prey to the invader; although Gen. Early had ordered the saloons and beer shops to be closed, and the soldiers were forbidden to encroach upon private dwellings, we feared an outbreak. The discipline, self-control and endurance of the troops were marvelous. All that long, hot day they stood at their posts, starving in the midst of plenty, without even a cup of cold water, until the demand for supplies had been filled, and flour and beef carried to the headquarters. At night the men were summoned to the first hot cooked meal of bread and meat they had eaten for many a day. Flour was furnished by the firm of P. A. & S. Small. On Sunday afternoon much excitement was occasioned at the sight of Samuel Small, Jr., riding through the street, escorted by Maj. Snodgrass, quartermaster of the Confederates, and the colonel of a Louisiana regiment. Gen. Early ordered the firm to send one of their members to the mills, which were guarded by their employees, to see the flour delivered. The following morning reports came to town that the mills had been sacked and the flour thrown into the run, and great damage committed. Mr. Small went to Gen. Early, who ordered him to go and look after his property. He naturally objected to a journey of several miles through a country occupied by an enemy's forces. Gen. Early said, "You must go, but I will give you a pass." The pass read as follows:

> Permit Samuel Small, Jr., to pass to Loucks and Codorus to procure flour for the C. S. A.
> By order of Maj.-Gen. Early.
> W. G. GALLOWAY, A. D. C.

Mr. Small had secreted a horse for a possible emergency, in the old stable behind the drug store of Charles A. Morris. He, therefore had the satisfaction of riding his own horse to the mills. He found the story a canard. The mills were safe, and nothing disturbed. On the way he had continual offers to swap horses, and was frequently stopped and his right of way challenged, but the pass from Gen. Early was all powerful. A countryman came in on Sunday evening, and reported that his mules had been taken. He was referred to one of the officers, a captain in the regiment, to whom he made his complaint. "How many did you lose?" was the inquiry. "Two." "Two mules! what an example of the patriotism of these Northern heroes! I have staked everything on this issue, houses, lands, negroes, money, everything I have in this world, and you complain of two mules," said he, with pathetic irony. "Go to the court house and tell your wrongs to Gen. Early. I think you can get your mules." They were restored to him at once. They expressed great surprise at the thickly inhabited country and numbers of men. One of the officers approached a party of young men and said, "What are you doing here, why are you not in the service? are you disabled?" "Oh, no," said one jokingly, "we are not needed yet, our services have not been called for."

The long day, so full of anxious fears, ended at last, but there was not much sleep that night. On Monday Gen. Early sent for the president judge of the district, and made a demand for the keys of the offices of the court house. Judge Fisher asked why he wanted them. He replied that he intended to destroy the records. When asked the reason for the barbarous intention, he said, the Union soldiers had burned Fairfax court house, with all the deeds and archives of the county, and now was the time for retaliation. After an earnest appeal to his sense of honor and justice in an unresisting, helpless community, he consented to at least defer the work of destruction, and inquired if there was not some property there that was contraband of war. He was informed that there was a large lot of cigars. "Ah," said he, "that is good, let us have them. Where were they made?" When told they were York County cigars, he shrugged his shoulders, and drily said, "I think we won't rob you of them." The day dragged along and we were still at the mercy of our captors. The town was disturbed by frightful rumors. Now it was said that orders had been issued to cut off the water pipes, and fire the town; then, that the soldiers had rebelled and were about to sack the town. Some amusing incidents occurred in the dealings with the shopkeepers. One old gentleman, who kept a clothing store, had concealed most of his stock, and declared he had nothing to sell, but was tempted by a liberal offer in gold, for some shirts, from a Confederate officer, who went back to the quarters, and reported where shirts could be obtained. A posse of "Louisiana Tigers" went and asked for shirts. When the old gentleman refused to sell, they got into his store to search for themselves. In addition to clothing, he kept a small supply of fine old whisky, and other choice liquors, which the boys discovered in their search for the shirts. He objected to giving them any, and they turned him out, and locked the door, and indulged in a royal spree. A great crowd gathered round his premises to discover the cause of the disturbance, which doubtless gave rise to the report that a loot had commenced. At one place several men bought a large quantity of goods, selecting the best of the stock, assuring the owner that they would pay for everything they had selected. They asked for an item bill to be made out and receipted, and paid the amount in Confederate notes, which were received with a rueful countenance, nothwithstanding the assurances of the officers in charge of the men, that the day would come, when he would be glad to have some Confederate money in his hands. They usually paid for all articles for private use, in greenbacks, but everything purchased for army use was paid in their own currency.

The portable machinery of the car-shops, and the rolling stock of the railway were taken to Columbia on Friday, the 26th. Fred. Scott, who had charge of the shops, railroad machinery and rolling stock at the station, hid the tools, with a large quantity of oil and some other property, which could not be moved for want of time, and means of transportation, in a pile of cinders and a sewer trench, which had just been dug. The Confederates took possession of his office, but did not do any damage. They seized a Union flag, which he always kept there, but finally returned it to him uninjured. He still shows it as a reminder of the days when he was a subject of Jeff. Davis.

On Monday afternoon it was reported that the car-shops and buildings at the railroad station were about to be fired. A panic ensued in the neighborhood. The people filled casks and tubs with water and began to remove their furniture. As the posse of Early's men marched down street, women and children were crying and begging for help to save their property. Gen. Early had gone to the station to examine the location of the two car-factories, and the railroad depot, and ascertain if they could be burned without burning private houses. He took the chief burgess with him and directed him to have his fire engines on the spot to prevent the fire from spreading if he decided to burn the two factories, etc. His requisition upon the town had been complied with, except of the demand for $100,000 in money, only $28,000 had been paid to the Confederate quartermaster. Gen. Early says, after examining the locality, "I was satisfied that neither the car-factories, nor the depot, could be burned without setting fire to a number of houses near them, some of which were of wood, and I determined not to burn, but thought I would make a further effort to get the balance of the $100,000, so I took a seat in the railroad depot, which was filled with a large number of boxes containing goods, that had never been opened, and said to the mayor. 'If you will pay me the balance of the $100,000, I have called for. I will save these car-factories and depot.' He replied, 'General, I would do so very willingly, but the fact is, I have raised all the money I could raise in town, and a good deal of it has been contributed in small sums. I don't know any man in town who has more than one dollar.' During this conversation a messenger from Gen. Ewell brought a dispatch ordering me to retrace my steps and join Gen. Lee. I then took the mayor to one side, and told him I had determined not to burn as I was satisfied it would endanger the safety of a considerable portion of the town. York could not have raised the money, if I had prolonged my visit and staid there several days."

The soldiers made a bonfire of some old cars which had been used for government transportation. After receiving his dispatch from Gen. Ewell, Gen. Early rode hastily away, and it was evident that some important news had been brought him. During the night the constant rumbling of the heavy artillery wheels, and hurried march of the soldiery, proved that they were changing their position. About 6 A. M. on Tuesday morning Gen. Gordon and his staff passed through in great haste.

We were rejoiced to once more see our streets free from hostile soldiery, and to breathe the air of freedom. But we were left in entire ignorance of the movements of either army. It was rumored that the Confederates had met the Union Army, and that a battle was then being fought in the immediate neighborhood. We lived in an isolated world. We had no means of communication beyond the limits of the town. For three days and nights we listened with strained ears and beating hearts to the constant roar of artillery, which told of the terrible conflict raging between the armies. Beyond this we knew nothing; unofficial reports reached our ears from time to time, and it was rumored that the victorious enemy were returning on their track to lay waste and plunder the fertile fields and fair homesteads that lay in their way

On Friday night we heard of our glorious victory, and that the invaders were retreating across the Potomac in discordant haste. On Saturday the glad tidings were confirmed, but with the confirmation came the horrible story of suffering and destitution among the wounded men of both armies lying in the field hospitals at Gettysburg, accompanied with an urgent appeal for help. The entire community began to prepare and pack supplies. The stirring town presented a strange contrast to the silent gloom which had hung over it for a week. Centre Square was filled with wagons, packed by willing hands with supplies of every description. A train of forty wagons was soon ready to start. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon horses were brought back, and the last wagon soon disappeared over the hills to carry relief perchance to the very men who a week before had marched into our midst with flying colors and martial music, now wounded prisoners left to the mercy of their foes. Thus ended one of the most thrilling events in the annals of York.

After the withdrawal of the Southern troops arrangements were made for the reception of patients from Gettysburg. A large number of tents were put up. Every day brought trains filled with patients, as they were removed from the field hospitals. We had a few prisoners here from a North Carolina regiment. They were quartered in the Odd Fellows' Hall. We found them grateful, quiet and respectful in deportment. Great care was taken to preserve the limbs of the patients, and many a man left the hospital unmaimed, who would have been laid upon the amputation table but for the extreme caution of the surgeons. At one time seventy two men with compound fractures of the thigh were transferred to York from the field hospital at Gettysburg. They were treated by "conservative surgery"; in most cases the cure was complete, although the patient ever after bore the mark of his honorable wounds.

As the autumn winds again blew across the stubble fields the boys were again shut up in the hospital. Some who had left here in the spring, able for active service, were returned to swell the ranks of the wounded and invalid corps. The familiar scenes and well known faces of old friends in attendance upon the hospital wards, were greeted with pleasure by the poor fellows, and they exerted themselves to make a home-like place of their quarters. Pictures, flags, and crayon sketches adorned the white-washed walls. Flowers and vines blossomed and thrived in the little casements, and a general air of comfort reigned throughout the premises. In November, 1863, Dr. Blair returned to the work in York, and was made executive officer. After leaving Columbia he had gone to the Army of the Potomac, and while there had a severe attack of bilious fever, which rendered him incapable of duty for a time. Dr. Blair was born in Strasburg, Lancaster County. (His father shortly after left Strasburg for Harford County, Maryland.) He received a thorough education at the classical academy in New London, Penn. He was a student in the office of Dr. Theodore Haller for some time; was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. In 1853, he commenced practice in York, with flattering prospects. He took a lively interest in common schools and the cause of popular education. He was elected county superintendent in 1855, and continued to fill the office with general approval until 1862, when he resigned to enter the volunteer service as a surgeon. He continued his work with unselfish devotion until the close of the war, when he resumed practice in York. In 1864 he married Cassandra M. Small, third daughter of Philip Small. As executive officer, Dr. Blair was most happy in resources to relieve the tedium of the monotonous life. His hands were sustained by an efficient corps of surgeons. Amusements and employments for the mind were provided for as carefully as for the healing of bodily diseases.

As time wore on, the constant demand upon the community for funds for the sanitary commission, developed plans for raising them. A fair was held in the Odd Fellows Hall. It was a gratifying success. The whole was beautifully decorated with evergreens and draped with flags of the national colors, and those of different nations. Portraits of military and naval heroes, framed in laurel wreaths, adorned the walls. A profusion of flowers and fancy work embellished the tables. Booths, representing various nations, with attendants in appropriate costumes, contained curiosities to tempt the lover of bric-a-brac. The lunch and supper tables were supplied with the choicest viands, donated by the citizens. A grand entertainment of music and *tableaux vivants* was a popular feature of the week. (The county commissioners granted the use of the court house for the exhibition.) The fine amateur talent, for which York has always been celebrated, was brought out, and the stage representations were fully equal to professional effort. The soldiers who were able, entered the work with great zeal, and made themselves generally useful. The proceeds of the fair amounted to $4,675.

In March, 1864, the first number of the *Cartridge Box* was issued, edited and printed by the soldiers. It was a spicy little sheet, brimming over with fun and patriotism. It was published weekly, and was continued until the close of the hospital.

In the month of April, 1864, many vacant places were left by the boys, who returned to their regiments. Those who were still unable for field duty, took great delight in improving the external appearance of their temporary home, and showed much pride in keeping the grounds neat. They had a fine garden with vegetables and flowers.

In May, preparations were ordered for the reception of 1,500 patriots. One hundred additional tents were put up. At that time there were 2,500 patients with twenty-two surgeons. The ward committees redoubled their exertions in behalf of the suffering multitude. The liberal citizens always were equal to the emergency. The farmers in the vicinity and the neighboring towns of Lancaster and Columbia sent timely contributions of clothing, bedding, old linen, bandages and lint, and a great abundance of dried fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs, in fact, everything needed by the patients requiring special diet. The demand upon the general hospital fund was much less than in any other hospital. A large surplus fund was accumulated and sent to supply the deficiencies in other hospitals.

The bloody battle of the Wilderness furnished many recruits to the invalid ranks. They reached here in a most deplorable condition, many of them were reduced with chronic diseases, and in some cases, gangrene had appeared. A marked improvement was soon apparent. The high situation and pure atmosphere of the hospital in York had a salutary influence upon the health and spirits. In June a thousand additional patients were sent. Under the excellent management of the officer, the condition had continually improved. The mess table seated 800, and was filled three times at each meal. A track was laid through the center of the table, with miniature cars to convey the food ; this model invention was much admired by the visitors. But few deaths occurred during the summer. Some hopeless cases appealed to our sympathies, and day by day we saw the night approaching, which would end the last struggle of the gallant boys.

In July, 1864, the border towns were in imminent danger of another invasion, and droves of cattle, and wagons piled with household goods, and farming implements, continually passed through the town on their way to safe regions beyond the river. The military authorities at the hospital called on the citizens to defend their homes from the invaders. The call was answered by 500 men. Three hundred and fifty were sent to Glen Rock to guard the Northern Central road. A dispatch from Gen. Couch to the surgeon in charge at the hospital, expressed his great satisfaction at this prompt and patriotic action on the part of the citizens of York, and his desire that the organization might be kept up, and thus constitute a reliable force for any future emergency.

In September, Surg. Palmer was granted a furlough of sixty days to recruit his health. Before leaving, Dr. Palmer addressed the following circular to the officers and attendants under his command.

United States Army, General Hospital,
York, Penn., Sept. 7,

To the officers and attendants of the United States Army General Hospital, York, Penn.

In taking my leave of absence for sixty days, allow me to express to you my sincere thanks for the energetic, faithful manner the duties assigned you have been performed, since we have been associated together at this hospital.

The duties you have been ordered to perform have been laborious, and at times unpleasant, but the promptness and cheerfulness with which every order has been obeyed; your hearty co-operation in every movement to relieve the sufferings and increase the comfort of your sick and wounded fellow soldiers, entitles you to the confidence and esteem of those who have been under your care, and the thanks of the surgeon in charge.
HENRY PALMER
Surgeon United States Army.

Drs. Blair, Smyser, Rouse and Ker were included in the corps of physicians. Dr. Palmer was succeeded by Dr. St. John Minzer, who continued the improvements of the buildings and grounds. He laid out regular streets, planted trees, erected a fountain, and beautified the grounds with flower and foliage beds.

On the 27th of September, the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers returned. This regiment was principally recruited from the town and county ; the men were royally welcomed with a grand procession, speeches, and a sumptuous dinner served in the chapel, which was hung with flags. In January, 1865, the beautiful chapel was dedicated. The library was removed to the eastern part, which was used as a reading room, and furnished with conveniences for writing. The west end was utilized as a school room. Competent teachers were employed, the head-master was a graduate of Yale college. The curriculum embraced the full English course, and a class in German. The school was fully attended by the boys, many of whom had left their studies to enter the service, and who gladly improved the opportunities to make good their lost advantages.

Divine service was held on Sabbath morning and evening, and on Tuesday evening. In the interim the chapel was used for public entertainments, which were largely patronized by the citizens as well as soldiers. The best orators of the day were procured to deliver lectures.

The hospital was a minature world in itself, with postoffice, printing office, cabinet, carpenter, paint and tinshops. All the work of of the various departments was done and the grounds kept in order by the convalescents, without one dollar of additional expense to the government, and not a man was employed who was fit for field duty.

In the spring of 1865, the number of patients was greatly reduced, the term of enlistment of many of the men expired, and they gladly exchanged the blue uniforms for the citizen's dress.

The fall of Richmond, successive surrenders of the Confederate commanders ended the war, and the mission of the York military hospital was fulfilled. Although a score of years have passed since its close, the recollections of its benefits still live in many a grateful heart.

It has, perhaps, the most gratifying records of any general hospital in the country. Of 1,500 inmates during the three years of its existence, but 200 deaths occurred, and the general health was remarkably good. The barracks have long since been taken away. The scenes which were once a vivid reality, are now but a memory of the past.

GEN. STUART'S DETOUR THROUGH YORK COUNTY.*

ENGAGEMENT AT HANOVER.

ON Tuesday morning, June 30, 1863, the sun rose bright and clear, and began to send forth his gentle rays over the quiet and interesting town of Hanover, but not a citizen then thought that day was to be the most eventful one in the entire history of the borough. The second northern invasion of Gen. Lee's army was anticipated, after the disastrous defeat of the Union Army at Chancellorsville, Va., in May, but the position of neither army was generally known to the citizens of southern Pennsylvania on the day of the engagement at Hanover. For several days before this event, trains of wagons and many people with valuable household articles and horses passed through town on their way beyond the Susquehanna River to a place of security from the invading foe. On Saturday, the 27th of June, Col. White, commanding about 250 Confederate cavalrymen, came into town from the west. In the Public Square they halted a few minutes; he made a brief speech to the citizens who had collected and inquired of them if there were any Union soldiers about the town. He seemed to be an excitable, impetuous sort of personage, of large build and auburn complexion. In his brief address, he claimed that his soldiers were gentlemen, and would be inoffensive to private citizens. His language, however, was more forcible than elegant. Visiting stores and obtaining articles of clothing, cutlery, etc., they went to Hanover Junction, and destroyed the bridges on the Northern Central Railway, and from thence went toward York, where they joined Early's army.

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* By George R. Prowell.

On the 28th of June, Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick left Frederick, Md., leading the advance of the Union Army; passing through Taneytown, and Littlestown, he entered Hanover about eight o'clock on the morning of the 30th, at the head of his army, consisting of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, First Virginia, Fifth New York, First Vermont, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan, and other cavalry regiments, and two batteries of artillery. The entire division numbered about 5,000 men, brave soldiers, who had participated in many a hard-fought battle south of Mason and Dixon's line. Tired and weary of their long and tedious marching, their spirits were much enlivened by the enthusiastic welcome they received from the people of Hanover, who for several days were kept in anxious suspense, on account of having no telegraphic communication with the outside world. Regiment after regiment passed up through Frederick Street, and halted a few minutes in Center Square, where they were generously fed by patriotic citizens. Few of the soldiers dismounted, but partook of the proffered food as they sat on their horses. They were not retreating from a dangerous foe, but, on the contrary, searching for him, and were courageously led by a bold, impetuous and skillful commander, in whom every soldier had implicit confidence. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the Confederate cavalry commander of Lee's army, with Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, second in command, had crossed the Potomac River, at Seneca, with 8,000 cavalry, on June 28th, at the same time that Gen. Kilpatrick left Frederick for Hanover. Stuart moved northeast to the right of our army as far as Westminster, Md., burned seventeen canal boats, robbed and burned 168 Union Army wagons, and captured a number of straggling soldiers. From Westminster his army moved toward Hanover; the main body encamped for the night of June 29th, at Union Mills, Maryland. The advance had moved farther northeast and encamped a few miles southwest of Hanover. On the evening of the 29th, from the hills a distance south of the town, the Confederate advance caught sight of the Union cavalry, but the Union troops were unaware of the near approach of the enemy. About nine o'clock the next morning, a Union sharpshooter by deliberate aim picked off a Confederate officer, about three and one-half miles south-west of the town. This was the first blood shed on free soil during the civil war in an engagement, and was the first victim of the day. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry formed the last detachment of Gen. Kilpatrick's army. They were at first attacked in the rear by a squad of Confederate soldiers, dressed in the national uniform, and carrying an American flag. This occurred at the union of Westminister and Littletown roads and utterly demoralized the regiment, which extended from the point of first attack to Center Square. The advance of this regiment were in the center of the town, some of them dismounted, enjoying the hospitable bounties of generous citizens. The square and streets were lined with people, to feed and welcome the Union soldiers, unconscious of the fact that the enemy were attacking the rear. At this instant, Major Hammond, of the Fifth New York, mounted on a black charger, rode across the Square and in loud and measured tones exclaimed, "The citizens will please go into their houses; the rebels are about to charge into town." Confusion and consternation followed, and in an instant there was a clash of arms on Frederick Street, and the enemy came dashing forward with a terrific yell, capturing a number of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania in the square; the rest, becoming utterly demoralized, were driven as far north on Abbottstown Street, as the railroad.

On this first charge, a number of men were killed and wounded on the streets of the town, but providential it must have been, not a single citizen was injured, even though balls were flying in all directions, and most of them did not heed the advice of the officer who requested that they should go in their houses. Brig.-Gens. Farnsworth and Custer, who had gone through town, soon came to the rescue. A part of Gen. Farnsworth's brigade, consisting of the Fifth New York, the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, the First Virginia and the Tenth Vermont Regiments, quickly countermarched, and with great courage and impetuosity drove the Confederate Army out of the town, and amid the shouts of the other Union soldiers, pursued them in hot haste to the Confederate artillery force, a short distance out on the Westminster road. There was then a lull of about half an hour. In the meantime, Gen. Kilpatrick, who with the advance guard of his army had gone as far as Abbottstown, and when within a few rods of the toll gate on the York turnpike, east of that town, received a message that Gen. Stuart had attacked the rear of his army. At this instant the booming of the guns was heard at Hanover, when, quick as a flash, the intrepid officer took in the whole situation at one grasp; ordered his lines to countermarch, and he, at the head of a small band of heroic followers, to avoid the confusion of returning to his rear on the turnpike, which was filled with soldiers and wagon trains, dashed across the fields; his spirited charger, by jumping the fences and ditches, and passing through fields of full-grown wheat and grass, conveyed his master with inconceivable rapidity to the scene of action. The faithful animal, though he perfomed an important act, never afterward recovered from the fearful strain. Kilpatrick in the midst of the confusion located his headquarters in room 24, of the Central Hotel, while Gen. Custer was in the house of the late Jacob Wirt (now Robert Wirt's home), and Gen. Farnsworth in the house of William Wirt (now owned by William Boadenhamer). In the meantime, the Eighteenth Pennsylvania occupied the town, and were barricading York and Baltimore Streets to impede the progress of the enemy in advancing on another charge. A rebel cannon or two were planted at a lime-kiln to the rear of Karl Forney's barn, and a number of shots were fired into town. At the expiration of half an hour from the time of the first charge, another charge was made by the Confederates, many of them coming from the direction of Stuart's headquarters, west of the cemetery. They entered the town through the alleys and by-ways, and a confused hand-to-hand encounter again took place on the streets and in Center Square. Farnsworth's brigade, above mentioned, including two Michigan regiments and the First Vermont, did valiant service in repelling the Confederate troops and driving them for the last time out of town. During this charge many thrilling and exciting hand to hand encounters took place. The guns of the Union Army were placed to the northwest of town, and the Confederate artillery on the Baltimore turnpike and west of the cemetery. For a short time rapid cannonading took place, exchanging shots between the two batteries which caused only a few casualties. The conflict continued from 10 A. M., to about noon, when Stuart gave up the contest, taking with him his wounded, whose number cannot accurately be given, but was not less than the Union loss. Leaving his dead lying scattered in the town and surrounding country, he went south and then east, crossing the Baltimore turnpike at the Brockley farm, about three and one-half miles south of Hanover. Here with some Union citizens as prisoners, and captured soldiers, he marched toward Jefferson, from thence to New Salem (Neffstown), arriving there at 8 P. M., and remaining one hour, long enough to receive the news from some citizens, that Early and his Confederate Army had left York and was on his way to join Lee, but Stuart did not know where his commanding officer was. From New Salem the army slowly plodded along, the last arriving in Dover at sunrise next morning. At this point all the Union prisoners were paroled and they marched to York. It was now the first day of July, the event of the first engagement at Gettysburg. Stuart, however, still uninformed as to the true situation of affairs, and of the whereabouts of Lee, moved on northwest through Warrington Township, taking from the farmers all the horses that could be captured, as they had done all along the whole route. The number of captured animals now numbered over a thousand. He continued forward through Dillsburg toward Carlisle, only to hear that it was evacuated by the Confederates. He then turned southward in time to take but a small part in the great conflict of Gettysburg, where his commanding general so much needed help, a fact which Gen. Lee often lamented. It will thus be seen that the engagement at Hanover, which was the first battle in the State of Pennsylvania, since that at Germantown in 1777, was really the beginning of the great conflict at Gettysburg, and as such should go into history. It had much to do in deciding that great contest. Gen. Lee many times said that what he so much needed the first days of the battle of Gettysburg was his cavalry. Stuart's absence, and Gen. Lee's not knowing of his whereabouts, caused much uneasiness on the part of the commanding general.

Gen. Kilpatrick after the engagement moved northward, to intercept the retreat of Gen. Early toward Gettysburg to join Gen. Lee. He struck the rear of Ewell's division by the village of Hampton, about ten miles north of Hanover, where a few shots were exchanged. He then proceeded west, and on the second and third days of the battle of Gettysburg, located southwest of the town on the extreme left of Gen. Meade's army. Gen. Farnsworth, one of his division commanders at Hanover, was killed at Gettysburg.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH CORPS.

On the evening of the 30th a messenger bearing dispatches from the forces at Hanover to Gen. Schenck, then in command at Baltimore, was killed by mistake about 12 o'clock at night, in Codorus Township, on his way to Baltimore. He was mistaken for a Confederate straggler or spy. On the evening of June 30th, the Sixth Army Corps, under command of Gen. Sedgwick, and the Fifth Corps, under Gen. Stykes, encamped at Union Mills, eight miles southwest of Hanover. On the following night Sedgwick's corps encamped a few miles west of Hanover and Stykes' corps, which occupied the extreme right of Gen. Meade's army, moved toward Hanover. He had 15,400 men, with an immense train of wagons, containing provisions, munitions of war, and artillery. He encamped for a short time on the meadows, west of town, and on the level fields adjoining Plum Creek, intending to rest his horses and soldiers, when a dispatch-bearer brought a message to him from Gen. Meade, asking him to hasten to Gettysburg as soon as possible, which he accordingly did, arriving on the field of battle at 3 o'clock P. M., on July 2nd.

CAREER AND FATE OF SOME OF THE OFFICERS.

Gen. Sedgwick was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, in Virginia, in May of the next year, as was also the aged veteran, Gen. James S. Wadsworth of New York. Gen. Farnsworth, whose military bearing and courtly manners had won the hearts of many citizens at Hanover during his brief stay there, was killed at Gettysburg. The country's salvation claimed no nobler sacrifice. He significantly said to the barber at Hanover, when he shaved him, "my days of fighting are nearly over." Gen. Kilpatrick, who was but twenty-seven at the time of the battle of Hanover, afterward did valiant service while in command of the cavalry on Gen. Sherman's famous "March to the Sea." He died a few years ago of Bright's disease of the kidneys, while representing the United States as minister in the Republic of Chili, South America. From him many of the facts of the engagement at Hanover were personally obtained. Gen. Custer, who after the war closed remained in the regular army, while commanding the Seventh United States Cavalry on a march against the Sioux Indians, in Montana, fell a victim to a horrible butchery on June 25, 1876, in the hands of the savages who greatly overpowered him in numbers. After a struggle, equalling in desperation and disaster any other Indian battle ever fought in America, he and his entire command were killed. It was generally believed that he was the last to fall.

The surgeon in charge of the Hanover hospital of the army of the Potomac, made the following official report to the government of the engagement of Hanover:

LIST OF KILLED.

Alexander Gall, adjutant, Fifth New York Cavalry.

Selden Wales, sergeant, Fifth New York Cavalry.

E. S. Dye, sergeant, Fifth New York Cavalry.

George Collins, sergeant, First Virginia Cavalry.

John Laniger, private, Fifth New York Cavalry.

William Crawford, private, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

David Winninger, private, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Jacob Harnly, private, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

C. Rathburn, private, Fifth Michigan Cavalry.

John Hoffacker, corporal, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

One unknown.

Total number of Union soldiers killed—11.

John Hoffacker, one of the killed, lived a few miles south of Hanover.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

J. H. Little, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company B, saber cut in head and shoulder.

E. Jeffries, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company A, gun-shot in arm.

William Smith, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company I, hit with shell in hip.

William Cole, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company A, a saber cut.

John Herrick, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company B, gun-shot in back.

Jere Develan, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company I, saber cut in head.

John Montgomery, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company F, saber cut in head.

A. W. Stone, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company B, gun-shot in temple.

A. Setterball, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company F, bruise from fall of horse.

S. Rodbaugh, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company M, bruise in face and head.

S. Jones, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company F, gun-shot in back.

J. Conner, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company D, saber cut in head.

M. B. Maswell, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company G, contusion in back.

Moses Harrison, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company A, contusion in head.

Chadrack Tellers, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Company G, leg broken.

J. W. Brooks, First Virginia, Company L, bruise from shell.

Thomas McGuire, First Virginia, Company M, gun-shot in thigh.

Henry Holman, First Virginia, Company L, gun-shot in face.

H. Bucher, First Virginia, Company F, pistol shot in thigh.

Lieut. Max Carroll, First Virginia, Company F, wounded in thigh.

James Livingston, Seventh Michigan, Company F, gun-shot.

Jasper Brown, Fifth Michigan, Company D, shot in breast.

Maj. White, Fifth New York, gun-shot, serious.

Thomas Richey, Fifth New York, Company A, bruise in leg.

Brad Wessart, Fifth New York, Company A, saber cut in head.

James Hayes, Fifth New York, Company A, saber cut in shoulder.

Corp. McMullen, Fifth New York, Company F, saber cut, head and shoulder.

Henry Tuthill, Fifth New York, Company T, bruise from horse falling on the charge.

P. Schemmerhorn, Fifth New York, Company D, bruised by carbine.

Corp. Updegrove, Fifth New York, Company D, wound in hip.

J. B. Updike, Fifth New York, Company D, saber cut in head.

William Sampson, Fifth New York, Company H, saber cut in arm and foot.

Corp. Kistner, Fifth New York, Company C, saber cut in neck, serious.

George Gardells, Fifth New York, Company B, gun shot, serious.

William Lively, Fifth New York, Company H, saber cut in arm and neck.

Corp. N. Barrum, Fifth New York, Company G, gun shot in arm and neck.

Sergt. Owen McNulty, Fifth New York, Company C, gun shot in arm and finger.

Corp. James McKinley, Fifth New York, Company D, gun shot in arm and head.

Emilie Portier, Fifth New York, Company F, gun shot in arm and breast.

Sergt. J. S. Trowbridge, Fifth New York, Company E, leg amputated.

H. W. Monroe, Fifth New York, Company E, wounded in side, serious.

B. Alexander, Fifth New York, Company E, saber cut in head.

A. C. Rowe, Fifth New York, Company E, saber cut in face.

THE HOSPITAL AND ITS INCIDENTS.

The entire number of Union soldiers wounded was forty-two. The government authorities at once used Concert Hall and Marion Hall as hospitals, and the wounded were placed in them. Pleasant Hill hotel was afterward secured and was used for a considerable time as a government hospital in charge of a surgeon, who was removed from his position in August. Soon after the engagement in Hanover, and the battle of Gettysburg, 150 wounded soldiers were placed here. Sergeant J. S. Trowbridge of the Fifth New York Cavalry, whose leg was amputated, died five days after the battle, while still in the hospital. Some of the Confederate wounded were admitted to the hospital; of these Isaac Peel, of the Second North Carolina, died of a wound in his head. The patriotic ladies of Hanover ministered to the wants of the sick and wounded, and were unceasing in their efforts to comfort them. An army officer reported, in relation to this hospital, "that every desired comfort is furnished with great abundance, and every luxury, with which the country abounds in rich profusion, is supplied by sympathetic people, and in most instances, administered to the suffering wounded by devoted women. A heartier response to the calls of humanity, never came from a more generous people than we have witnessed here. The Ladies' Aid Society every day bring bed-clothing, bandages and other necessities."

On 4th of August, the unfortunate death of E. Cady, of Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, occurred, after intense suffering. It is related as a sad sight: A few hours before his death an affectionate sister arrived to minister to the wants of her wounded brother, only to find that she was too late. She then revealed the fact that her dead brother was the sole support of herself and her widowed mother, whom she stated would want the remains conveyed to her home, but lack of funds forbid it. Some generous-hearted and sympathetic citizens immediately raised a sufficient amount to have the body embalmed, and it was sent home for interment. This was but one of the many similar distressing and heart-rending scenes that took place during the dark times of the civil war.

Cowell, a deserter, who was shot by a guard in Hanover while trying to escape, also died in hospital. On August 15, the soldiers of the Hanover hospital were transferred to Gettysburg.

Soon after the terrible battle of Gettysburg, about 12,000 wounded soldiers passed through Hanover, and were placed in the United States hospitals in Wilmington, Baltimore, Newark, York, and Philadelphia. A violent rain storm followed, as is customary after every great battle. The Bermudian and the Conewago creeks became very high. The former overflowed its banks and did more damage to mill property than was ever known before.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Within the old Marsh Creek country, which for just one-half a century belonged to York County, was fought the great and decisive battle of Gettysburg. It immediately followed the attack at Hanover, of which the latter really was the begining. The interest of the greater conflict at Gettysburg so engrossed the public mind at the time, that the importance of the engagement at Hanover was overlooked. Had Gen. Stuart known that Lee's army was so near him, and gone to Gettysburg from Hanover, on the night of the 30th of June, instead of making the detour across York County to Carlisle, and from thence to Gettysburg the result of the battle of Gettysburg might have been different, or at least much more stubbornly contested on the first and second days of that eventful struggle. It was on the hallowed soil, around that now world-renowned borough, that the flower of the Southern chivalry, 90,000 strong, under the command of a disciplined and able general, for three long hot summer days closely contested the ground. The result from the first two days seemed to hang on a balance, but the masterly skill of Gen. Meade was shown on the third day's struggle. The Potomac army, with him as commander, which position was conferred upon him by President Lincoln but a few hours before the engagement, was eager to meet the enemy on Northern soil. The particulars of this battle need not here be recounted, but the civilized world knows the result. 25,000 sons of the South were lost in killed, wounded and captured in that eventful conflict. At the same time, Gen. Pemberton surrendered about the same number of men to Gen. Grant at Vicksburg. The Confedrate Army thus lost, in all, nearly 70,000 men in three days. These men could never be replaced, and from that time forth, the Confederacy was on the wane.

INCIDENT OF THE INVASION AT JEFFERSON.

On Saturday, the 27th of June, 1863, Col. White, with about 250 cavalrymen, passed through Jefferson on to Hanover Junction, where they burned the railroad bridges. Returning the same evening, they crossed over toward York, after knocking in the heads of two barrels of whiskey belonging to Jacob Rebert, and setting fire to a car-load of bark, owned by Henry Rebert, at Jefferson Station.

On Tuesday afternoon, on the 30th of June, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart entered the town from the west, a few hours after the engagement at Hanover. He immediately took possession and planted cannon on the hills north and south of the village, expecting soon to be attacked by Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry. Guards were stationed all around the town, and no one permitted to leave it. Many persons of this locality had been deluded by the pretensions of a league, which claimed to be able to protect them from injury and their horses from capture if they joined it. In consequence of this, very few horses and valuables were taken eastward to avoid capture. It was a rich harvest for the marauding hordes, and about 100 horses were taken in the town and vicinity. The behavior of the Confederate soldiers here was not in keeping with their conduct elsewhere in the county. Many of them were exceedingly tired and hungry from the exhaustive march. They demanded all the food that could be obtained, stopped several market wagons, and robbed them, even went to the bee-hives and took the honey, and ransacked the stores of William Christ, Albert Kraft and Jacob Rebert. The last of this army passed through the village about 3 A. M., Wednesday, from thence to New Salem, to Dover, to Dillsburg, to Carlisle, and from thence to the battle of Gettysburg.

On Wednesday night, or rather on Thursday morning, the villagers were awakened by the arrival of a squad of 1,000 Union cavalry, belonging to Gen. Gregg's division. They came north through Manchester, Md., and Codorus Township, and were on their way to York. A few miles east of Jefferson they were intercepted by a courier with a message demanding their presence at Gettysburg. It was on the early morning of the 2d of July, and was the dawn of the second day of the great conflict at Gettysburg. The moon was shining brightly as they entered the town of Jefferson from the east. The advance guard was singing the familiar hymn, "Dear fathers, will you meet us." The rear, in answer, sung the refrain, "We will meet in the promised land." They passed on west through Hanover, and on the afternoon of that day this band of soldiers joined the main body of Gen. Gregg's army, and participated in the terrible cavalry battle at Bonneauville, a few miles east of Gettysburg, where many hundreds of patriotic sons "yielded up their lives that this nation might live." It is memorable as one of the most terrible cavalry battles of the civil war.

INCIDENTS OF STUART'S RAID AT DOVER.

The advance guard of Stewart's Confederate Cavalry entered Dover at 2 o'clock, Wednesday morning of July, 1863, and by 8 o'clock the entire force was encamped on the level plains surrounding the town. Stuart was on his way to Carlisle, still not knowing the position of Gen. Lee's army. Most of his men were poorly clad. They came to Dover from Hanover, by way of Jefferson and New Salem, and early in the morning paroled twenty-one Union prisoners who had been captured at the engagement with Kilpatrick's army at Hanover the day before, and released a number of citizens who were captives. The paroled troops went immediately to York. The Confederate soldiers fed their horses from the best of oats and corn Dover Township afforded, obtained from the citizens of the town and vicinity the choicest food they could furnish. In a very short time all prepared victuals were exhausted, and the women were put to baking and cooking for their uninvited guests. Dover Township was soon scoured, and a rich harvest of 387 horses obtained. Many a Dover Township horse and his Southern rider fell in great cavalry contests at Bonneauville and Hunterstown, near Gettysburg, the next day. During the forenoon a small squad of Gen. Pleasonton's Union Cavalry came in sight of Dover, and an engagement was momentarily expected near the Dover churchyard, the silent resting place of Capt. Greaff, and many of his brave Revolutionary patriots. The Union troops being inferior in numbers withdrew toward Gettysburg. About this time Gen. Wade Hampton, who has since been a governor of and United States senator from South Carolina, wrote a message in the office of Dr. John Ahl, and sent it off with a courier. At 1 P. M., the Confederate soldiers took up their march toward Carlisle on the State road, but sending out predatory parties on the right and left flanks, Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee commanding one of them.

For the valuable draught horse an old worn out "nag" was frequently exchanged, with which the farmer was compelled to cut his ripening harvest.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS.

BY H. L. FISHER.

THEIR ANCESTRY, CHARACTER, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DIALECT, ETC.

THAT industrious, thrifty, patriotic and generally intelligent portion of our population, known as Pennsylvania Germans, are descendants of those hardy pioneer settlers who immigrated hither from various German States, commencing as early, at least, as the year 1683; and we find that September 29, 1709, at a council held at Philadelphia, the Hon. Charles Gookin, Esq., lieutenant-governor, approved a bill for naturalizing the Germans—Francis Daniel Pastorius and about ninety others, residents of the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks. Francis Daniel Pastorius was the learned young German advocate who founded Germantown. He was made first bailiff, and Jacob Tellner, Dirk Isaacs op den Graff and Herman op den Graff, three burghers were, *ex officio*, town magistrates. Day in his historical collections, also gives the following curious paper:

> We whose names are to these presents subscribed, do hereby certify unto all whom it may concern that soon after our arrival in this province of Pennsylvania, in October, 1683, to our certain knowledge Herman op den Graff, Dirk op den Graff, and Abraham op den Graff, as well as we ourselves, in the cave of Francis Daniel Pastorius, at Philadelphia, did cast lots for the respective lots which they and we then began to settle in Germantown: and the said Graffs (three brothers), have sold their several lots, each by himself, no less than if a division in writing had been made by them. Witness our hands the 29th of November, A. D., 1709.
>
> LENHART AERETS,
> JAN LENSEN,
> THOMAS HUNDUS,
> WILLIAM STREYGERT,
> ABRAHAM TUNES,
> JAN LUCKEN,
> REINER TYSEN.

These immigrants must have been arriving in alarming numbers, for we also find that at a meeting of the provincial council held in Philadelphia on September 17, 1717, the Hon. William Keith, then lieutenant-governor of the province, took occasion to observe to the board "that great numbers of foreigners from Germany having lately been imported into this province daily dispersed themselves immediately after landing, without producing any certificates, from whence they came or what they were; and as they seemed to have first landed in Britain and afterward to have left it without any license from the government, or so much as their knowledge, so, in the same manner they behaved here, without making the least application to himself or to any of the magistrates; that as this practice might be of very dangerous consequence, since by the same method any number of foreigners from any nation whatever, as well enemies as friends, might throw themselves upon us. The governor therefore thought it requisite that this matter should be considered by the board, and accordingly it was considered and 'tis ordered thereupon, that all the masters of vessels who have lately imported any of those foreigners be summoned to appear at this board, to render an account of the number and character of their passengers respectively from Britain. That all those who are already landed be required by a proclamation to be issued for that purpose, to repair within the space of one month to some magistrate, particularly to the recorder of this city, to take such oaths appointed by law as are necessary to give assurances of their being well affected to his Majesty and his government. But because some of these foreigners are said to be Menonists, who cannot for conscience' sake take any oaths, that those persons be admitted upon their giving any equivalent assurances in their own way and manner, and that the naval officer of this port be required not to admit any inward bound vessel to an entry, until the master shall first give an exact list of all their passengers imported by them." (Col. Rec., Vol. III, p. 29.)

That "At a council held at Philadelphia September 9, (?) 1777, Capt. Richmond, Capt. Tower, and Capt. Eyers waited upon the board with the list of the Palatines they had imported here from London; by which list it appeared that Capt. Richmond had imported 164, Capt. Tower 91, and Capt. Eyers 108." Total, 363 (*Ibid*).

At a meeting of the council, "February 19, 1724–25," a petition from divers Palatines was read, praying that the governor and council would recommend them to the favorable usage of the proprietors' agents, and that they might be allowed to purchase lands in this province, which was referred to Mr. Logan and the rest of the proprietors' agents to consider thereof, and to report their opinions to the board concerning the same (Col. Rec. Vol. III, p. 241); but no further action appears to have been taken thereon.

On the 14th day of September, 1727, Patrick Gordon, then lieutenant-governor, called the provincial council together, "to inform them that there is lately arrived from Holland a ship with 400 Palatines, as 'tis said, and that he has information they will be very soon followed by a much greater number, who design to settle in the back parts of this province; and as they transport themselves without any leave obtained from the Crown of Great Britain, and settle themselves upon the proprietors' untaken-up lands without any application to the proprietor or his commissioners of property, or to the government in general, it would be highly necessary to concert proper measures for the peace and security of the province, which may be endangered by such numbers of strangers daily poured in, who, being ignorant of our language and laws, and settling in a body together, makes, as it were, a distinct people from his Majesty's subjects. The board, taking the same into their serious consideration, observe, that as these people pretended at first that they fly hither on the score of their religious liberties, and come under the protection of his Majesty, it's requisite that in the first place they should take the oath of allegiance, or some equivalent to it to his Majesty, and promise fidelity to the proprietor, and obedience to our established constitution; and therefore, until some proper remedy can be had from home, to prevent the importation of such numbers of strangers into this or others of his Majesty's colonies: 'Tis ordered that the masters of the vessels importing them shall be examined whether they have any leave granted them by the Court of Britain for importation of these foreigners, and that a list shall be taken of the names of all these people, their several occupations, and the places from whence they came, and shall be further examined touching their intentions in coming hither; and further, that a writing be drawn up for them to sign, declaring their allegiance and subjection to the King of Great Britain and fidelity to the proprietary of this province, and that they will demean themselves peaceably towards all his Majesty's subjects, and strictly observe and conform to the laws of England and of this government."

At a meeting of the council held at the court house, Philadelphia, one week later, September 21, 1727, a paper being drawn up to be signed by those Palatines who should come into this province with an intention to settle therein, pursuant to the order of this board, was presented, read and approved, and is in these words:

"We, subscribers, natives and late inhabitants of the Palatinate upon the Rhine, and places adjacent, having transported ourselves and families into the province of Pennsylvania, a colony subject to the Crown of Great Britain, in hopes and expectation of finding a retreat and peaceable settlement therein, do solemnly promise and engage that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his present Majesty, King George II, and his successors, King of Great Britain, and will be faithful to the proprietors of this province. And that we will demean ourselves peaceably to all his said Majesty's subjects, and strictly observe and conform to the laws of England and of this province, to the outmost of our power and best of our understanding."

"In hopes and expectation of finding a retreat and peaceable settlement" 109 Palatines (who with their families made about 400 persons, lately arrived in the ship "William and Sarah"), then repeated and subscribed the foregoing declaration. (Col. Rec. Vol. III, p. 283–4.)

On September 27,1727,53 Palatinates; September 30, 70; October 2, 53; October 16, 46; August 24, 1728, 80; September 4, 30; September 11, 42; August 19, 1729, 75; September 15, 59; August 28, 1730, 77; September 5, 46; November 30, 24; August 17, 1731, 39; September 11, 57; September 21, 106; October 14, 33; May 15, 1732, 13; August 11, 106; September 11, 70; September 19, 112; September 21, 72; September 23, 57; September 25, 115; September 26, 61; September 30, 55; October 11, 42; October 17, 61; August 17, 1733, 90; August 27, 58; August 28, 84; September 18, 67; September 28, 43; September 29, 54; October 12, 15; September 12, 1734, 89; September 23, 49; and on May 29, 1735, 54 Palatines and Switzers repeated and subscribed the same declaration of intention and allegiance.

All these with their families numbered (according to the records) about 6,927 souls. (Col. Rec. Vol. III, p. 8, "Emigration of palatines.

In each instance the names of all the males (only, and no occupations) are given, and among them we find many of local familiarity, such as Andreas, Ammon, Alberts, Altland, Albrecht, Abel, Appell, Bender, Baer, Bigley, Baire, Begtol, Beyer, Braun, Bouser, Bastian, Baumgartner, Beecher, Bischoff, Bahn, Bock, Bassler, Breckley, Burkholder, Brechbill, Berndheisel, Bott, Bower, Besaker, Bucher, Bricker, Becker, Brenner, Bortener, Burghart. Bihlmeier. Bulinger, (K) Coch, Castle, Carl, Christ, Croll, Carver, Christman, Carl, Conrad, Dillinger, Dubs, Durr, Doll, Ebersoll, Egelberger, Ewald, Eshelman, Ebert, Emich, Erdman, Everman, Eckert, Emmert, Frye, Fritz, Fultz, Franz, Funk, Fikus, Fischer, Fetter, Fry, Flickinger, Fizer, Foss, Friedle, Frank, Frick, Fause, Frederick, Fuchs (Fox), Good, Gratz, Gering, Glaser, Gertner, Gruber, Graff, Graaf, Gyger, Gerhard, George, Gossweiler, Glasbrenner, Gilbert, Gatz, Gross, Hoffman, Hoover, Horlacher, Hoff, Histant, Hensell, Herman, Helzel, Hayes, Has, Hendrick, Hess, Hass, Hartman, Hillegas, Hartranft, Ham, Heck, Hunsucker, Heininger, Heistand, Horsch, Hauk, Hubert, Holzinger, Hetrich, Heneberger, Heillman, Hornisch, Huber, Hartzell, Horn, Ishelman, Joost, Kuntz, Kiener, Keyser, Keer, Keeler, Kitzmiller, Keim, Keil, Koor, Keller, Koppenhaffer, Kulp, Kreemer, Krafft, Kobell, Kern, Keesey, Keiffer, Keefer, Kreider, Kraus, Klein, Keyser, Kling, Kolb, Kressler, Koller, Kunst, Koch, Krieger, Leaman, Longnecker, Leatherman, Landish, Leeman, Lowman, Latshow, Lanius, Lautermilch, Lehman, Lutz, Lederman, Liebenstein, Lentz, Lower, Lohr, Lang, Landis, Lichtner, Meyer, Miller, Mayer, Marten, Middlekaff, Morgestern, Moeser, Moore, Mack, Minigh, Michael, Mumma, Mentz, Messinger, Moritz, Messerschmid, Moser, Neff, Nagell, Nehs, Noll, Overholzer, Oswald, Obermiller, Pixseler, Peifer, Penz, Quickle, Ruhl, Reser, Reemer, Rank, Rohrbach, Rice, Rutter, Riegel, Roth, Reyter, Reichenbach, Rousch, Rudi, Rauch, Siegler, Stoufer, Sigrist, Shultz, Siegle, Smith, Sneyder, Schenk, Strickler, Swyzer, Stork, Schlosser, Sullinger, Stock, Sholl, Seller, Shoemaker, Seyller, Schram, Steyner, Sherer, Schryock, Seltzer, Scheive, Sanermilch, Steiner, Sybert, Schwartz, Soldner, Snively (Schnable), Schirch, Staal, Schitz, Strack, Schmidt, Souder, Sadler, Schweitzer, Stambach, Steger, Trockenmiller, Thomas, Tarller (Michael), Tysen, Ulrick, Vogel, Wolf, Webber, Walter, Wanner, Weis, Worley, Wyant, Warner, Weightman, Woldman, Wentz, Weyser, Wilhelm, Wannamacher, Wirtz, Westheber, Witmar, Weaver, Wagener, Wild, Weyer, Weybrecht, Young, Zugg, Zell, Zaartman, Zinn, Ziegler, Zimmerman, Zigell.

In view of the temper of the times, the jealous precautions adopted by the provincial government were, perhaps, neither unjust nor surprising, but the objectionable manner in which the immigrants came and "dispersed themselves immediately after landing" (without producing any certificates from whence they came or what they were; and first landing in Britain and again leaving it without any license from the government, or so much as their knowledge), seems to have betrayed a thoroughly German characteristic, both simple and amusing. Conscious of their own honesty and fidelity, they assumed the same virtues in others, and utterly failed to realize or appreciate, as their descendants largely do to this day, the importance or necessity for any more "red-tape" formalities in affairs of state than in the commonest affairs of everyday life. And to the lasting credit of our German ancestors (many of whom, as appears from these same records settled here, in what was all Lancaster County then), so far as they were concerned as a "people," all the fears and apprehensions of the colonial government as to their "numbers," their "character" and their "intentions" were wholly groundless. The governor and council were pleased to speak of them as "strangers, ignorant of our language and laws," who, "pouring in daily and settling in a body together," make, as it were, a distinct people from his Majesty's subjects, and whose presence rendered it highly necessary to concert proper measures for the peace and security of the province, which might be endangered thereby." Had the governor and his council not been ignorant of the language and true character of these people, no such measures would have been deemed necessary; on the contrary, the very fact that they were Germans, Palatines, would have been a sufficient "certificate from whence they came and what they were," as well as guarantee of their honest intentions; and instead of enacting laws in restraint of their immigration, or looking for some "remedy from home to prevent their importation," his Majesty's colonies would have received and welcomed them with open arms. It was not long, however, until the colonial authorities learned the high character and noble intentions of these "strangers," nor were they slow to acknowledge them; for at a meeting of the council on January 13, 1729–30, a petition of several Germans, praying to be naturalized, having been presented to "The Hon. Patrick Gordon, then lieutenant-governor," his honor, after strict inquiry into their characters and advising thereon, thought fit to send the following message to the house:

"Upon application made to me in behalf of several Germans, now inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, that they may enjoy the rights and privileges of English subjects, and for that end praying to be naturalized; I have made inquiry and find that those whose names are subjoined to a petition that will be laid before your house are principally such who, many years since, came into this province under a particular agreement with our late honorable proprietor at London, and have regularly taken up lands under him. It likewise appears to me by good information that they have hitherto behaved themselves well, and have generally so good a character for honesty and industry as deserves the esteem of this government, and a mark of its regard for them. I am therefore inclined from these considerations to favor their request, and hope you will join with me in passing a bill for their naturalization.

"I have likewise received a favorable character of John Neagley, Bernard Reser and John Wistre, of Philadia County, whose names be inserted in the said bill with those now recommended." (Col. Rec. Vol. iii, p. 374.)

A similar message was sent by the governor to the legislature on January 9, 1730–31. (Id. pp. 392–93.)

Among these immigrants will be readily recognized the names of very many of our best citizens of all occupations and professions at the present day, especially farmers and mechanics, and it is evident that their ancestors were among that large number of hardy, fearless, and enterprising Palatines and Swiss immigrants, who, after landing at Philadelphia and subscribing the declaration of allegiance, boldly pushed onward in the face of the treacherous aborigines into what was called the "back parts" of the settlement, all the territory of which was then embraced within the limits of Chester County, and out of the western parts of which Lancaster, York, Cumberland and other more western counties have been since erected. The honor of having made the first settlement in York County has been claimed for the English (see Carter & Glossbenner's History), though the much more rapid influx of the Germans, as well as their superior success as farmers, has been generally conceded. A close examination of the record, however, will show that it is by no means certain that our first settlers were English. Day, in his valuable and authoritative Pennsylvania Historical Collections (p. 693, York County), says: "John and James Hendricks, in the spring of 1729, made the first authorized settlement in the county, on Kreutz Creek, in Hellam Township, on the same tracts from which the squatters had been removed. They were soon followed by other families, principally Germans, who settled around them within ten or twelve miles, along Codorus Creek. The rest of the lands were in the undisturbed possession of the Indians; even in the white settlements they had their huts." That the Hendrickses may have been, and most probably were Germans, is evident from the fact that the name Hendrick, either as a Christian, or surname, frequently occurs in the lists of German immigrants found in the Colonial Records. Thus: Hendrick Hass; Johan Hendrick Schmidt; Hendrick Meyer; Hendrick Wolfe; Hendrick Penhort; Hendrick Fultz; Hendrick Hoffman; Hendrick Warner; Hendrick Slingloff; Hendrick Sootera; Hendrick Holstein; Hendrick Peter Midledorf; Hans Hendrick Ubera; Hendrick Plino; Hendrick Doabs; Christopher Hendrick; Jarick Henrick; Jurgen Hendrick. So also in Rupp's Collection of 30,000 names of immigrants, etc. Hendrick Wookman, George Henderick, Abraham Hendrick, John Nicholas Hendrick, John Hendrick, etc. The difference in spelling (Hendricks) cannot weaken this notion in view of the well known great and numerous modifications in the spelling of proper surnames; e. g., Meyer has changed to Meyers, Myer, Myers, Mayer; Schmidt to Smith; Hefner to Potter; Simon to Simons, Simmons; Spingler to Spangler, etc. But it is unnecessary to rest this view on inference alone, for we find among a large number of German "inhabitants of the province of Pennsylvania," who were naturalized by "an act for the better enabling" of them "to hold and enjoy lands, tenements and plantations in the same province,"—September 29, 1709—(beginning with the name of the afterward celebrated Francis Daniel Pastorious, the founder of Germantown), the names of William Hendricks and his sons Hendrick Hendricks and Lawrence Hendricks. (Col. Rec. Vol. II, p 493.) And in Rupp's Collection (Appendix No. 11, p. 351) where the names, copied from the original lists, are doubtless spelled correctly, we have them thus: Wilhelm Hendricks, Henrich Hendricks, Loren(t)z Hendricks, showing conclusively by the German spelling of the Christian names, Wilhelm and Lorenz, that the Hendrick, or Hendrickses credited with the honor of the first settlement in York County were not English, but German people.

The "squatters" (Mr. Day mentions) were Michael Tanner, Edward Parnell, Paul Williams and Jefferey Sumerford, who had acted under Maryland titles. The name of Michael Tanner, however, is found among the German immigrants. The weight of evidence would, as to the first settlement of our county, therefore, appear to be in favor of the Germans.

Carter and Glossbrenner in their history say: "Most of the German immigrants settled in the neighborhood of Kreutz Creek, while the English located themselves in the neighborhood of Pigeon Hills. In the whole of what was called the Kreutz Creek settlement (if we except Wrightsville), there was but one English family, that of William Morgan." But it would, probably, be difficult to locate the alleged English settlement "in the neighborhood of Pigeon Hills," for it is well known that a more thoroughly German settlement than that, is not to be found in the county. The Germans settled, not only in the neighborhood of Kreutz Creek (which takes its rise in Windsor Township, and flows, by an exceedingly winding course, through Spring Garden and Hellam Townships and empties into the Susquehanna near Wrightsville), but westward throughout this broad, rich, limestone valley extended, and indeed, wherever the best farming lands, whether of limestone or red shale, were to be found; but chiefly along the principal streams—the Codorus, the two Conewagos and their branches; though doubtless their first principal settlements were upon the finest farming lands in the county—in the Kreutz Creek valley, where, as early as 1734–35 two Germans, John Schultz and Martin Schultz, each erected a (lime) stone dwelling-house, one of which, still standing and somewhat modernized, is the old revolutionary relic of Continental Congress fame (belonging to the Glatz estate) and bearing the names of the builders, "Johannes Schultz und Christina his E-Frau" on a stone tablet set in the rugged wall, under the front cornice; and was, according to both history and tradition, the first stone house erected within the limits of the county.

It were useless to repeat here the oft-told tale of the wrongs, the hardships and the sufferings endured by our Pennsylvania German ancestors during those early times, not only at the hands of the unfriendly and treacherous Indians, but at those of the neighboring colonists of Maryland, and, even of the local government itself.*

The uralt ancestors of our Pennsylvania Germans undoubtedly belonged to what is known as the Indo-Germanic, a branch of the great Aryan race. Sime, in his history of Germany says: "die Deutschen are a branch of the Teutonic race, which, again, belongs to the Great Aryan family." The name, Deutsch, was first applied by the Gauls to a particular German tribe with which they were at war, and afterward to the whole people. The word (Deutsch) meant the people. The ancient German tribes, though without a common name, claimed a common origin as the children of Mannus, the first man, and son of the god Tuisco. Mannus had three sons, from whom sprang the three principal Germanic groups, the Istœvones, the Ingœvones and the Herminones, each including many tribes. The former occupied both sides of the Rhine. The Ingœvones were settled along the shores of the North Sea and on the banks of the Weser and the Ems. The Herminones, embracing many more tribes and much more numerous ones than either of the other two, were dwellers in what is now Central and Eastern Germany, Bohemia, Lusatia, Brandenburg, the Thuringian forest, etc., etc.

In stature, the ancient Germans were tall and vigorous, "with long fair hair and fiercely blue eyes. They wore mantles of fur or coarse woolen stuff, thrown over the shoulders and fastened by a thorn or pin. Their dwellings were wooden huts of slight construction, the inner walls of which they roughly colored, and in which cattle were sometimes accommodated with the family. War and the chase were the favorite occupations of the men; and when engaged neither in fighting nor in hunting they often lay idly by the hearth, leaving peaceful work to women and to males incapable of bearing arms. They liked social gatherings, but after a time, conversation usually gave way to drunkenness, quarrelling or excessive gambling. Although violent and cruel in moments of excitement they were rarely treacherous and in the ordinary intercourse of life they appear to have been kind and considerate. They cherished the memory of illustrious ancestors and listened often with delight to songs celebrating their famous deeds." (Enc. Brit. Vol. X, p. 425.) Some of these rough traits may be noticed in the Pennsylvania

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*See General History, Chapter V.

German character even at the present day, but so also their bravery, their religious devotion and their attachment to home and kindred.

Such were the great ancestors of the German emigrants, who, driven by oppression and persecution from their beloved *Vaterland* "transported themselves and their families into the Province of Pennsylvania," (and, many of them, into these parts of it, now York County), "in hopes and expectation of finding a retreat and peaceable settlement therein."

No more just, true, and graphic description of the character of the German emigrants can be given than is found in the writings of an eminent historian of a neighboring State,* from which copious extracts are here given.

"It is almost agreed by historians and philosophers that the capacity of a race of people to adjust itself to new environments is the proper test of the race's vitality. Dead races, as population increases and new land to take up diminishes, rot off and disappear, as has been the case with our American Indians. Living races transplant themselves into a new place, emigrate and continue to thrive. Judged by this test, the Germans have a greater vitality than any other race, for they have been the emigrating race par excellence, ever since the authentic history of man began. * * * * The Germans, when they came into Europe, probably were deterred from entering Asia Minor by the barrier of the Caucasus, and when they had flanked that, the serried legions of Rome in Dacia and Pannonia pushed them far to the north. Behind them the Sclavonians pressed for an outlet as they do to-day, and behind the Slavs the Mongols pressed. Warlike as the German races have been, it has been solely upon compulsion. They have had, and still have the pacific impulse to sit down upon and improve and enjoy the land which they occupied. * * * * All the great emigrations have pursued a westward course, and the Germans have been the greatest of the migratory races. * * The Slavonic races are continually advancing in Europe and the German races continually recede before them. The Mennonite immigrations into this country, of the last few years, are the immigrations of German colonies in Russia, squeezed out by the Slavs. * * The pressure upon the rear of German Europe is steady and irresistible and it is responded to by German immigration into the United States. * * * *

As Hegel says in his well known lectures on the Philosophy of History, "The German spirit is the spirit of the new world. Its aim is the realization of absolute truth as the unlimited self-determination of freedom—that freedom which has its own absolute form itself as its support. The Greeks and Romans had reached maturity within, ere they directed their energies outward. The Germans, on the contrary, began with self-diffusion, deluging the world and overpowering in their course the inwardly rotten, hollow political fabrics of the civilized nations. Only then did their development begin by a foreign culture, a foreign religion, polity and legislation. This receptivity of the German races made them the best immigrants in the world. Wherever they went they conquered the people, but adopted and assimilated their institutions. They became Gauls in Gaul, Britons in Britain, and they learned how to become Americans in the United States.

"Penn was a very shrewd man, who looked before and after. When he came to plant his colony and found that there were not Quakers enough willing to migrate to make his proprietary government profitable, he remembered the German Quietists whom he had studied in his travels in youth. Less liberal, but more practical than Lord Baltimore, he sought successfully to fill his colony with people who, if not exactly coreligionaries, were as nearly as possible assimilated in faith to his own. He remembered that in his travels he had met and approved the doctrines and practices of the Labadists of Hereford and he esteemed highly the quiet pietists of the Palatinate, even where they were not of that particular sect. He was strongly inclined toward the German Protestants of all sects, but he did not fancy the violent practices of Knipperdoling, nor the wild fanaticism of the Anabaptists of Munster. He remembered that in the course of his tour, he had met and admired the followers of Simon Menno, who have commanded sympathy recently by their migration out of Russia into Kansas and Minnesota. He remembered also the tenets and practices of the Baptists of the sect of the pious Spener, the Dunkers and many other of the contemporary sects. These were the people whom Penn invited into his colony when the Quaker immigration failed to bear sufficient fruit, and from these people descended the earliest and the best of the German settlers in Maryland and Baltimore. It was not until about the period of the war of the Revolution that the new immigration set in from Bremen and Hamburg.

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*Col. J. Thomas Scharf of Baltimore, Md.

"At first the immigration of Germans into Pennsylvania was confined to the Sectaries, the Quietists and the other religious denominations, who, on account of their extremity in doctrines of (and) practice, found it difficult to get along with their more conservative Protestant brethren. The Labadists, for instance, were followed by the Mennonites, who took up much land, and formed many communities in York, Lancaster and Adams counties; by the Seventh Day Baptists, the followers of Spener, who established their monastery at Ephrata, by the Voltists and the Cocceians, and by the hundred other sects of the day. But after these Sectaries came the deluge. The Germans had found out that there was a land of peace on the other side of the Atlantic, and they knew by sad experience that their own country was a land of war. The peace of Westphalia had turned out to be only a hollow truce after all, as far as Protestant Germany was concerned. A man was not only deprived, practically, of the enjoyment of his own religion, he was robbed also incessantly of the fruits of his labor. No matter how forehanded, how industrious he might be, he could not certainly lay aside anything for a rainy day. This was a state of things which he naturally rebelled against, and emigration afforded him relief.

"The religious fanaticism of Louis XIV, which so long desolated the low countries and which deprived that monarch (when he revoked the edict of Nantes) of half a million of his best and most thrifty subjects, broke in upon the Palatinate in the shape of the most desolating war of which we have any authentic record in history. What is told of Tamerlane was practiced by the "enlightened" monarch and his able but savage lieutenants. Turenne, Saxe, Vendome, Villars, Villeroy, Taillard, Marsin, Berwick, Noailles, Luxembourg, each in his turn helped to desolate the Palatine and to contribute immigrants to the colonies. The homeless and ravished peoples of Germany sought and found homes in the new land of peace and plenty. At one time the immigration of German Palatines into Pennsylvania and Maryland was in excess of all other immigration. As a rule they brought their own means with them, but sooner than not immigrate they were glad to indenture themselves as redemptioners. Many hundreds thus came into Maryland, many thousands into Pennsylvania. They came chiefly from the harried Palatinate, but also from Alsace, Suabia, Saxony and Switzerland. There were Wittembergers and people from Darmstadt, Nassau, Hesse, Eisenberg, Franconia, Hamburg, Manheim—all classed as 'Palatines.' They brought the Heidelberg catechism with them even if they brought nothing else, and many of them were so plundered *in transitu* that they were not able to bring anything else. Prof. Rupp, in his notes to Dr. Rush, says: "Many who at home had owned property were robbed by ship-owners, importers, sea captains and neulander. The emigrant's chests, with their clothes and sometimes their money, were put on other vessels and left behind. These chests were rifled of their contents. The German emigrants thus treated, on their arrival at Philadelphia, were obliged to submit to be sold as *Loskaeuflinge Redemptioners*, they and their children, to pay their passage money. This was the practice for more than fifty years."

"The number of these immigrants was prodigious. In 1731 there were 15,000 members of the German Reformed Church in Pennsylvania from the Palatinate. Rupp and Kapp note, in order to show the rapid rate of the depopulation of these provinces on the Rhine, that in 1709, from the middle of April to the middle of July, there arrived in London 11,294 German Protestants, males and females, who were vine dressers and husbandmen, bakers, masons, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, butchers, millers, tanners, weavers, locksmiths, barbers, coopers, saddlers, lime burners, glass-blowers, hatters, brickmakers, smiths, potters, turners, etc. More than one-half of these came to this country. In 1790 there were 145,000 Germans in Pennsylvania, the total population not exceeding 435,000. These included the Sectaries above referred to, the Palatines, the Dunkers and the Hessian soldiers who preferred not to be exchanged after the Revolution. These German *Huelfs-truppen* or subsidiary troops were bought in Brunswick Hanau, Anspach, Waldeck, Anhalt, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Brandenberg, etc., in large numbers. They cost George III $8,100,000 and 11,000 of them died or perished in battle. A great many of these people settled in Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Valley of Virginia after the war. The other immigrants were German Calvinists, Moravians, Schwenkenfelders, Omishites, Dunkers, Mennonites and Separatists (or Seventh Day Baptists).

"Up to about 1760 the Germans in Maryland were supplied from these plentiful sources. A good many Palatines came in by direct consignment to Chespeake Bay, but the great majority of the Germans drifted down from York and Lancaster. They came into Baltimore county in small parties, but they settled in Frederick County and the Valley of Virginia by the wholesale. Many of our best people came to Baltimore in this way from Frederick County. We need only allude to such names as the Schleys, Steiners, Shrivers, Slingluffs, Warners, Pipers, Raborgs, Reinharts, Lurmans, Miltenbergers, Yeisers, Littigs, etc."

To show still further, the enterprising spirit and intelligence of our Pennsylvania German ancestors, some additional quotations from the historical writings of Mr. Scharf may be appropriate, and, in view of the existing and increasing social and commercial relations between our people and those of Baltimore, will, it is hoped, not prove wholly uninteresting to the former. Among the Germans named in connection with the early history of that great and growing city, will be recognized many worthy and honorable ones, familiar to our readers at the present day.

"The immigration of Germans must have been rapid. In 1748 we find Leonard and Daniel Barnitz, from York, Penn., erecting a brewery on the corner of Baltimore and Hanover Streets. In the next year Thomas Schley (from Frederick), in partnership with Maj. Thomas Sheradine (ex-sheriff and one of the most considerable men in the county, presiding justice, town commissioner, etc.,) bought eighteen acres from Hurst and added them to the town. In 1752 the town of Baltimore looks very small and insignificant on Mr. John Moale's map, but the county then had a population of 17.238, and the town had much more than the twenty-five houses and 200 people given it by Mr. Moale. That probably only included the little nucleus of a town around the basin; but the part east of the falls was larger and more populous and there the majority of the Germans congregated. In that year, among known inhabitants, were the following Germans: George Strebeck, wagoner; Jake Keeports, carpenter (afterward rich, and purchasing agent for the Continental Army. He built a house in South Gay Street in 1757); Conrad Smith (also built on South Gay Street); Philip Littig (whose wife was the German midwife) and Hilt Stranwick. Next year we find mention of George M. Myers (Meiers), a Pennsylvania German, and Valentine Loersch (Larsh) coming to town. Myers went into the milling business. Larsh built a tavern, corner Baltimore and Gay Streets. In the same year came in Andrew Steiger, butcher, who built corner Charles and Baltimore Streets, but in 1756 bought 'Steiger's meadow,' a sixteen-acre tract, then east of the Falls and still called 'The Meadow.' Frederick and Peter Myers, John Schley and Conrad Smith are also named as having come in about this time and as having added, built and improved the town.

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"We find Melchior Keener, fresh from Pennsylvania, in 1761, building a wharf and warehouse as well as dwelling. These enterprising Germans were at work in extending the city long before the Purviances, Pattersons, Lawsons, Spears, McLures, Calhouns and other Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, to whom the city owes so much of its prosperity, had come over. Keener and Hartz were among the managers for the lottery in 1763 to build a new market house; Steiger in 1756 was Jones' Falls commissioner; Isaac Griest, Vanbibber, Keener and Myers, were found taking up lots along the water-front and improving them, and in 1769, when the first fire company, the old Mechanical, was organized, Deaver and Lindenberger are among the corporators. It is Steiger and Yeiser who undertake to change the course of Jones' Falls; it is Dr. Weisenthal who, after long and distinguished services, lays the foundation for the Medico Chirurgical Society and the University of Maryland; it is Jacob Fite who builds Congress Hall; it is Leonard Harbaugh and Michael Diffenderfer who cut Calvert Street through, leaving the court house perched on a rock and inaccessible to any but those who require justice and equity or marriage licenses. Of those who subscribed to the cost of this underpinning, we find the largest sum but one to have been given by Engelhardt Yeizer, who gave £125. Henry Speck also contributed, Adam Fonerden, Peter Hoffman, George Presstman and Erasmus Uhler. This was in 1784. This Peter Hoffman was the founder of the house of Peter Hoffman & Sons, and of the honored Hoffman family in Baltimore. He came from Frankfort-on-the Main, settled first in Frederick County, came to Baltimore in 1778, and established a flourishing dry-goods trade. His store and residence were where Hamilton Easter's now stands. He was a commissioner of Baltimore Town, along with Englehardt Yeiser and George Lindenberger and one of the founders of the Calvert Street Spring, once so fashionable as an evening resort. George Presstman was the first member of the family of that name, and came from Pennsylvania.

"About this time there was an important accession to our German population of young and enterprising men, like Hoffman, of the mercantile burgher classes, who came direct from Germany, from Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort, etc. They were attracted by the fact that the German population of Frederick County imported largely of German goods by way of London, and that Baltimore was the port through which the Germans of York, Lancaster and the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvannia entered their goods. These young men were educated, had some capital, commercial enterprise, spirit and knowledge, and were in a position to extend remarkably our commercial intercourse with the continent. Our people, besides, would not take British goods, and being forbid to manufacture, had the more need of those of Germany. We notice among those now arriving, besides names previously given, those of Garts, Rathel, Schaeffer, Eichelberger, Hultz, Stenhouse, Gildert, etc. The Presstmans were among the original purchasers of the lot for the Baptist Church, built in 1773, where the shot tower now stands, and Isaac Griest was one of the commissioners appointed by Baltimore Town to spend $11,000 in laying out roads in Baltimore County.

"This was in 1774, on the eve of the Revolution, and we find the well known names of Frick, Diffenderfer, Raborg, Leypoldt, Schultze, Heide and Schaffer as among Germans who came to us from Europe just as the war broke out. The part which our German fellow-citizens took in that great struggle was manly, patriotic, distinguished. They furnished a great many soldiers, and the Baltimore, Frederick and Lancaster Germans fought face to face with the Hessians on many a bloody field. The majority of the battalions of sharpshooters which Daniel Morgan and Michael Cresap took to Cambridge as soon as Bunker Hill was fought, was recruited from among the Germans in Frederick, Connocheague and the Valley of Virginia. Maryland had nearly a full German regiment in service during the whole war and Baltimore always had one company and sometimes two in this regiment. These brave fellows were among the sturdiest and sternest fighters who fought under the banners of Smallwood and Gist.

John Jacob Astor landed in Baltimore from Waldorf in 1783. Gartz & Leypoldt established their sugar refinery in the same year, and John Fritz Amelung brought over a ship-load of glass blowers for his works on the Monocacy. Cruse, Peter Hoffman's nephew, tried to set up a steam flour-mill. David Stoddert, the first secretary of the Navy, set up a ship-yard, at which Abraham Vanbibber launches Indiamen of 600 tons. Thomas Rutter was elected sheriff of Baltimore County at the same time that Col. Howard became governor of the State. In 1789, under Town Commissioners Harbaugh and Diffenderfer among others, the paving of the streets is begun at an expense of £2,799, and in the same year the German churches and societies raised lots of money by lotteries. In the first anti-slavery society of Maryland, founded this year, we find the names of Isaac Griest, Adam Fonerden and James Eichelberger. In 1790 Yeiser, Garts and Sluby are named among the incorporators of the bank of Maryland; Jacob Hart and John Stricker, incorporators of the Falls turnpike.

In Thompson & Walker's "Baltimore Town and Fell's Point Directory" for 1796 we find, besides the German names given above, others which are still current in the community, such as Alricks, Altwater, Bantz, Bausman, Beck, Eiselin, Horne, Emich, Engle, Fischer, Fowble, Forney, Foss, Getz, Hartman, Hershberger, Heiner, Heintze, Kaufman, Keilholtz, Kolb, Keyser, Kurtz, Lowderman, Lurman, Lutz, Messersmith, Miltenberger, Baltzer, Munnikhuysen, Mumma, Riddlemoser, Rinehart, Reinecker, Rutter, Schwartz, Schriver, Seidenstricker, Schryock, Sumwalt, Sourwein, Steever, Steeger, Stump, Stricker, Stouffer, Sultzer, Uhler, Klopper, Ziegler, Zimmerman, Zollicoffer, etc. Henry Stouffer's daughter was Robert Garrett's wife and John W. Garrett's mother—a cross of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian upon Pennsylvania Dutch Reformed that is by many considered to yield the sturdiest race in the world. In James Robinson's Directory for 1804 the German names have greatly increased, but we cannot attempt to single them out. Baltimore was now a city; it had a population of 30,000; it was incorporated and had a municipal government; it is not possible to catalogue individuals any longer. We must now confine ourselves to dealing with groups. In the city government of that year we find George Presstman in the second branch of the city council, Henry Stouffer, William Lorman, George P. Keeports, Christopher Raborg, Baltzer Schaeffer, John Schrin and John Mackenheimer, in the first branch; Peter Frick is a city commissioner; Adam Fonerden, a health commissioner; Frederick Sumwalt, a pump superintendent; John Esender, a sweep master.

"We have treated the sources whence our original German population was derived, and set forth the honorable and important part which it played in the foundation of our beloved city. It remains now to show that our German citizens have as large a share to-day in developing our industries, maintaining our manufactures, commerce, credit and civic repute and standing, as they had in originally establishing it. The facts are ample for the purpose and they must convince every one who is not a skeptic wilfully and from prepense malice. The population of Baltimore of German descent constitutes our most industrious classes; they are productive far beyond their ratio in the aggregate population; they produce more, consume less, and consequently save more per capita, than the other classes of people. It must follow that they are accumulating capital more rapidly, getting rich faster than the other classes. Industry and economy are their rules, but they do not spare enterprise, and they put their thrifty hands upon every branch of trade. There is an old German proverb which says: '*Nurnberg's Hand geht durch jedes Land*,' but so does the German hand go into every land, and we find it most prosperously employed here in every industry, from Wilkens' hair factory to Knabe's piano works; from Schumacher's Bremen steamers to Knapp's school. We see it in the intelligent and elaborate network of German charities, in the brilliant German social organizations. We see it in the German signs upon our business houses and the German faces upon our busy streets. The descendants of Germans in Pennsylvania are 1,200,000 strong. Within the last forty years 2,000,000 have come into this country, every man of them with four hands. This population is 'a giant asleep.' They are one-third of us and the heaviest third, too. Nearly all the direct immigration to Baltimore of late years, and the larger part of the indirect immigration has been of Germans. For the three months ended December 31, 1877, of 497 immigrants landed in Baltimore 384 were from Germany and Austria, and this is about the normal proportion—four-fifths, and over one per cent. per annum in the aggregate. * * * *

"They come from every part of Germany and Austria, and they are of all trades except those of gentleman, idler and tramp—artists, clergymen, engineers, doctors, teachers, scientists, bakers, blacksmiths, butchers, carpenters, clerks, mariners, masons, painters, shoemakers, tailors, weavers, unskilled laborers, etc. When business revives and this country offers again its old chances for a livelihood to all, you must multiply this immigration by five to restore it where it was in 1872; by ten to put it where it probably will be. These people nearly all have trades; nearly all bring a little money with them. They are the most valuable immigrants that the world affords."

What has been so well said by Mr. Scharf about the enterprise, intelligence, and patriotism of the German settlers of Baltimore is equally true of those of York, whence many of them went. Leonard Harbaugh, whom he mentions in connection with the wonderful achievement of "cutting Calvert Street through, leaving the court house perched on a rock" was the seventh son of the elder Yost Herbach, the great grandfather of the late Rev. Henry Harbaugh D. D. as also (on the mother's side) of the author of this sketch. Doctor Harbaugh, in his Annals of the Harbaugh Family, gives a brief account of his granduncle Leonard, furnished by one of the latter's sons, (Benjamin,) then (1853) still living in Baltimore; the substance of which, together with other interesting facts in relation to the Harbaugh family, owing to its intimate connection with the early settlement and history of the county, will probably, not be deemed out of place here.

Yost Harbaugh, the elder, was a Swiss immigrant who first settled in Maxatawny Valley, (now) Berks County, in the year 1736. from whence, about the year 1743, he removed to "Hallam" Township, on Kreutz Creek, this county, where he became the owner of a tract of nearly 200 acres of land near where Kreutz Creek Church now stands. The land was originally taken up (in 1736) by John Huntzecker, and after passing through various ownerships, became vested in—— Stoner, in the possession of whose descendants it still remains.

YOST HERBACH.

Yost Herbach, once the owner of this land, died in 1762 in possesion of it. He left to survive him ten children, of whom seven were sons, some of whom and their descendants may claim more than a mere passing notice. George, Ludwig, and Jacob, the eldest three, were born in Switzerland and came with their parents into the province of Pennsylvania, and to the old homestead just described, where they grew up to manhood and then removed to and settled in a beautiful little valley, nestled among the winding and broken ranges of the South Mountain, partly in Frederick County, Md., and partly in Adams County, Penn., where they became land owners, prosperous farmers, the heads of large and respectable families, and participants in the founding of churches and schools. So numerous did their descendants become and so firmly attached to their new mountain home, that the valley itself took their name and will, probably, continue to be known through all time as Harbaugh's Valley. The descendants of Jacob alone, of whom Dr. Harbaugh was one, when the latter compiled his family annals in 1856, were 321. The traveller or the excursionist as he is swung round Horse-shoe Curve, near Sabillasville, on the Western Maryland Railroad, approaching Penn-Mar, enjoys a fine view of this picturesque and peaceful little vale. All the descendants of Yost Herbach (the elder) in America, living and dead, number several thousands. But few of them remain in York County, and the name has, probably, entirely disappeared from the local tax lists and current records, though several families, descendants of the original settler, (Yost) reside in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Colambiana County, Ohio, and other parts of the West.

Rev. Dr. Henry Harbaugh was a son of George Harbaugh, a worthy farmer, a devoted Christian, and highly respected citizen of Franklin County, Penn., and a son of Jacob who was the third son of the elder Yost Herbach. Dr. Harbaugh, though brought up on his father's farm, was a student while a plow-boy, and it is said a carpenter; from his very childhood he was religiously inclined and by dint of his own rigid application and perseverence he became an eminent scholar and theologian, and the author of several well written books: 1, "Heaven, Or an Earnest Scriptural Inquiry into the Abode of the Sainted Dead." 2, "The Heavenly Recognition, Or An Earnest and Scriptural Discussion of the Question, "Will We Know our Friends in Heaven?" 3, "The Heavenly Home, Or the Employments and Enjoyments of the Saints in Heaven." 4, "The Future Life," (three vols.) 5, "The Birds of the Bible." 6. "The Fathers of the German Reformed Church in Europe and America." 7, "Union With the Church, the Solemn Duty and Blessed Privilege of All Who Would be Saved." Their very titles show the ruling feature and bent of his mind, and that he lived, so to speak, rather in the future than in the present world. There was, however a humorous as well as a pathetic side to his nature. He was a poet, but courted the Muse only too seldom; yet he wrote quite a number of fine pieces in verse, chiefly in the Pennsylvania German (his native dialect) which, since his death, have been collected and published in a neat little volume entitled *Harbaugh's Harfe.*

John Harbaugh, the fourth son of the great ancestor Yost, was born in 1735, in Switzerland, or on the passage hither. After his marriage he owned, and resided for many years on the mill property, now Small's, in Springgarden Township. In 1777 he was commissioned a magistrate, which office he held for a number of years. During the Revolutionary war he was a member of a "committee of sympathy, support, and safety for York County," and was very active in correspondence with, and furnishing aid to our army. He died in 1803 and was buried in the old German Reformed graveyard on North Beaver Street. Some few of his descendants, children of his daughters Mary, the wife of the late William Johnson. Sr. and of Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Adam Bahn, deceased, live in, or near York. Yost, the sixth son, was born on the homestead on Kreutz Creek in 1741. In 1755, when he was but fourteen years old, he did duty as a teamster in Braddock's expedition; also to Bloody Run in the Indian wars, and, during the Revolution he was a captain in actual service. In 1799 he represented York county in the State legislature. He was a very large man, fully six feet in height and well proportioned. His dress continued throughout his long life to be of the old continental style, and his habits strictly temperate, his diet plain and frugal, and his temper and disposition calm and sober. He was a man of robust frame and health, industrious ways, and great powers of endurance. Even in his old age, he was accustomed to make an annual trip, sometimes on horseback and sometimes on foot, without overcoat or umbrella, from his residence near York (now Mr. Jacob Yost's, just north of the Chicken Bridge) on a visit to a daughter (Mrs. Benjamin Emmert,) then residing on what is now the historic Antietam battle-field. Though he was what is usually called an uneducated man, he possessed great native vigor of intellect, abundance of strong, practical, common sense, keen ready wit, a high notion of personal honor and integrity, a deep sense of moral and religious obligation, and, withal, a wonderfully retentive memory. He remembered, and, in his extreme old age, loved nothing so well (unless it was his accustomed bowl of mush and milk) as to sit, on winter evenings by the big fire on the hearth, surrounded by groups of merry young folks, and tell them tales of the olden times, of times and things when he was young, of the early days when the Indians were still about; of the little Indian village on Canoe Run, near Kreutz Creek church; how the town of "Little" York had to be guarded and defended against their hostile incursions; how some sturdy, robust farmer of the neighborhood came with his rugged plow with a wooden moldboard, and drew a furrow around the town along which the armed sentinels paced to and fro, in the dead of night, ready to sound the note of alarm and give the terrible warning of the approach of the savage foe. How, when he still lived on his farm, now Samuel Rutter's, near Emigsville, where still stands the old Swiss stone barn erected by him in 1793, and which still bears his name carved in a stone in the gable, the children (of whom the writer's mother was one) went to gather whortleberries in the woods on the hill beyond the Codorus, and found in the leaves and bushes several pretty little puppies, as they supposed, which the girls took pity on and carried home, where they were told by him, to their great surprise and consternation, that the little foundlings were young wolves! How some of the harvest hands proposed to kill them, and how he, on the score of prudence as well as humanity, accompanied by several of the men with loaded rifles and an ample supply of ammunition against a not improbable emergency, carried the mistaken and unwelcome pets back to their forest home, and left them as nearly as possible where they had been found; fortunately without encountering the old wolf-folks. For many years afterwards that hill was known in the neighborhood by the name of "der Wolf Berg" (Wolf-hill). In those days, he said, it was nothing unusual for wolves to attack and destroy sheep at night, if left exposed in the fields, and even to carry away the younger lambs. To the young, there is nothing so entertaining and fascinating as tales of wild and startling adventure, and often did our still more wild and startling midnight-dreams take on the hues and shapes of the stories we had listened to in breathless silence, broken only by our beating hearts, at the knee of grandfather Harbaugh, when gathered around the old-time family hearth-fire on a long winter evening. Well and sweetly did Scotland's greatest poet sing:

Thus while I ape the measure wild
Of tales that charmed me, yet a child;
Rude though they be, still with the chime
Return the thoughts of early time;
And feelings roused in life's first day
Glow in the line and prompt the lay.

All these tales of our venerable grandsire, were told in our native dialect, then comparatively in its infancy. Grave and stern as he was, none the less fond of a good practical joke, and he excelled most unlettered men of his time in quick, keen wit, sarcasm and repartee. He lived to the great age of almost ninety, (eighty-nine years, nine months and nine days), and died in the full possession of all his senses and mental faculties on August 16, 1832, of Asiatic cholera, after an illness of four days, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Emmert, and lies buried now, side by side with many of those who fell in the cause of their country on the bloody field of Antietam. He lived and died in the faith of the German Reformed Church, to which his ancestors and nearly all of his posterity, the latter now numbering more than 200, belong or did belong, while living. Among the survivors are some of the descendants of his daughter Eve, late wife of Daniel Wolf, of West Manchester Township, (deceased); of his son John (deceased), Adams County; of his son Jacob, late of York County (deceased), namely: Mrs. Sarah Spangler (widow), of Jackson Township, and her children: Caroline, wife of Reuben Lauer; Henry W. Spangler, Esq.; Susan, wife of Charles E. Smyser; Sarah, wife of Martin Smyser; Julia Spangler; Leah, wife of William Eyster; Dr. Benjamin F. Spangler; Edward W. Spangler, Esq. and Dr. Jacob R. Spangler, all of whom except four (three of whom are unmarried) have children.

Mrs. Sarah Spangler, the venerable mother and grandmother, now in her seventy-eighth year, her daughter Julia and son Henry, still reside in the old Mansion House, formerly and for many years kept, and so well and favorably known as the "Seven-Mile House," a good and true old-time country hotel; a pleasant and popular resort for sleighing parties from towns and villages of the surrounding country. Many and pleasant are the memories inseparably associated with the place. And,

As the shingles lie close to the rafters,
And to gable the ivy clings fast,
So the heart of the lone, widowed mother,
To the homestead will cling to the last.

LEONARD HARBAUGH.

Leonard, the seventh son of Yost Harbaugh, the elder, was born on the old homestead on Kreutz Creek, May 10, 1749, and married Miss Rebecca Rinebeck of Germantown. He was the same person named among other prominent Pennsylvania Germans, by Mr. Scharf, as having settled in Baltimore at an early day. From one of his sons, Benjamin, who still resided in that city as late as 1853, it was learned that his father removed from York to Baltimore about 1775, where he resided until 1792. He was an architect and builder, and undertook by contract, the construction or reconstruction of many large public and private edifices. He was ingenious in planning and designing, and skillful in execution. On the spot where Battle Monument now stands, stood a very large two-storied brick building which was used as a court house. From immediately under this house he removed all the earth and replaced it with stone arches, forming a basement; after which the building and basement continued to be used for about fifteen years, when it was removed. Many of the private residences built by him have also been removed to make room for streets and more fashionable dwellings. Among the buildings and improvements erected by him in Baltimore, were several churches, hotels, warehouses and bridges. He also designed and constructed the first mud or dredging-machine that was used for cleaning out and deepening the harbor for vessels and other purposes. In 1792 he removed to Washington, D. C., and was soon engaged in the erection of numerous public and private buildings; among others, the war and treasury offices, which were afterward destroyed by the British troops, (in 1814). He was also engaged (with others) in the erection of the President's house, the original Capitol buildings, and the reconstruction thereof after their destruction by the British. Under a contract with the Potomac Company, he cut a passage through an immense wall of rock that stood across the river at Big Falls, just above Georgetown, and made the Potomac navigable for long-boats up to and even beyond Cumberland. Afterward he commenced a similar enterprise in the Shenandoah River at Harper's Ferry and made that river navigable (for long-boats) by building locks and cutting canals for a distance of more than one hundred miles above the ferry. After the completion of this work, he removed to the settlement on the Monocacy, near Frederick, Md., where he erected an immense stone bridge for a turnpike road company, across the Monocacy Creek, at a cost of $55,000. Finally he returned to Baltimore and resumed the building of various kinds of houses. At the time of his death, however, September, 1822, he was engaged as superintendent of the carpenter work on the rebuilding of the Capitol. His death was caused by mortification in the joint of one of his toes. He preferred death to amputation, at the age of seventy-six, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington. He was the father of fourteen children, thirteen of whom were sons. Some of them, or their numerous descendants, are still living in or near Baltimore and Washington. Rev. Reck Harbaugh, one of his great-grandsons, was living at Princeton or Burlington, N. J., in 1852, and was pastor of a Presbyterian congregation. Leonard, the great-grandfather, was also a devout man, and, during the first period of his residence in Baltimore, was a member of and exhorter in the church of Rev. Otterbein, of blessed memory. Benjamin Harbaugh, one of Leonard's sons, formerly of Baltimore, married Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of Maj. William Bailey of York, an officer in the Revolutionary Army attached to the Pennsylvania line, under the command of Col. Swope.

Mary Elizabeth, the oldest daughter of the original settler, Yost, was born near York, on Good Friday, 1753, and became the wife of Godfrey Lenhart, an old and well-known citizen of York, among whose descendants are the late Mrs. Kuntz; Mrs. Genther; Mrs. Louis Sudec of York; Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, and her daughter Catharine, who was the wife of the late distinguished Prof. Samuel Tyler, LL. D. (of Frederick, Md.) author of Baconian Philosophy, Life of Barnes, and various legal treatises; Rev. Henry Lenhart, late of Williamsport, Penn., and his son, Rev. L. Lenhart, for seventeen years a chaplain in the navy, and who while serving in that capacity went down with the Cumberland, in Hampton Roads, in the spring of 1864; William Lenhart, the distinguished mathematician; and Catharine Lenhart, wife of the late John B. McPherson, so long a prominent and highly honored citizen of Gettysburg, cashier of its bank, and father of Hon. Edward McPherson; William C. McPherson, his son; Hon. John B. McPherson, associate law-judge of the Dauphin and Lebanon District; Mrs. Andrew Mehaffy, (formerly of Columbia, now of New York City); Elizabeth, wife of Gen. Albion P. Howe, United States Army (Cambridge, Mass.); J. B. McPherson, Esq. (New York City;) Catharine, wife of Dr. Norman B. Scott; Dr. J. McPherson Scott; Mrs. Alexander Armstrong, and Norman Bruce Scott, Esq., all of Hagerstown, Md.

WILLIAM LENHART.

The eminent scholarship and somewhat remarkable career of William Lenhart (already referred to) claim special and extended mention. The few octogenarians among us will remember an humble log-house that once stood at the northwest corner of North George Street and Center Square, where, nearly a century ago, lived Godfrey Lenhart, "*der Silberschmidt und Uhremacher*"—the silversmith and clock-maker, and many a "grandfather's clock," after a long banishment, now recalled by the growing love for the antique, bears upon is broad open, smiling face, the inscription "Godfrey Lenhart, Yorktown, Penn."

That humble log-house (so faithfully sketched by Louis Miller in his "Chronics") no doubt was the birthplace, January 19, 1787, of a child, whose powers of intellect, but for his physical misfortunes and scanty pecuniary resources, would probably have enabled him to "illustrate the name of his country throughout the scientific world." His father, Godfrey Lenhart, though a highly respectable citizen, and by the free suffrage of his fellow citizens, chosen to the (then) honorable and responsible office of high sheriff, which he held and faithfully filled from 1794 to 1797, was nevertheless a gentleman of limited means, and, therefore, really unable to give his children more than the ordinary and very meager common pay-school education of the day. About the year 1801, however, when William was not above fourteen, Dr. ——— Adrian, then obscure, but afterwards famous as a mathematician, opened a school in York, and William Lenhart became one of his pupils. He at once began to develop that extraordinary talent, especially for the science of mathematics, in which he made such rapid progress that, before he quit Dr. Adrian's school, and before he had attained his sixteenth year, he had become a contributor to the "Mathematical Correspondent," a scientific periodical published in the city of New York, and when only seventeen, he was awarded a medal for the solution of a mathematical prize question.

About this time he quit Dr. Adrian's school, and being an accomplished penman and accountant, accepted the offer of a position as clerk in a leading mercantile house in Baltimore. At this period of his life, it is said he was remarkable for his personal attractions, and, always, for excellence of manners and good conduct. As might be expected, however, he soon tired of such a business, and, though but little bettering his situation, accepted a position in some clerical employment in the sheriff's office. He remained in Baltimore about four years, during all which time, however otherwise employed, his leisure was devoted to reading, his favorite study, mathematics, and contributions to the *Mathematical Correspondent* and also to the *Analyst*, published by Dr. Adrian in Philadelphia. Afterward, he became book keeper in the commercial house of Hassinger & Reese in the latter city. As clerk and book-keeper his proficiency was unrivaled, his salary was doubled at the end of the first year, and the accounts he made out for foreign merchants were long kept by his employers as models of perfection; and in view of his eminent personal services, the firm, at the end of the third year, admitted him as a partner, without other capital. Before entering upon his duties, however, and while on a visit to his parents at York, an unfortunate accident befell him which, doubtless, proved to be the turning point in a career which would, otherwise, have shed undying luster on his name and on his country. While enjoying a rural drive, his horse became unmanageable, ran away, breaking the carriage, throwing him out and fracturing one of his legs. On his supposed recovery he returned to Philadelphia, and, sometime after, while engaged in a game of quoits, was suddenly seized with excrutiating pain in his back and partial paralysis of the lower extremities. After eighteen months of the most skillful medical and surgical treatment by Drs. Physick and Parish, his recovery was pronounced hopeless. What wonder that his cup of misery overflowed in view of the fact of his engagement at the time to a young lady of most estimable character, and to whom he had been attached from early life. The injury he had received from the fall from his carriage, most probably caused his spinal affection from which, and a subsequent injury, he was destined to sixteen years of suffering and torture, and eventually to pine away and die at an age when men, ordinarily, are in their prime. But incredible as it may seem, we are assured on the highest authority that during all that long interval of constantly increasing pain and suffering, he not only cultivated light literature and music, but, as before, devoted much time to mathematics. In music he made great proficiency and was considered the best parlor flute player in this country. In 1828 he sustained a second fracture of his leg, in consequence of which, and his already existing complication of disorders, his sufferings, at times, almost passed the bounds of endurance. He was now passing most of his time with his sister, in Frederick. But his very lips became at length paralyzed from the progress of his disease, and even the pleasures of his flute were denied him. What must have been the talents, moral energy, and force of will, which, under bodily afflictions like these, made such advances in abstruse science as to confer immortality on the name of their possessor? During the last year of his life he thus wrote to a friend:

"My afflictions appear to me to be not unlike an infinite series, composed of complicated terms, gradually and regularly increasing—in sadness and suffering—and becoming more and more involved; and hence the abstruseness of its summation; but when it shall be summed in the end, by the Great Arbiter and Master of all, it is to be hoped that the formula resulting will be found to be not only entirely free from surds, but perfectly pure and rational, even unto an integer."

During the sixteen years from 1812 to 1828 he did not, of course, nor could he, devote himself to mathematical science. But afterward he resumed these studies for the purpose of mental employment, and continued his contributions to mathematical journals. In 1836 the publication of the *Mathematical Miscellany* was commenced in New York, and his fame became established by his contributions to that journal. "I do not design," says Prof. Samuel Tylor, "to enter into a detail of his profound researches. He attained an eminence in science of which the noblest intellects might well be proud; and that, too, as an amusement, when suffering from affictionis which, we might suppose, would have disqualified him for intellectual labor. It will be sufficient for my purpose to remark that he left behind him a reputation as the most eminent Diophantine Algebraist that ever lived. The eminence of this reputation will be estimated when it is recollected that illustrious men, such as Euler, Lagrange and Gauss, are his competitors for fame in the cultivation of the Diophantine analysis. Well might he say that he felt as if he had been admitted into the sanctum sanctorum of the great temple of numbers, and permitted to revel among its curiosities."

Notwithstanding his great mathematical genius, Mr. Lenhart did not extend his investigations into the modern analysis and the differential calculus as far as into the Diophantine analysis. He thus accounts for it: "My taste lies in the old fashioned pure geometry and the Diophantine analysis, in which every result is perfect; and beyond the exercise of these two beautiful branches of the mathematics, at my time of life, and under present circumstances, I feel no inclination to go." The character of his mind did not consist entirely in the mathematical tendency, which was developed by the early tuition of Dr. Adrian. Possessed, as he was, of a lively imagination, a keen susceptibility to all that is beautiful in the natural and intellectual world, wit and acuteness, it is manifest that he wanted nothing but early education and leisure to have made a most accomplished scholar. He was also a poet. One who knew him well says: "He has left some effusions which were written to friends as letters, that for wit, humor, sprightliness of fancy, pungent satire, and flexibility of versification, will not lose in comparison with any of Burns' best pieces of a similar kind." Mr. Lenhart was of a very cheerful and sanguineous temperament, full of tender sympathies with all the joys and sorrows of his race, from communion with whom he was almost entirely excluded. Like all truly great and noble men, he was remarkable for the simplicity of his manners. That word, in its broad sense, contains a history of character. He knew he was achieving conquests in abstruse science, which had not been made by the greatest mathematicians, yet he was far from assuming anything in his intercourse with others.

"During the autumn of 1839, intense suffering and great emaciation indicated that his days were almost numbered. His intellectual powers did not decay; but like the Altamont of Young, he was "still strong to reason and mighty to suffer." He indulged in no murmurs on account of the severity of his fate. True nobility submits with grace to that which is inevitable. * * * Lenhart was conscious of the impulses of his high intellect, and his heart must have swelled within him when he contemplated the victories he might have achieved and the laurels he might have won. But he knew his lot forbade that he should leave other than "short and simple annals" for posterity. He died at Frederick, Md., July 10, 1840, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, with the calmness imparted by philosophy and Christianity. Religion conferred upon him her consolations in that hour when it is only by religion that consolation can be bestowed; and as he sank into the darkness and silence of the grave, he believed there was another and a better world, in which the immortal mind will drink at the very fountain-head of knowledge, unencumbered with the decaying tabernacle of clay by which its lofty aspirations are here confined as with chains.*

LEWIS MILLER.

Mr. Miller was an "old Yorker" and a very remarkable man, well known to many of our old readers, to whom the following sketch of his family, life and character will doubtless be interesting:

Lewis, or "Loui," Miller as he was familiarly called and known among the people of York, was the eighth son, and the tenth and youngest child of John Ludwig Miller, a native of Nuremberg, Germany, and his wife, Catharine Rothenberger, of Heidelberg, Germany. The parents were married in 1770, by Rev. Joseph Miller in Erbach, in the Odenwald, a wild and romantic tract of Upper Germany, the seat of the famous family of Katzenellenbegen, and of the castle of the Baron Von Landshort, around which our immortal Irving has woven his enchanting romance of "The Spectre Bridegroom." John Ludwig Miller was born A. D. 1747, was educated at a gymnasium, or high school, founded by Melanchthon, and was a classmate of Heinrich Schubart. At a very early age he was apprenticed to learn the "art and mystery" of making white crockery-ware, (or as "Loui" says in a recent letter, "China. to set on tables").

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*For most of the materials in the sketch of the Lenhart's, I am indebted to Hon. Edward McPherson. H. L. F.

LEWIS MILLER.

Soon after their marriage, in 1771, John Ludwig and his wife, Catharine, emigrated to North America, taking ship, first at Rotterdam, last from Cowes, England, in the ship "Minerva," Capt. Johnson, bound for Philadelphia. On the voyage their first child, Michael, was born, baptised, died and buried in the briny deep. Their next child, Elizabeth, was born in Philadelphia in 1775. She became the wife of John N. Kolb, of York, by whom she had seven children, all sons, several of whom survive and reside in New York City. Elizabeth died in 1864, or 1865, aged about ninety years.

The family of John Ludwig Miller, must have resided in Philadelphia for several years, for it appears that beside Elizabeth, two sons, David and Philip, and probably John, were born there, David in 1777 and Philip in 1780. These were the stormy "times that tried men's souls," and ah! how much more interesting the family tradition would be, could it now be gathered from the lips of Ludwig and Catharine who so peacefully sleep in the little graveyard in the rear of the old German Lutheran Church.

Between 1780 and 1782 the family must have removed to Montgomery County, Penn., for there, on the Rittenhouse farm, in the latter year, his brother John died; and there, in 1784, was born his brother Joseph, who removed to Montgomery County, Va., and there died in 1842, in his fifty-eighth year.

Some time between 1784 and 1787 the family removed to York; since here, in the latter year, was born another son, Benjamin, who emmigrated to Upshur County, W. Va., where he died in 1864, aged seventy-six years and seventeen days. John M. Miller (a second John), was born in York in 1790, emigrated to Rockingham County, Va., where he died in 1866, at the age of seventy-five years, nine months and ten days. Catharine, the second sister, and ninth child, was born in York, January 8, 1793, died at the age of eleven months, and lies buried in a little schoolhouse graveyard near the old John Roth mill, Manchester Township. Her father, John Ludwig Miller, was the "schoolmaster at that schoolhouse at that time; but the schoolhouse is no more to be seen," says "Loui."

Lewis Miller, the principal subject of this sketch, was born on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1795, in York, in a small one-story frame, weather-boarded house, then and for many years afterward, standing on the east side of South Duke Street, where the neat little cottage of Rev. John Fritz now stands. On the rear end of the German Lutheran Church-lot, stood a small schoolhouse, where, according to a time-honored and pious German usage, a parish school was kept, sometimes by the chorister, foresinger or organist, of the congregation. Whether Louis's father served in any of these offices is not known; but certain it is that for many years he bore the high, more dignified and honorable one of Schulmeister, in the little old log schoolhouse that once stood in the rear of the German Lutheran Church. Here he taught both German and English at one and the same time, and here it was that "little Loui" graduated.

German and English in the same school at the same time by the same master! No wonder our good old Pennsylvania German dialect became sadly mixed up, for this was a common practice in many parts of the State.

On the completion of his education, Loui was apprenticed to his brother John (M.) to learn the art and mystery of house-carpentering. After the completion of his term of apprenticeship, he worked at the business as a journeyman, successively, for Peter Small, Henry Small, George Small, Abraham Gartman, Jacob Gartman, George Jacobs, James Connelly, and, perhaps others, for a period of nearly forty years, and was employed on most, if not all, the principal public and private buildings built or rebuilt in York during that period.

His father died in 1822, aged seventy-five years; his mother in 1830, aged eighty years, and they (as already said) and their daughter Catharine (Mrs. Kolb), lie buried in the German Lutheran graveyard in York

In 1840 Loui and several other Yorkers, among them Mr. Henry Hertzog and the late Dr. Alexander Small, crossed the Atlantic, and Loui made a tour chiefly on foot, of some of the principal countries of Europe. They took passage at New York in May, in the good ship "Garrick," Capt. A. S. Palmer, bound for Liverpool, making the passage in twenty-two days. In Liverpool they "put up" at the Waterloo Hotel, kept by William Lyon. "Thence," as Loui says, "to Birmingham, etc., etc., to London, etc., etc., and saw all in England." Dr. Small, after spending a few days in London, parted company with the rest and went to travel on the continent. Loui and Hertzog remained in London about a week, seeing all that could be seen in that time. During their strolls about the great metropolis, Hertzog, occasionally in doubt about their own whereabouts, inquired as to the names of the streets, etc., whereat Loui, lest the distinguished American travelers might be mistaken by their English cousins for ignorant country-Jakes, became very indignant. And, as Mr. Hertzog says, on an occasion of unusual excitement in the streets—great crowds of people, splendid civic and military displays—he ventured to inquire the cause. A policeman very politely answered that the Queen was passing on her way to the palace. This was too much for Loui, who, though remarkably observant, and, as we all know, booked everything, was ever too proud to seek information at the hands of those whom he considered his inferiors.

From London they went to Holland, up the Rhine to Mainz, where they parted, Hertzog going to Strasburg (France), his native place, and Loui proceeding further up the Rhine, visiting all the chief towns and cities of Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Bohemia, Bavaria, France, Italy and Poland: keeping a complete diary and making numerous sketches of places, monuments, and other objects of historic interest. The parties all returned at different times. Hertzog in November, 1840, Loui in the fall of 1841, and the doctor, perhaps, somewhat later.

On his return, Loui resumed his trade, and continued to work at it in the employ of the principal bosses then carrying on the carpenter business in York. He was a man of a very social and genial nature, though withal, somewhat peculiar, eccentric, and at times even comic. In his humorous mimicry he was almost perfect, and with a little stage training would have rivaled Owen himself. As a Pennsylvania "Dutch" Solon Shingle, he would have been unsurpassed and unapproachable. Moreover, he was a man of quick and keen perception and æsthetic taste; an ardent lover of all that was grand and beautiful in art and nature, or noble in human conduct. Though a lover of the sublime, he had a keen and lively sense of the ridiculous. He was an amateur of no mean skill in the arts of rustic drawing, and painting in water colors. "Loui Miller's Books, or Chronics," as they are familiarly known to many of our people, are two large rustically illustrated manuscript folios, and now occupy (or should) a place in the Cassat Library. They have been the source of a vast deal of genuine amusement, as well as of much valuable information on topics of local and family history. To Loui Miller, the temptation to "picture off," or transfer to paper, in some comic, awkward, and inimitably ludicrous manner, the grotesque images made upon his peculiarly susceptible brain by queer people in queer predicaments, was so perfectly irresistible as to amount to a passion, and the good natured and harmless manner in which he "took off" with pen or pencil, India ink or camel's-hair brush, many of our old citizens, not a few of whom are still living, would, in almost any other person, have been considered, and perhaps even treated as grossly libelous. Neither *Punch*, *Puck* nor *Harper*, could rival some of these quaint caricatures in their way. For these (as many of the old masters had for their favorite subjects), Loui had a genius, a talent and a style peculiarly his own.

The first book opens thus:

"The Beginning of the Chronic, from the year 1799 to 1870."

At the top of the first page is a neat pen-and-ink sketch of his old home and birthplace on South Duke Street. It was a small one-storied log, weather-boarded house, and many will remember the unique and elaborate legendary carvings in wood, which the skillful and cunning hand of old Loui Miller executed and placed above its humble doors and windows.

He then proceeds: “All the pictures contained in this book * * * are true sketches, I, myself being there upon the places and spot, and put down what happened, and was close by, of the greatest number, saw the whole scene enacted before my eyes—that man is but a picture of what I can see, who taught me by times to visit, and improve the mind. I see all is vanity in this world.

“ ‘Be good yourself, nor think another's shame
Can raise your merit or adorn your fame;
The man whose mind on virtue bent,
Pursues some greatly good intent
With undiverted aim.’

“Written by Lewis Miller, Jr., in South Duke Street, York, Penn., April 6, 1816.”

The stanza seems to be incomplete, but contains quite enough to show the serious turn of his mind, even in his early manhood.

Under date of 1799 are the following (illustrated) entries:

“Rev. Jacob Goering administers baptism in the old Lutheran Church to a child.

“Singing the 306th hymn.

“ ‘Das Lied.—Nun lasst uns froelich singen,
Von Wunder grossen Dingen,
Die aus der Taufe kommen,
Zu Nutz un Trost der frommen.’

“Ich taufe dich in dem Namen Gottes, der Vater der Sohn und Heilege Geist, Amen.”

“Old Mrs. Bannix, the sexton's wife, and I, little Loui Miller, standing close behind the minister.”

Another:

“May 26, 1799, was baptized a son of George Finnefrock and his wife, Elisabet. The sponsors were Jacob Miller and wife, Sabina. The little son was born April 22.

“Ludwig Miller, school-master, Lewis Shive and John and George Bernitz were also present, assisting Ludwig in the singing.”

How wonderful it *now* would be,
Could we Time's rusty bars unlock,
Or lift his dusky veil and see
The fate of little Finnefrock!

One more. This was the occasion of what Loui calls “the holding of the first Democratical meeting ever held in York.” He says it took place in the old log-house, lately standing on the Weiser property, on the north side of East Market Street, between the banking house of Weiser, Son & Carl and the Central Hotel, in the fall or winter of 1799. His record of the event is substantially as follows:

“BURYING THE BLACK COCKADE.”

“The first Democratical meeting in York in 1799 at Furry's tavern in East Market Street. The chairman was Col. George Spangler; secretary, John Weyer; and the following persons were also present: Martin Hellman, Daniel Stauffer, George Dietz, Peter Dietz, Conrad Welshhans, Michael Edwards, John Stroman, Henry Weiser, John Mosey, Jacob Spangler, Frederick Laumaster, Peter Wilt, Henry Sheffer, Philip Kissinger, Peter Small, Jacob Shultz, Jacob Cremer and Maj. Rocke. After the meeting, burying the Black Cockade in Furry's Garden.”

(Here follows Loui's picture of the funeral procession,) and then the solemn funeral dirge sung at the grave—all the more solemn for its being in German:

“Nun, schwarzer—Seidner Kokarde,
Wir legen dich, jetz, in den Garten;
'Warst lang genug schon auf dem Hut,
Fuir dieses bist du nicht mehr Gut.
Du Schwarzer must fergraben werden;
Staub und Ashe must du werden,
Wie der weise S-o-l-o-m-o-n!
Schlafe ruhig in der Erde,
Staub und Ashe must du werden
Wie der weise S-o-l-o-m-o-n!”

Such was the funeral hymn sung by young Democracy at the grave of old Federalism in 1799.

Much of the true poetic spirit of the song must necessarily be lost in any attempt at translation.

The sense of a tolerably free English verison would be about this:

Thou Black—thou silken Black cockade.
Thou must be in this garden laid;
Our hats thou must no more adorn,
Nor must we thy departure mourn:
Thou sombre symbol, it is best
That from thy labors thou shouldst rest;
Thou dust and ashes must become,
Like the mighty S-o-l-o-m-o-n!
May thy slumbers peaceful be,
For corruption thou must see,
Like the mighty S-o-l-o-m-o-n!

In 1799 Lewis was but four years old, and it was hardly possible he was present on the ground on all these occasions. Like his father, Lewis Miller was a man of considerable learning and ability. He had a taste for history and poetry, and was a firm believer in the Holy Scriptures, as the only rule of faith and practice. He was strictly virtuous, honest in all his dealings, and of intensely religious feeling. He was a Lutheran by religious training, and a member of the German branch of the congregation worshiping in Christ's Lutheran Church. He never married, and for some years past made his home with his niece, Mrs. Craig, at Christiansburg, Va., but occasionally he visited York, and the scenes of his childhood and youthful pleasures,

To see the altered places
And the few familiar faces
Still lingering on the shore;
To tell of other days—
Of old and better ways
And talk them o'er and o'er.

In all this, his wonderful memory and powers of mimicry were great helps to him; and as he warmed up with the subject, he could re-enact a scene of sixty years ago, so graphically and humorously as to move crowds to roars of laughter; and this he did during his last visit a few years ago (as many can bear witness), and that without even the least indelicacy of thought or expression. But, alas! at the age of eighty, man's spirit must be drowsy, and his bursts of humor short-lived, indeed; and such was the case with our old friend Loui. Soon he would relapse into apparent stupor and abstractedness; and melancholy, indeed, must have been the mood in which he wrote in one of his books the following stanzas:

"The hand of Time upon my brow may trace its lines;
From Memory's page efface fond recollection's tear,
But not the treasured thoughts of friends who yet can cheer
This saddened heart of mine."

"Well I will bear what all have borne,
Live my few years and fill my place;
O'er old and young, affections mourn,
Rent, one by one, from my embrace,
'Till suffering ends and I have done
With all delights beneath the sun,

"Whence came I? Memory cannot say;
What am I? Knowledge will not show;
Bound whither? Ah! away, away,
Far as eternity can go!
Thy love to win, thy wrath to flee,
O! God, Thyself my helper be!"

He was a chronicler, indeed, and in matters pertaining to local history he was always in the harvest field, gleaning and gathering and storing as he went, "line upon line and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," and not always without a moral; his pencil and his scrap of paper ever at hand, on which he carefully and particularly noted down whatever of local interest he saw or heard. Many of these scraps have fallen into the hands of the writer, but the contents of only a few will be here given.

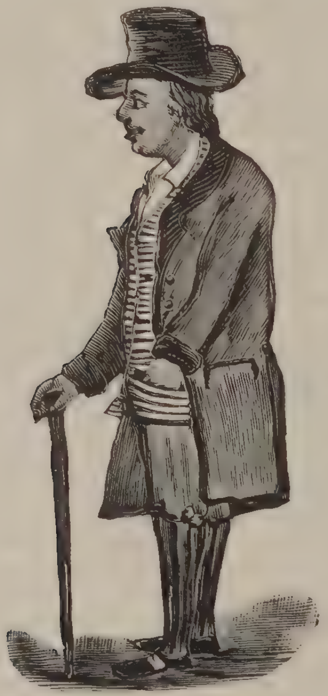
"The first settler, a mile from York, was old Balthazer Spängler; he took up a large tract of land, (had four sons, the eldest, George, came with his father from Germany,) and built a small house this side the run. I saw the ruins of it in my time, not far from the Rock Spring. His sons, George and John, kept the land, Rudolph and (young) Balthazer were in town. When William and Richard Penn laid out the town of York, they were at the old house of Balthazer Spängler, and gave to Mrs. Spängler a pound of tea to make for supper, and she, never having seen tea before, took it for greens, and put it all in a small kettle and boiled it with bacon. At that time there were Indians about, and came to Spängler's for some whisky. Spängler had a small still he brought along from Germany. Next was old Herbach, Esq.; and out west of York, Ebert, Eichelberger, Michael Schmeiser, and his brother Martin Schmeiser, and Mr. Hoch, Fishel, Schank, Weler and Kuckes at the mill."

"The first settlers in York, 1730 to 1755, Jacob Billmyer, he was owner of one square east, now Market Street. He had two sons, Michael and Andrew. Michael was a printer in Philadelphia. Next comes Mr. Maul; he was owner of the land from the lower end of Water Street, running to the east as far distant as Freystown. Old John Hay, Sr., was married to his (Maul's) daughter and became owner to all the land. Now comes George Adam Gosler, Michael Daudel, old Mr. Hahn, Mr. Schwab, David Candler, Mr. Stege, Charles Barnitz, Revs. Rauss and Kurtz, Charles Hartley, Maj. Clark, James Smith (signer of the Declaration of Independence), Peter Dinkel, Jacob Lottman, Conrad Lederman, George Lewis Leffler, Philip Kraeber, Jacob Codex, Killian Schmall, Jacob Endler, Peter Mundorff, (the first druggist), Abraham Müller, Herman, Funk, Fackler, Wagner, Gräbill, Weber, Gartman,—Moontz, Esq., Fischer, Kuckis, Wampler, Rudisil, Baron Von Bühlen and Joseph Schmidt. The oldest doctors in York were Revs. Rouss and Sensenig, old Drs. Jameson and Fahnestock, and now in my time, (1795, on) John Rouss, Pentz, Spangler, Morris, Thomas Jameson, Kenada, Adams, Joseph Müller, son of Lewis Müller, Sr.; Dr. Martin, Dr. McDoule and Bruks, he was a tailor by trade for a number of years, and when old he practiced as a doctor, a quackery, all of these doctors from 1794 till 1804–1809, so on till they died."

The old Lutheran preachers as far back as 1730 and 1743 were Revs. J. S. Rouss and —— Kurtz; after them Jacob Göhring; in 1809 George Schmucker, then A. Lochman. The first (Lutheran) church was of logs built. The second was a rough stone building—torn down in 1811—stood fifty-three years. The third is a large brick building—all on the same lot of ground in George Street. The mason work was done by —— Epley and Michael Eurich, and the carpenter work by Peter Schmall.

"Old citizens of York in my time—Deutch:

Striebeg, Staal, Brickel, Brenize, Yaus, Welschhans, Laumeisters, Fischers, Koch, Scheib, Kunz, Lenhart, Rothrock, Schmuck and so on, Rankin, he was a tory in 1776; his land was confiscated by an Act for public use and sold; one mile from town, at the mill. He disappeared and went to Canada. The men that bought the land were George Barnitz, Conrad Lederman, —— Hahn, —— Funk, —— Göringer, —— Wagner, Capt. —— Albright, —— Jameson, —— Pentz and James Kelley, Attorney."



CONRAD LEDERMAN.

"I saw three hung in York for murder. In 1805 Charles Cunningham, and in 1809 John Charles, a creole from France, and a woman, Elizabeth M., a mulattress, for poisoning her child; the last two at one time."

"In my time the Reformed Church in York burned down, the poorhouse was built and a stone bridge on North George Street, and afterward two wooden bridges at the same place; each in its time, called Chicken bridge, because, at the time of the great flood of 1817, a chicken coop with chickens in it came down the Codorus and lodged there at the old stone bridge, and a rooster got up on top of the coop and crowed. That is the way it got the name, 'Hinkle Brück.'"

The original drawing from which the above likeness has been engraved, was made by Loui himself, when he was in his eighty-first year; and the picture of Conrad Lederman, given below, as a good specimen of an old time Pennsylvanian German gentleman, then (1804), as Loui labeled him, "the richest man in York," has been engraved from an India ink sketch executed from memory, by the same rude artist, some thirty years ago.

As a rustic poet and writer of popular Pennsylvania German songs, Loui Miller had few superiors. Following is his "Wagoner's Song" of the olden time, when all surplus farm products, no small part of which was whisky, apple-jack, and peach brandy, since almost every big farmer had his little distillery where these popular and necessary beverages were made, and which, together with flour, clover, timothy and flaxseed, was from this, and some other southeastern counties, conveyed to the Baltimore market in Conestoga wagons drawn by four or five stalwart horses driven by a jolly teamster, usually the farmer himself, his oldest son or hireling. The back-loading consisted of dry goods, groceries, etc., for the village or country stores, and oysters and sweet potatoes mostly for private use.

DAS FUHRMAN'S LIED.

Nooch Baltimore geht unser Fuhr
Mit dem bedeckte Waage;
Der Turnpike zeicht uns die Geschpuur
Die Gaul sin gut beschlaage;
En guter Schluck, Glück zu der Reisz,
Der Dramm, der schteigt un fallt im Preisz —
So blooze die Posauner—
Hot, Schimmel, Hot! ei, Brauner!

Mer fahre bis zum Blauen Ball,*
En Deutscher Wirt, e'n guter Schtall—
(Der Eirisch isch Schalk Jauner—)
Hot, Schimmel! Hot, ei, Brauner!
Do schteht 'n Berg, dort ligt'n Dhaal,
Un's Zoll-haus, gegenüwer:
Es singt en Lerch, es peift e'n Schtaar—
"Die Freiheit isch uns liewer."

Es regert sehr, der Pelz wert nass—
Mer schteige uf der Waage,
Un ziege aus dem kleene Fasz,
Was taugt for unsere Maage;
Seenscht net das, nau, schun schpreyer geht?
Mir bleiwe net da hinde;
Un weer des Fuhrwerk recht ferschteht
Losst sich net lodisch finde.

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* Blue Ball tavern.

THE OLD CONESTOGA TEAM.

Den Dramm, den, hen mer jetz ferkaaft,
  Un's Gelt isch in de Tasche;
Jetz fahre mir fergnügt zu Haüs,
  Un lere's in die Kaschte;
E'n guter Schluck! Glück zu der Reisz!
Der Dramm, der schteigt un fallt im Preisz—
  So bloose die Posauner—
  Hot, Schimmel! Hot, ei, Brauner!

Jetz henmer schun, e'n gute Loth
  Fon alle sorte Waare,
Die Wolle mir, jetz. heemzus, graad,
  Auf's Schmaale Eck hi fahre
Der Fuhrloh 'zaalt des Zehrgeld zrück
En guter Schluck, zu allem Glück—
  Mir sin ke' Schalke Jauner!
  Hot, Schimmel! Hot, ei Brauner!

Loui Miller was a good man; honored and respected by all who knew him. Though physically of rather delicate and slender frame, he lived along the good old way, "mittel mas, die beste Strasz" far beyond man's allotted period; and on September 15, 1882, after a brief illness, he fell asleep in the arms of Him in whom was all his trust. Peace, peace, to his ashes, for, "Staub und Ashe must du werden wie der weise Solomon."

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION.

Not only were the original white settlers of our county Germans, but how well their descendants, the Pennsylvania Germans, have maintained their hold here, may be seen by a glance at the names on the tax lists of what are known as the German townships and the two principal boroughs, York and Hanover.

1883.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total Taxables.	Pennsylv'a Germans.	Per centum of Pa. Germ's.
Carroll	379	340	91
Codorus	630	597	94
Conewago	573	410	86
Dover	741	705	95
Franklin	382	245	64
Heidelberg	449	298	66
Hellam	570	452	79
Jackson	562	512	91
Lower Windsor	617	525	84
Manchester	835	792	94
Manheim	439	414	94
North Codorus	726	620	85
Paradise	426	391	91
Penn	682	513	75
Shrewsbury	633	530	83
Springfield	559	417	72
Springgarden	1239	1104	89
Washington	432	382	88
West Manchester	773	640	82
West Manheim	401	384	95
Windsor	590	530	89
York	614	459	74

Showing an average of eighty-four per cent of Pennsylvania German taxables in these twenty-two townships (in 1883). Of the remaining nine townships, 'Fairview, Hope well, Monaghan, Newberry and Warrington, also have each a very large per centage of Pennsylvania German names. In the remaining four, viz.: Fawn, Peachbottom, Chanceford and Lower Chanceford, the prevailing ancestral nationalities are Scotch Irish and Welsh; notably so in Peachbottom.

In the borough of York,* the total number of taxables for the same year was 4,369. Of these the names of 3,368, or seventy-seven per centum of the whole plainly indicate a German ancestry. In the borough of Hanover the total number of taxables for the same year was 832, and the names of 694, or eighty-three per cent of the whole, just as plainly indicate a similar ancestral nationality. A fair estimate, based upon these facts, places the Pennsylvania German population of York County at not less than seventy per centum of the whole. By this is, of course, not meant that proportion of persons who speak, or even can speak the dialect, but of those whose surnames show a German descent. By these, such are meant as Abel, Achey, Ackerman, Ahl, Bachman, Bahn, Bierman, Chrischt, Christman, Cramer, Danner, Dellinger, Dubs, Doll, Ebert, Ebersol, Eichelberger, Frey, Fritz, Fackler, Fahhs, Fischer, Forney, Gehring, Gartman, Gerhart, Glassbrenner, Geis, Giesy, Hantz, Heckert, Hoffman, Herrbach, Hiestand, Herman, Hess, Hass, Hoch (Hoke), Hartman, Harnisch, Heilman, Ickes, Ilgenfritz, Immel, Jost, Jacobs, Kahn, Kitzmiller, Kunz, Kiefer (Keefer) Kohler, Koller, Kräber, Kreider (Crider), Landes, Lehman (Lehmy), Lehmayer, Lauman, Laucks Lauck, Lederman, Lichtner (Lightner), Lichtenberger, Mann, Mardi (Martin), Mack, Mayer, Meyer, Maisch, Morgenstirn (Morningstar), Nagler, (Naylor), Nagel, Neff, Nes, Nehs, Obermiller, Oswald, Opp (Upp), Opdegraff, Oberholzer, Papst, Paff, Pentz, Peiffer, Pifferling, Quickel, Rabenstein, Rather, Rieling, Rohrbach, Roland, Rudi, Rausch, Rauch, Sabel, Saurbier, Schmidt, Schmeiser (Smyser), Schmahl, Schmall (Small), Schnell, Schreiner, Steiner (Stoner), Stick, Stickel, Schwartz (Swartz), Schlonaker, Siegel, Seyfert, Scherer (Shearer), Schatzberger, Spängler, Thoephel, Tasch, Thoman, Umberger, Uhler, Ulrich, Utz, Vogel, Vogelsang (Fogelsong), Wanz (Wantz), Warner, Welsch (Welsh), Werner, Wanner, Wagner, Weiser, Witman, Witmer, Weil, ("Sämmi"), Wilt, Weyer, Jung (Young), Zabel, Zartman, Zech, Ziegler, Zimmerman, Ziegel, etc., etc. In every case of doubt, the name has been omitted from the list of Pennsylvania Germans. But it is not alone in the tax-lists that a large proportion of their names is found. Whether we consult those of the State executives, National or State Legislators, the judiciary, the learned professions, the militia, the records of the church, or the monumental inscriptions in a thousand graveyards, the result is the same. Among the governors were Simon Snyder, Joseph Hiester, John Andrew Shulze, George Wolfe, Joseph Ritner, Francis R. Shunk, and John F. Hartranft.

NATIONAL LEGISLATORS.

Senators: Albert Gallatin of Fayette County, (a native Swiss, who was elected in 1793, but was decided ineligible in February, 1794, "on the ground that he had not been nine years a legally naturalized citizen," but became secretary of the treasury under President Jefferson, in 1801, "a post which he held for a number of years with pre-eminent ability"). Peter Mühlenberg, of Berks County, and Michael Leib of ——— County.

In Congress: Charles A. Barnitz, Adam King, Dr. Henry Nes, Daniel Scheffer, Joel B. Danner, W. H. Kurtz, Dr. John A. Ahl, Adam J. Glasbrenner, Col. L. Maisch and Dr. John Swope, from our own district.

From other Districts: Albright (Albrecht), Bachman, Beltzhoover, Bibighaus, Boyer, Brumm, Bucher, Conrad, Eckert, Erdman, Everhart (Eberhart), Friedly, Frey, Gloninger, Gottschalk, Gross, Haldeman, Halm, Hibschman, Horn, Hostetter, Hubley, Killinger, Klingenschmidt, Klotz, Koontz, Kremer, Kuhn, Kunkel, Lehman, Longenecker, Schallenberger, Schumacher, Snyder, Spangler, Strohm, Strausz, Wolf. The total number of congressmem from Pennsylvania, is say, 530, of whom 69, or 13 per cent, were either Pennsylvania Germans, or persons of German descent. One of the sixty-nine representatives, Hon. Henry A. Mühlenberg, resigned his seat in February, 1838, and accepted the first mission—Minister Plenepotentiary—to Austria; and another, Albert Gallatin, as we have seen, became a most distinguished cabinet officer. Frederick Augustus Mühlenberg, another, was speaker of the First Congress 1789–91; and of the Third Congress, 1793–95.

Postmasters: Among the thirty postmasters in commission in 1834–35 in York County, fourteen were Pennsylvania Germans, namely: Martin Scherer, Codorus; Peter Dessenberger, Day's Landing; G. L. Scheerer, Dillsburg; E. Melchinger, Dover; Martin Carl, Franklin Town; William Snodgrass, farmers; (Snodgrass is not a P. G. name, but the family spoke the dialect) Peter Müller, Hanover; Samuel Keyser, Loganville; J. T. Ubil, Manchester; Abraham Bletcher, Pigeon Hill; Michael Wollet, Rossville; Philip Folcomer, Shrewsbury. Gustavus Wolfram, Wolfram's; Daniel

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*In a list just published of 242 names of persons residing in York, who are past seventy years of age, 207 or eigthy-five per centum are of German descent, and of these about the same proportion are Pennsylvania Germans.

Schmall, York. Of the seventeen appointed for the borough of York (including Daniel Schmall) there were ten Pennsylvania Germans, namely: Jacob Spangler, Peter Spangler, Peter Schmall, Daniel Schmall, David Schmall, George Upp, and Alexander J. Frey. James Kell, the present incumbent, also speaks the dialect, as already stated.

Among our State Legislators we find the following Pennsylvania German names:

Senators—Glatz, Welsh, Stutzman, Beck, Billingfelt, Linderman, Bosler, Rupert, Albright, Mumma, Strang, Heilman, Lamon, Dunkel, Crouse, Herr, Scheimer, Bechtel, Newmeyer, Ermentrout, Boyer, Yutzy, Engleman, Everhart, Holben, Keefer, Meily, Royer, Kauffman, Gross, Schnatterly, Stehman, Hess, Selheimer, Wagner, and Longenecker. The whole number of State Senators from 1852 to 1884, inclusive, was 370, of whom seventy-five, or 20 per cent (as their surnames indicate) were of German descent.

Assemblymen—Mechling, Rhoads, Harner, Kurtz, Deise, Pennypacker (originally, Pfannebecker), Seiler, Hoffman, Kimmell, Stehman, Roath, Meily, Kline (Klein), Fogel (Vogel), Wingard, Roush (Rausch), Schuman, Stumbaugh, Maisch, Kleckner, Heltzel, Beckert, Hottenstein, Brobst, Deise, Bergtresser, Gottschalk, Reinoehl, Heilman, Creitz, Lawsche (Lausche), Eschbach, Kase, Snively (Schnebli), Winger, Bomberger, Bowman, Brunges, Burkholder, Conrad, Fetter, Fleeger (Pflieger), Greenewalt, Guss, Herrold, Hunsecker, Keffer, Koons, Laber, Letherman, Mickey, Morris (Moritz), Schminkey, Schwartz, Schuler, Uhler, Woolever, Dry, Hegeman, Mühlenberg, Tschudy, Steckel, Stier, Ammernan, Wolfe, Greenewalt, Heiges, Loucks, Hildebrand, Christy, Gerwig, Kistler, Fortenbaugh, Scheibley, Hetrick, Kimmell, Rutter, Snyder, Fagen, Petroff, Fredericks, Stahle, Geiselman, Seidel, Zern, Graff, Wendt, Keyser, Wanner, Batdorf, Achenbach, Nisley, Embich, Lecrow, Rosenmiller, Summi, Hoffer, Hostetter, Reighard, Steck, Shouk (Schauk), Fincher, Knipe, Stotzer, Reutter, Hollenbeck, Laudenslager, Losch, Schoch, Falkenbury, Myers, Anstine, Bakeoven (Backofen), Geiselman, Wimmer, Deyerman, Schull, Schantz, Jacoby, Kochersperger, Schaefer, Schell, Kramer, Englebert, Walter, Creps, Steinmetz, Bachman, Heller, Felthoff, Bowman, Voegtly, Rumberger, Riegel, Gehart, Kahl, Landis, Bordner, Jarecki, Foust, Demuth, Gantz, Eberly, Etter, Nakel, Gans, Ackerley, Fabel, Dannehauer, Hoyer, Newbaker, Scholl, Holman, Palsgrove (Pfalzgraff), Schroek, Messinger, Leighty, Wiest, Bowman, Ernst, Boyer, Haspel, Stocksleger, Baer, Fegely, Sponagle, Isenberg, Leighner, Hartman, Kaler, Fetters, Vensel, Brungard, Fritz, Rife, Chritzman, Lantz, Altman, Brosius, Heidelbaugh, Kemper, Imboden, Gockley, Harwick, Farber, Heebner, Faust, Redding, Engleman, Gable, Schoch, Hardenbergh, and Barnhart.

The whole number of assemblymen during those thirty-three years was, say, 1,904, of whom 460, or 24 per cent, were, according to their names (taking the above as specimens), Pennsylvania Germans; or, if not speaking the dialect, still, of P. G. parentage. The whole number of assemblymen from York County, from 1749 to 1833, inclusive, was, say, 326, of whom 114, or 35 per cent, were Pennsylvania Germans.

Among speakers of the senate were Isaac Weaver, William Marks, Jr., Jacob Kern, John Strohm, William Hiester, William M. Hiester, William H. Welsh, and Butler B. Strang.

Among speakers of the house: Isaac Weaver, Jr., Simon Snyder, John Weber, Joseph Ritner, Frederick Smith, Lewis Dewart, William P. Schell, J. Lawrence Getz, A. B. Longaker, Butler B. Strang, and E. R. Meyer.

Among State treasurers were David Rittenhouse, the eminent scholar and mathematician, (1777–89), who was also the director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, (1792–95), Christian Febiger, Isaac Weaver, and Eli Sifer.

Among secretaries of the commonwealth were, Francis R. Shunk, Jesse Miller, William M. Hiester, and Eli Slifer. Deputy Secretaries: A. W. Benedict, Henry S. Diffenbach, Adam C. Reinoehl, and John C. Schumaker.

Among the auditors general: Jacob Fry, Jr., Isaac Slenker, John F. Hartranft, and William P. Schell.

Secretaries of the land office: (office abolished in 1843) John Gebhart (1836), John Klingenschmidt (1839).

Surveyor Generals by appointment: Jacob Spangler, (of York, from 1815 to 1821, and again from 1830 to 1836) Gabriel Hiester, (1824 to 1830). By election: William H. Keim.

Among principals of the State Normal Schools are Professors B. F. Schaub, N. C. Schaeffer, S. B. Heiges, and T. B. Noss.

Among county superintendents of common Schools are Aaron Sheeley, David C. Keck, Lewis Strayer, T. A. Snyder, D. M. Wolf, S. R. Shearer, R. V. Ritenour, H. A. Disert, M. G. Brumbaugh, W. E. Amman, M. J. Brecht, William B. Bodenhorn, Reuben

F. Hoffecker, Joseph H. Werner, E. Anmiller, John H. Kipp, George W. Weiss, George A. Spindler, A. S. Keeler, and D. G. Williams.

Among city and borough superintendents: L. B. Landis, George W. Desch, David A. Harman, R. K. Buehrle, Henry R. Roth, C. B. Miller, Joseph K. Gottwals, H. F. Seisher, William F. Harpel, and W. H. Shelly; thirty, or more than 27 per cent. of the whole number; and so it has been in the past.

Among the officers of the State Board of Agriculture are vice-president C. C. Musselman, Executive Committee, J. A. Herr, and G. Hiester. Members: J. G. Zerr, C. H. Lantz, M. D., L. Sechler, A. D. Schimer, J. S. Keller, P. Frederick, and W. S. Roland.

Among members of the State Agricultural Society are William H. Holstein, Daniel H. Neiman, J. S. Keller, Gabriel Hiester, John S. Miller, D. W. Seiler, and John H. Ziegler.

Among Judges learned in the law: Daniel M. Smyser, late of Adams County, O. H. Meyers, Third District; M. C. Herman, Ninth District; Joseph C. Bucher, Twentieth District; Cyrus L. Persching, Twenty-first District; Charles A. Mayer, Twenty-fifth District; S. H. Dreher, Forty-third District; Jeremiah Hagenman, A. S. Sassaman and H. H. Schwartz, Twenty third District; William J. Baer, Eighteenth District; Edwin Albright, B. M. Boyer, Thirty-eighth District; John A. Sitzer, Forty-fourth District; David I. Krebs, Forty-sixth District; A. O. Furscht, Forty-ninth District; O. P. Bechtel, Twenty-first District.

Among Associate Judges not learned in the law there were, in our own county: Herman Opden Graeff (1750), Martin Eichelberger, Henry Schlagle, George Schwope, William Leas, Peter Wolf, John Herbach, Daniel Messerly, Frederick Eichelberger, Jacob Eichelberger, Henry Stake, Jacob Rudisil, Michael Schwope, George Stake, Barnet Ziegler, Daniel May, Jacob Dritt, Michael Hahn, Jacob Hostetter (1810), and in later years, John L. Hinkel, Isaac Koller, John Reiman, Peter Ahl, Sr., Jacob Wiest, and David Fahs.

Among Sheriffs: York County—Zachariah Schugard, Peter Schugard, George Eichelberger, Henry Miller, Conrad Laub, Godfrey Lenhart, Nicholas Gelwicks, John Strohman, Jacob Eichelberger, Michael Kleinefelter, Benjamin Hirsch, John Kauffelt, Zachariah Spangler, Michael Doudel, William Spangler, Adam Eichelberger, Adam Klinefelter, Michael Hoke (Hoch), Jacob Hantz, George Albright, Daniel Ginder, Samuel Forscht William Martin, William W. Wolf, Christian Pfahler, George Geiger, Michael Stumbaugh, James Peeling, Samuel Altland and Jesse Workinger, the present incumbent. The whole number of sheriffs is forty-seven; of whom thirty were Pennsylvania Germans.

Prothonotaries.—Among our prothonotaries were Henry Miller, John W. Hetrich, William Ilgenfritz, James B. Ziegler, F. Geise, W. Y. Link, S. B. Heiges, W. H. Sitler and S. B. Hoff, the present incumbent. all Pennsylvania Germans, competent and obliging, and speaking the dialect fluently.

Clerks of Sessions and Orphans' Court.—Among these were Henry Miller, Adam King, Jacob Spangler, Jacob B. Wentz, William Tash, John Reeser, B. F. Koller, Edward D. Bentzel, James B. Ziegler and J. A. Blasser.

Registers of Wills, etc.—Among these were Jacob Barnitz, Jacob B. Wentz, Frederick Eichelberger, William P. Fischer, Jesse Spangler, Michael Doudel, G. M. Eichelberger, John Stahle, David Bender, Jacob Glessner, George Maisch, Henry Neff, A. M. Herschey, William Philby, John M. Heiges, Jacob Stickel, George Pollinger, John Giesey, C. S. Gerber (who died in office and was succeeded by James Kell, by appointment), John S. Hiestand, Edward Stuck and Henry W. Bowman, the present incumbent. In all thirty-one, of whom twenty-six were Pennsylvania Germans, exclusive of Mr. Kell, who, though not of Pennsylvania German parentage, has, by his long residence among, and free intercourse with our people, acquired a practical knowledge of their dialect.

Recorders of Deeds, etc.—Among these there were Jacob Barnitz, Jacob B. Wentz, Frederick Eichelberger, Charles Nes, John Becker, Daniel May, William Schall, Edwin C. Epley, William Tasch, George Wehrly, Amos H. Scherer, Henry Reisinger, Noah Ehrhart, William H. Schweitzer, James Reily Schmidt, Ernst C. Grevemeyer and Wesley Glatfelter, the present incumbent: in all twenty-two; Pennsylvania Germans, seventeen.

Overseers of the Poor.—(Appointed by the courts from 1749 to 1804).—Two for each township were so appointed; in all fifty during that period, so far as the record goes; seventeen of these, Michael Laub, Peter Gardner, Peter Dinkel, Peter Wolf, Valentine Kranz, Philip Kauf, Andrew Spangler, Jacob Kuntz Smith, Peter Little, Peter Schultz, Andrew Schreiber, Casper Weiser, George Baker, Clement Studebaker, John Roth, Samuel Bugdel and Solomon Miller, were Pennsylvania Germans.

Directors of the Poor, etc.—Elected by the people —Daniel Spangler, George Barnitz, George Spangler, Jacob Upp, Michael Welsch John Fahs, Henry Stover, Casper Laucks, John Emig, Nicholas Diehl, Jacob Schmall, Martin Weiser, Gottlieb Ziegel, Andrew Kramer, George Spangler, Christian Lanius, Michael Eurich, Clement Stillinger, Henry Schmeiser, Alexander Schmall, Christian Hildebrand, Martin Ebert, George Lottman, Jacob Schaffer, Philip Kissinger, William Johnson, Jacob Laucks, Jacob Diehl, John Strickler, Henry Wolf and John Reiman. Total number from 1810 to 1835, thirty-six, of whom thirty-three were Pennsylvania Germans.

Among Treasurers of the county were Frederick Gelwicks, Michael Schwaabe (Schwope), Michael Hahn, John Hay, Rudolph Spangler, John Strohman, Peter Kurtz, George Spangler, William Nes, Hemy Schmeiser, John Vogelsang, Peter Ahl, Jacob Bayler (Behler), Daniel Hartman. (Michael Schwaabe, who became treasurer in 1769, continued in the office until 1777, when he was taken prisoner by the British, and remained in captivity for some time; in consequence of which, Michael Hahn was elected by the commissioners in his stead.) George Albright, Peter Ahl, Jr., Samuel Ziegler, Alexander Wentz, John Stough, G. W. Stair, Henry Bender, Z. B. Heindel, George Daron, John Glatfelter, John M. Deitsch, H. M. Bortner, Herman Noss, William Frey, Adam Giesey, John S. Landes and Henry Neater; thirty-two out of forty-four Pennsylvania Germans.

County Commissioners.—George Schwaabe, Bartholomew Maul, Peter Schugard, Martin Eichelberger, James Welsch, Joseph Opdengraeff, John Heckendorn, John Hay, Michael Hahn, Philip Rothrock, Jacob Schmeiser, Michael Hahn, Godfrey Lenhart, John Spangler, Joseph Welshhans, Daniel Spangler, Christopher Lauman, Abraham Graffius, Jacob Heckert, Peter Schmall, Jacob Spengler, John Barnitz, Michael Doudel, Henry Schmeiser, John Vogelsang, Peter Ahl, Jacob Dietz, John Mikel, George Meyers, Philip Zeigler, Henry Tyson, John Hay, Henry Welsch, Anthony Hinkel, Christopher Hetrich, Frederick Hoch, John Kauffelt, Andrew Kettemann, Michael Neumann, Philip Heneise, John Schultz, John Frankelberger, Jacob Heckert, John Klein, Peter Reider, Charles Emig, Peter Wolfhart, Charles Diehl, Daniel Kimmel, John W. Hetrich, Samuel Harnish, John Schultz, Christian Inners, Joseph Schmall, John Reiman, John Beck, Jacob Newmann, David Maish, John Emig, Sr., Valentine B. Wentz, Joseph Detweiler, George Eichelberger, Daniel Ginder, Jacob Bortner, David Leber, Philip Scheffer, George Dick, (Capt.) John Meyers, Jesse Workinger, Daniel Meisenhelter, Adam Paules, Adam H. Schmidt, John Heyd. Henry Miller, John E. Einstein, William Reeser, Daniel Miller, William Wintermeyer, Peter Strickhauser, Lewis Streher, Jacob Kohler, David Schmeiser, Michael Knisely, N. E. Leber, John B. Pfaltzgraff, Christof Kolter, Jacob H. Lamott, Michael Kleindinst, John E. Beard, J. S. Bentz, Charles Haines, Stephen Kiefer, George Antony, Heney Einstein, and John F. Beck; ninety-nine; all who have held the office since the orginization of the county except thirty-nine, were Pennsylvania Germans.

Justices of the Peace.—Of the 200 justices who were commissioned prior to the year 1835, 130 were Pennsylvania Germans. To name them would be largely, a repetition of those already given, as serving at one time or another, in other important and responsible public trusts. Prominent among them, however, were George Schwaabé, Herman Opdengraeff, Martin Eichelberger, Michael Schwaabé, Samuel Johnson, Henry Schlegel, Joseph Opdengraeff, John Mickel, John Hinkel, John Herbach, Thomas Fischer, George Staké, Michael Hahn, Michael Schmeiser, Jacob Barnitz, Jacob Dritt, George Lewis Löffler, Philip Schmeiser, Jost Herbach, Daniel Heckert, Jacob Heckert, Benjamin Lanius, Henry Welsch, John Welschhans, and others.

Lawyers: In the legal profession, Pennsylvania Germans have always been in the minority, but more especially so in early times. During the first courts that were held immediately after the organization of the county, at least half a dozen lawyers appear to have been admitted to the bar. Between April 30, 1751, and April 25, 1769, a period of eighteen years, twenty-two were admitted, and among four admissions on that day, appears the first name bearing any decisive resemblance to German—Col. Casper Witzal. If he was of German descent, probably the name should have been spelled Weitzel. Another admitted on the same day, was Christian Hoak (probably Hoke, or Hoch). On the 24th day of July, 1770, John Hubley was admitted, making, perhaps, three Pennsylvania German lawyers admitted in a period of twenty-one years. Between the latter date and January 25, 1785, a period of fifteen years, thirty were admitted—all English, Irish, or, indeed, mostly Scotch-Irish; such as Scott, Lloyd, Ross, Reily, Buchanan, Porter, McGill, McMecken, McGaw, McAlister, Lawrence, Riddle, etc. On the last named day, Jacob Hubley was admitted, and on the 25th of October following, Joseph Hubley, making not over five Pennsylvania German lawyers in a total of about eighty admissions in thirty-six years. On the 25th of April, 1786, Peter Huffnagel, a sixth Pennsylvania German, was admitted, and the only one among thirty-six who were admitted in the next eleven years to 1797. In the following period of twenty-five years, (to 1822) there were thirty-six admissions, and among them there were only three Pennsylvania Germans: namely, Thomas B. Zantzinger, John Strohman and Jacob A. Fischer. In the next eleven years (1822–1834) there were forty-six admissions, and among them eight Pennsylvania Germans—George W. Klein, Emanuel M. Reigard, Samuel M. Barnitz, George A. Barnitz, George Heckert, William H. Kurtz, Daniel M. Smyser (Schmeiser) and John L. Mayer. To this last number must be added our late brother, John Evans (admitted August 3, 1822), who, though probably of Welsh descent, was very familiar with the Pennsylvania German dialect; and, as is well known, was, for many years, generally regarded as the Pennsylvania German lawyer of the York bar. His knowledge of the dialect, as spoken here, was, no doubt, acquired through his long residence, in his youth, in a Pennsylvania German family, and his thorough practical acquaintance with it in after life, was the result of his daily use of it in his professional, general business, and social intercourse with our Pennsylvania German people. Much the same is, no doubt, true of Bard, Montgomery, and Grant of Berks; Denues, McMullen, and Wilson, of Lancaster, and McElroy and Kell, of York. They have, no doubt, all found such a course in the highest sense consistent, not only with success in business, but with real social enjoyment; and what is thus true as to a comparatively few lawyers, is equally true of hundreds of laymen and of men in other professions.

It will thus be seen that in a county originally settled by Germans, so largely German, with an average Pennsylvania German population of probaby not less than 72 per cent at the lapse of more than 150 years from the date of its first settlements, and the 136th of its corporate existence, and, during which periods, among some 370 lawyers admitted to pratice at its bar, only about 60 were of the prevailing nationality; while in population, in nearly all the offices—in a word, in Church and State, they were largely in the majority. During the first twenty years, (1749 to 1769,) at least 36 attorneys (resident and non-resident) were admitted—not one of whom was either German or Pennsylvania German, by name. During the second period of twenty years (1769 to 1789), 49 were admitted, 6 of whom, Witzal, the three Hubeys, Hoake and Huffnagel were Pennsylvania Germans. In the third period of twenty years, (1789 to 1810,) 33 were admitted, of whom three, or, at most 4 were Pennsylvania Germans. In the following period of twenty-four years there were 70 admitted, of whom at least 10 were Pennsylvania Germans. Thus far the analysis has been based on the list of attorneys contained in Carter and Glossbrenner's History. (1749 to 1834.) Within the intervening half century the number of admissions have been about 183 of whom at least 48 were Pennsylvania Germans. In the first 10 years of that time, 35 were admitted, of whom 5 were Pennsylvania Germans. In the second ten years, 40, of whom 15 were Pennsylvania Germans. In the third, 47, of whom 17 were Pennsylvania Germans. In the fourth, 44, of whom 13 were Pennsylvania Germans; and in the fifth, 27, 15 of whom were Pennsylvania Germans. The names of such now, or recently at the bar are Col. L. Maisch, John W. Bittinger, William Hay*, James Kell, Frank Geise, Edward W. Spangler, Edward D. Ziegler, George W. McElroy, Silas H. Forry, Martin S. Eichelberger, George W. Hoiges, D. K. Trimmer, N. M. Wanner, E. Z. Strine, John W. Heller, James B. Ziegler, C. M. Wolff, John M. Young, W. H. Sitler, G. W. Gross, A. C. Deveney*, E. D. Bentzel, S. C. Frey, Frank Smyser, J. L. Ziegler, T. W. Noedel, George E. Neff, W. A. Miller, E. S. Frey, George S. Schmidt, Edward Stair,* and H. L. Fischer; in all about thirty-one, or more than one-half of the whole number of lawyers now at the York bar, are of Pennsylvania German descent. There are about thirty-six in actual practice, more than half of whom are sufficiently well acquainted with the dialect for the transaction of their professional office business, and more than one-fourth (or eleven), speak it almost as fluently as English, and two of whom (viz: George W. McElroy and James Kell,) are of Scotch-Irish descent. On the whole, it is perfectly apparent that there is now a much larger proportion of Pennsylvania Germans in the legal, as well as in some of the other learned professions, than at any previous time in our history, and it would, probably, be safe to say that there is not a bank, a leading store, manufactory, and hardly a postoffice in any of the counties of Adams, Berks, Dauphin, Franklin, Lancaster, Lehigh, or Lebanon in which some officer, proprietor or principal employe, and generally many of them, will not be found to speak to the customer or visitor, most politely, in English or Pennsylvania German, as he may prefer. And from which the truth of a common saying—that Pennsylvania Germans and their dialect are gradually dying out—would seem at least doubtful. The writer has resided and practiced his profession here continuously during the last thirty-two years, and the result of a careful observation is that there is nearly, if not quite as much Pennsylvania German spoken by witnesses in court, by the country people who attend our markets, and in business transactions and social intercourse generally, now, as there was thirty years ago. Indeed, among many of our people, an increasing disposition to learn, not only German, but its dialects, especially the P. G. has of late years, been manifested.

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* Deceased.

Medical Doctors: Up to this date, June 10, 1885, 164 persons have registered according to law, as practicing physicians in York County, nearly all of whom are registered as regular graduates. The names of sixty-five given below, indicate their German descent, and most of them speak the Pennsylvania German dialect:

William S. Roland, York, born in Lancaster County: graduated at University of Pennsylvania, July 30, 1835.

James W. Kerr, York, born in Lancaster County; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, April 5, 1839.

C. M. Nes, York, born in York; practiced thirty-six years in York.

H. L. Smyser, York, born in York; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, April 3, 1847.

John Ahl, York, born in York; graduated at Washington University, Baltimore, Md., March 3, 1845.

Jacob Hay, Jr., York, born in York; graduated at University of Maryland, March, 1855.

George J. Jordy, York, born in Abbottstown, Penn.; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 10, 1864.

John Wiest, York, born in Paradise Township, York County; graduated at University of Michigan, March 27, 1876.

George Brickley, York, born in Union County, Penn.; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, March 1, 1855.

O. C. Brickley, York, born in Union County, Penn.; graduated at Homœopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, March 1, 1855.

J. S. Brickley, York, born in Williamsport, Penn.; graduated at Homœopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, March 3, 1863.

L. M. Lochman, York, born in Harrisburg, Penn.; graduated at Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, March 5, 1852.

S. J. Rouse, York, born in York; graduated at Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, March 6, 1851.

B. F. Spangler, York, born in Jackson Township, York County; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 7, 1868.

J. R. Spangler, York, born in Jackson Township, York County; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 11, 1874.

F. W. Vandersloot, York, born in Windsor Township, York County; graduated at University of Maryland, March 6, 1855.

E. W. Meisenhelter, York, born in Dover Township, York Co., Penn.; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 7, 1868.

B. F. Reich, York, born in Lancaster County, Penn.; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, March 9, 1870.

C. F. Spangler, York, born in York; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1881.

H. K. Weiser, York, born in Seven Valleys, Penn.; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, March 15, 1881.

J. H. Yeagley, York, born in Johnstown, Penn.; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, March 11, 1878.

I. C. Gable, York, born in Windsor Township, York County; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1877.

B. F. Strayer, York, born in York; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, March 10, 1881.

T. H. Beltz, York, born in Manchester, Md.; graduated at University of Maryland, March 7, 1863.

William H. Wagner, York, born in Dover Township; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1881.

E. Fahs Wagner, York, born in York; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 29, 1884.

J. F. X. Weil, York, born in Abbottstown, Penn.; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1869.

Z. C. Myers, York, born in Springgarden Township, York County; graduated at University of Maryland, March 3, 1881.

W. J. Ickes, York, born in Perry County, Penn.; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, May 1, 1884.

D. K. Gottwalt, York, born in Shippensburg, Penn.; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, March 15, 1882.

Martin Hoke, Spring Grove, born in Jackson Township; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1881.

F. A. H. Koch, Hanover, born in York County; attended three courses of lectures at University of Maryland, and has practiced for over thirty-three years.

E. L. Melsheimer, Hanover, born in Dover Township; graduated at Pennsylvania Medical College, March 8, 1850.

H. Alleman, Hanover, born in Lancaster County, Penn.; graduated at Pennsylvania Medical College, March 5, 1847.

A. J. Sniveley, Hanover, born in Chambersburg, Penn.; graduated at Bellevue Medical College, New York, March 1, 1866.

O. T. Everhart, Hanover, born in Manchester, Md.; graduated at University of Maryland, March 5, 1856.

J. H. Bittinger, Hanover, born in Adams County, Penn.; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1878.

J. E. Sprenkle, Hanover, born in Hanover; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 29, 1884.

G. P. Weaver, Hanover, born in Center County, Penn.; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1875.

Alexander C. Wentz, Hanover, born in Manheim Township, York County; graduated at University of Pennsylvania in June, 1879.

L. L. Rewalt, Wrightsville, born in Middletown, Penn.; graduated University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1861.

G. A. Rebman, Wrightsville, born in York County; graduated University of Maryland, February 26, 1876.

M. L. Wolford, Dillsburg, born in Adams County, Penn.; graduated Jefferson Medical College, March 13, 1880.

W. F. Brinkman, Jefferson, born in Manchester Md.; graduated Washington University, Md. March 1, 1847.

W. C. Stick, Glenville, born in Codorus, York County; graduated Washington University, Md., June 30, 1874.

J. M. Gross, Dover, born in Dover, York County; graduated Jefferson Medical College, March 9, 1872.

E. A. Wareheim, Glen Rock, born in Manchester, Md.; graduated Homeopathic Medical College, March 1, 1861.

E P. Rohrbach, Glen Rock, born in Codorus, York County; graduated University of Maryland, March 3, 1881.

J. S. Hetrick, New Freedom, born in Codorus, York County; graduated Washington University, Md., February 20, 1873.

G. W. Bahn, Spring Grove, born in York County; graduated University of Maryland, March 3, 1881.

F. C. Overmiller, Glatfelters, born in Loganville, York County; graduated University of New York.

G. W. Seachman, Windsorville, born in York County; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, February 26, 1866.

Jonas Deisinger, Hellam, born in York County; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1867.

H. A. Zeigler, born in York County; graduated at University of Maryland, March 1, 1870.

J. S. Zeigler, born in Carroll County, Md.; graduated at University of Maryland, March 1, 1871.

H. S. Keller, Glenville, born in York County; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, March 10, 1871.

J. B. Kain, Manchester, born in York County; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 13, 1871.

John D. Keller, Glenville, born in York County; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, March 6, 1874.

E. R. Albaugh, Glenville, born in York County; graduated at College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, February 26, 1875.

P. D. Baker, Carroll Township, born in York County; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1874.

Henry Nes, York, born in York; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1779.

James C. May, Manchester, born in York County; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1871.

C. G. Hildebrand, Winterstown, born in York County; graduated at College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 1, 1881.

Charles Overmiller, Glatfellers, born in York County; graduated at University of City of New York, March 9, 1882.

E. W. Brickley, York, born in York; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, March 13, 1883.

J. O. Hoffman, Washington Township, born in York County; graduated at University of Michigan, June 28, 1883.

George E. Holtzapple, York, born in York County; graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 13, 1884.

All these are living and the great majority are in successful practice. But the local reader will readily recall the honored names of some who have passed away within a comparatively few years; notably the venerable

Dr. Jacob Hay, and his worthy and estimable son, John; also Drs. T. N. Haller, John F. Fischer and William Johnson.

In each of the other counties named there were, and still are, equally honored and distinguished Pennsylvania Germans in the medical profession.

In Adams: the Hubers, Swopes, Peiffers, Humbaughs and others.

In Berks, the Ottos, Hiesters, Luthers, Mühlenbergs, Smiths, Beavers, Rhoads, Weidmans and Landises.

In Dauphin: the Wiestlings, Orths, Witmans, Weidmans, Rhoads, Landis, and Umbergers.

In Franklin: the Senseneys, Fahnestocks, Süsserotts, Franzes, Stricklers, Flickengers, and Sniveleys.

In Lancaster: the Mühlenbergs, Winters, Weidlers, Carpenters (originally Zimmerman), Welschhans, Ehlers, Buschongs, Zieglers, Belemins, Rolands, Rohrers, Musser, Bruners, Brobsts, Dunlaps, and Herrs.

In Lebanon: the Gloningers, Lineweavers, Misches, Schencks, Weisses, and others.

In Lehigh: the Martins, Dickenschieds, Schulzes, Romigs, Herbsts, Freytags, Yoders, Hasslers, Lichtenwallers, and many others. And others there were and still are, whose fame is not merely local, but national, yea, world-wide, notably the late eminent physician, surgeon, lecturer and author, Prof. Samuel Gross, of Philadelphia, and the renowned Dr. Joseph Leidy, professor in the recently established but flourishing School of Biology connected with the University of Pennsylvania in that city.

Teachers: For the year 1884–85, the number of teachers in the public schools of the county, exclusive of the borough of Yorks is about 387; and a careful examination of the list shows that at least 254, or 64 per cent of that number, are persons of Pennsylvania, German descent. Excluding all names, the spelling of which does not clearly show this, the following are examples of such as are included in the estimate: Alleman, Anstine (originally Einstein), Bahn, Bupp (originally Bob), Brenneman, Böckel, Coppenheaver (originally Koppenhefer), Craumer (originally Kramer), Dietz, Decker, Dubs, Ehrhart, Ernst, Fackler, Frankinberger, Fahs, Frey, Grau, Gross, Glatfelter, Hartman, Hess, Herman, Kauffman, Ketteman, Kalkman, Lehman, Lehmer, Lehr, Messerly, Meyer, Moul (Maul), Noss, Nace, Oberdier, Plymire, Quickel, Rorbaugh, Rauhouser, Rebman, Steiner, Smyser, Schenck, Trimmer, Throne, Waltersdorff, Weiser, Wantz, Young and Ziegler.

Of the P. G.'s there are three of five in Carroll Township; four of sixteen in Chanceford; two of twelve in Lower Chanceford; twelve (at least), of thirteen in Codorus; twelve out of one dozen in North Codorus; nine, all there are in Conewago; two, all there are in Dallastown; Delta, none; Dover, ten of fifteen; Dover Borough, two, all there are; East Prospect one, and the only one; Fawn Township, none; Fawn Grove, none; Fairview, nine of fourteen; Franklin, three of six; Franklintown, two, and the only two; Glen Rock, at least two of three; Goldsboro, at least one of two; Hanover, at least seven of nine; Hellam, five of seven; Heidelberg, four, all there are; Hopewell, at least eleven of twenty-six; Jackson, at least six of eight; Jefferson (borough), two all told; Lewisberry, the same; Loganville, three of five; Manchester Borough, two, all there are; Manchester Township, sixteen of seventeen; West Manchester, at least seven of eight; Manheim, six, all told; West Manheim, five, all there are; Monaghan, three of five; Newberry, at least nine of fifteen; New Salem, one, and the only one; New Freedom, one of two; Penn, seven of eight; Peachbottom, of eleven, none; Paradise, six of seven; Railroad (borough), one, doubtful; Red Lion, one, and the only one; Shrewsbury, seven of thirteen; Shrewsbury (borough), one of two; Springfield, nine of ten; Spring Grove, (borough) one of two; Springgarden, at least fourteen of twenty; Stewartstown, only one, doubtful; Warrington, nine of ten; Washington, ten of eleven; Winterstown, one, doubtful; Windsor, eight of fourteen; Lower Windsor, nine of fourteen; Wrightsville, two of seven; York Township, at least nine of twelve; Felton (independent), one the only one, and Seven Valley, the same.

At the annual sessions of our Teachers' Institute, these Pennsylvania German teachers attend, and many of them actively participate in the various exercises, acquitting themselves, on the average, probably as well as their brethren of other nationalities. The analysis may serve as additional evidence that twenty-one of the thirty-one townships in the county, besides several of the boroughs, are almost thorougly Pennsylvania German in population.

Prof. R. K. Buehrle, superintendent of public schools for the city of Lancaster, in a recent lecture on this subject, delivered in that city, among other things said:

"But are not the Pennsylvania Germans behind, intellectually? Are they not rather backward in the educating of their children?

The annual report of the superintendent of public instruction may throw some light on this question. There are sixty-six counties, excepting Philadelphia, and omitting Allegheny, as containing the two large cities, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, there remain only sixty-five. The value of school property in these counties is $20,566,739, while the Pennsylvania German counties, Berks, Lancaster, Lehigh, Lebanon, Montgomery, Northampton and York alone report $4,681,844, or almost 23 per cent. One-eleventh of all the counties report one-fifth of the value, and of these our own Lancaster stands first with $998,163, and Lehigh, little Lehigh, third, with $809, 905, while Chester, arrogating to itself the claim of having the Athens of Pensylvania in its borders, reports but $614,517, and is ninth in rank. And lest this should be attributed to size, here is Berks with $780,239.

"Of the teachers we have this to say: of the 3,645 permanent certificates issued, 20 per cent belong to these counties, and here again, our own county heads the list with 180, while literary Chester reports but ninety-five. Even in the salaries of female teachers we find that Pennsylvania German Lancaster County pays an average of $37.68, while the so-called Attica of Pennsylvania pays but $35.63; and if she pays her male teachers more, this is easily accounted for by the very small number, only forty-three to Lancaster's 297, and their consequently holding only higher and hence well-paid positions. Among city superintendents we find Landis, Desh, Foose, Nitrauer, Roth, Gotswals, Harpel and Trauseau, surely a fair proportion, at least 24 per cent, while the county superintendents are, perhaps, 21 per cent of the entire number. The Pennsylvania German Second Normal School District first established its State Normal School, which is still the largest in attendance, and so well managed and supported as never to have been in danger of being sold by the sheriff, as were many of the others. Pennsylvania German Lancaster County, was twelve years ahead of Chester, its neighbor, in this matter of establishing its Normal School; and all the counties composed largely of that element have established and maintained such schools, as witness Millersville and Kutztown, while the fourth and the eleventh, not Pennsylvania German districts, are still waiting."

The Clergy: Among Pennsylvania German clergymen of greater or less distinction may be named Arndt, Aurand, Apple (Apfel), Berg, Bomberger (Baumberger), Baugher (Bager), Dubs, Deininger, Enders, Fischer, Fastnacht, Geistweit, Glessner, Göhring, Gottwalt, Harbaugh (Herbach), Hay, Helfenstein, Heiner, Hibschman, Hutter, Jacobs, Krauth, Kurtz, Kohler, Keller, Lochman, Mayer, Menges, Miller, Mühlenberg, Morris (Moritz), Rauch, Rauhauser (late of Franklin County), Reber, Rothrauf, Rothrock, Schmucker, Schneck, Schmidt, Sprecher, Stahr, Stroh, Vanderschlot, Wagner, Wedekind and Ziegler.

Militia: In the Revolutionary times, as early as July, 1775, we find George Lewis Löffler acting as clerk of the Committee of Safety at a meeting of the committee and the officers of the militia companies of York County, held at York. The committee and officers divided the county (then including what is now Adams) into five districts or divisions, and as many battalions, and proceeded to elect field officers. Michael Schwope was chosen one of the majors of the first battalion; Henry Schlagle, lieutenant-colonel of the second, and Gerhard Graef, one of the majors of the fifth battalion. On the 2d of August, following, Michael Schwope communicated these proceedings at large to the Committee of Safety, at Philadelphia, and urged the speedy forwarding of the respective commissions. On the 14th of September, of the same year, an address was signed and sent by seventeen gentlemen, members of one or other of these battalions, to the same committee on the same subject, setting forth, among other things, that each of the battalions then consisted of at least 500 men, and the whole number of "Associators," whose names had been received by the committee, was 3,349. Among the names appended to this address, are those of George Eichelberger, Baltzer Sprugler (Spangler, it doubtless should be), Martin Eichelberger, Michael Schmyser, Nicholas Buttinger (Bittinger), Philip Albright (Albrecht), Daniel Messerly, and John Hay.

Under date of York Town, February 3, 1776, we find the following condensed, but patriotic little communication to the State Committee of Safety:

> Gentlemen:
>
> The want of Locks and Barrels for making the Public Arms, Brass and other Materials Scarce, the Demand for Rifles great, and the price of Muskets but Small, in the opinion of Gun Smiths, with other Reasons, have much Retarded the making of the Public Arms, at length the greater part of them are got to work; many Arms in a fair way of being Finished. Labor has been Done and Arms finished to the amount of the Sum sent us by you and upwards; the whole Money you have sent us we have paid to the workmen, and demands are daily increasing on us. We are very Senceable that from present applications it will be absolutely necessary that a further Sum be Ready for the workmen, and hope you will send the sum of £300 or upward to us by Mr.

Swoope.(Michael Swope) We shall carefully lay out the same for the Public Service.

We Remain. Gentlemen.
Your Humble Servants,
Henry Tyson,
Jno. Mickle.
Michael Hahn.
Commissioners.

Directed—To the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia.

₱ favor of Thomas Hartley, Esq.

If this was the production of either, (or all) of the three commissioners whose names are signed to it, or, of any other Pennsylvania German layman, it is, altogether, highly creditable, even in a literary sense. If, however, as is most likely, it was the production of Thomas Hartley, Esq., probably their legal counsellor at the time, it shows that his *belles-lettres* was unequal to his patriotism.

Among our Pennsylvania German Revolutionary soldiers were Ensign Henry Miller, Capt. Hartman Deutsch, Lieut. Philip Entler and Ensign Luke Rause, Maj. Michael Schwope, Ensign Christopher Lauman, Lieut. John Hay; Sergeants Paul Metzgar, Henry Walter and John Schulz; Capt. Michael Hahn, Lieuts. Balthaser Spengler and Michael Billmyer, and Ensign George M. Spengler, Lieut. Christian Stake, Capt. Rudolph Spengler, Capt. Michael Doudel, Major Lewis Busch, Lieut. Jacob Stake, Col. Henry Schlegel, Capt. Michael Schmeiser, Capt. Gerhardt Graeff, Lieut —— Kauffman, Capt. Jacob Dritt, Lieut. —— Baymiller, Ensign Jacob Mayer, Lieut. Jacob Holtzinger, Ensign Jacob Barnitz, Lieut. Joseph Welsch, Capt. —— Bittinger, Sergeant Peter Haak, John Strohman, Christian Strohman, Henry Hoff, Joseph Updegraff (Ob den Graef), Daniel Miller, Henry Schulze, and Capt. Yost Herbach. It will be observed that those named were nearly all officers, and of about one hundred names given in Carter and Glassbrenner's History, thirty-five, at least, were Pennsylvania Germans; and of a list of forty-one York County Revolutionary pensioners, given by the same authors, at least twenty were such.

Of ninety-seven officers and privates composing the company of "York Volunteers" which marched to the defense of Baltimore in the war of 1812, under the command of the gallant Michael H. Spangler, were no less than fifty-two Pennsylvania Germans, and in the brave little band of nine volunteers who went from York and fought their way from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, there were seven.

In the War for the Union: In the Eighty-seventh Regiment, Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, organized at York, from September 1 to 25, 1861, and which took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek: Col. George Hay, who was honorably discharged, May 8, 1863. Lieut.-Col. John W. Schall; Lieut.-Col. James A. Stahle; Maj. Noah G. Ruhl; Adjt. G. C. Stroman; Adjt. W. C. Waldman; Chaplain, D. C. Eberhart; Capt. John Fahs; Lieut. Jacob Hay, Jr.; Lieut. John F. Spangler (who died of wounds), Lieut. William Bierbower; Capt. Lewis Maish; Lieut. John Crull, Lieut. Henry Epley; Capt. Isaac Wagner; Capt. Jonathan S. Keesey; Lieut. C. H. Stallman; Lieut. Henry Waltemeyer (killed June 9, 1864); Capt. James H. Blasser; Capt. Edgar M. Ruhl; Capt. Benjamin D. Dull; Capt. Andrew G. Schull; Capt. J. R. Anamaker; Lieut. George Blasser; Lieut. W. H. Welsh; Lieut. Joseph F. Welsh; Lieut. Henry Seitz; Lieut. Samuel W. Keesey (died of wounds); Lieut. Henry Stine; Capt. Solomon Myers; Capt. Charles J. Fox; Lieut. William F. Frank; Lieut. Alexander Strickler; Lieut. Peter Nickle (killed in battle of Petersburg); Isaac J. Simmons; Capt. V. C. S. Eckert; Capt. Henry Morningstar; R. S. Harman; Capt. Philip Gentzler; Lieut. Daniel P. Dietrich; Lieut. M. S. Slothour (killed in battle at Bunker Hill, Va.), Capt. John Albright; Lieut. Charles F. Haack (killed in battle at Monocacy, July 9, 1864); Lieut. C. P. Stroman.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers: Col. Henry J. Zinn (Cumberland County, killed in battle of Fredericksburg, Va.), Col. Levi Maish, Capt. H. A. Glessner, Lieut. Henry Reisinger, Lieut. William G. Bossler, Capt. Lewis Small, Capt. David Z. Sipe, Lieut. John P. Frick. These, with one exception, were from York County; their names indicate their German descent. Besides these there were hundreds of others, officers and privates, of the same patriotic blood, from other parts of the commonwealth, many of whom fell in battle or died of wounds, or disease contracted in the service of their country; and still others who joined regiments organized at Philadelphia and other parts of the state. Prominent among these was Capt. L. H. Greenewalt, who enlisted as a private in Company B, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, in December; 1861, and served with the regiment until February, 1863, when he was detached by Gen. Milroy as chief of scouts for the Army of the Shenandoah. In January, 1864, he was, at his own request, relieved of that command, and commissioned and mustered in as captain of Company M, First Maryland, P. H. B. Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war.

In the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg rest the honored remains of many a brave Pennsylvania German, side by side with thousands from other states and of various nationalities; and doubtless many a heoric German among the hosts of the "unknown." Among the class first named are the following, who fell either as Pennsylvania Volunteers or members of the Reserve Corps, viz.: J. J. Finnefrock, Samuel Finnefrock, Corp. J. Gutelius, William H. Harman, C. Herbster, Franklin Myers, G. Deisroth, Nelson Reaser, Robert Lesher, W. Lininger, John Kunkel, John Weidner, Absalom Link, William H. Knichenbecher, Sergt. Vonderfeer, A. Dellinger, Benjamin Hassiler, G. W. Stalker, T. P. Swoop, John Reimel, George Seip, Fritz Smittle, Emil Preifer, Corp. W. H. Myers, D. A. Ammerman, Peter Hilt, Frederick Heinley, Corp. B. F. Ulrich, Jacob Mauch, William S. Stamm, Samuel Kramer, Solomon Shirk, H. M. Kinsel, George Dunkenefield, David Stainbrook (Steinbruch), D. Bomgardner, Sergt. J. Myers, Gid. F. Borger, Gottfried Hamman, First Lieut. Keimpel, John Heneison, E. Berlin, J. Kleppinger, William Strauss, Jacob Frey, Frederick Schoner, George Herpick, Corp. William Schultz, Jacob Keirsch, John Kramer, Ceorge Moyer, A. J. Bittinger, Samuel Zeckman, Sergt. Robert Sensenmyer, Henry W. Beegel, John Metz, S. N. Warner, I. Beider, Mayer Sorber, Joseph Werst, John Boyer, Jacob Christ, Anton Frank, Jacob Zimmerman, J. Stroble, Wendel Dorn, William Vosberg, A. K. Coolbaugh (Kuhlbach), S. Brookmeyer, John Zawell, Corp. Samuel Fitzinger, H. C. Tafel, and A. F. Strock, (75.)

Among those of whose bravery, fidelity and devotion special mention is made by Adjt. Gen. Russell in his annual report (1866, pp. 7–8,) are Zentmeyer of the Fifth Reserves, Strauss of the Forty-sixth, Brenholtz of the Fiftieth, Schall of the Fifty-first, Culp of the Fifty-seventh, Tochudy of the Sixty-ninth, Koltes of the Seventy-third, Mahler of the Seventy-fifth, Naghel of the Eighty-third, Kohler of the Ninety-eighth, Greenewalt of the One Hundred and Fifth, Ziegle and Forney of the One Hundred and Seventh, Steinbruch of the One Hundred and Ninth, Zinn of the One Hundred and Thirtieth, Snyder of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, Rosengarten of the Fifteenth Cavalry, and Knoderer of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh.

"To this roll of honor," he says, "might be added the long list of line officers, and the still longer list of patriotic private soldiers, who contributed their lives a sacrifice to sustain the same noble cause. What substantial consideration can be too great, what manifestations of gratitude too liberal, on the part of their surviving countrymen, toward the families of those who fell in their behalf, and died, not only to save their government, but to protect their homes and hearth-stones from the pollution of the ruthless invader?"

In our neighboring counties, the result of investigation and research is substantially the same. In Adams, originally a part of York (for want of a civil list, or separate local history, a complete analysis of its German Penn. population, etc., cannot be made) the German element never has been so strong as in those counties embracing richer soils. A quiet, honest rural life, freedom from debt, a good farm, or at least a good comfortable Christian home of his own, have ever been about the sum total of the average Pennsylvania German's ambition. A glance, however, at a tax list, a panel of jurors, or of her principal county officers, within even the last ten years, indicates a very considerable German population in Adams county. And, as in York and other eastern, and northeastern counties, it will be found that the names, with the exception of slight modifications in spelling, correspond with those of the original settlers of what was then Lancaster county. Thus we find Achenbach, Buehler, Beitler, Chritzman, Danner, Eichholtz, Fickes, Geyer, Gerloch, Hollinger, Ickes, Kitzmiller, Little, Meyer, Neiman, Oberholtzer, Peiffer, Rauzahn, Schmeiser, Schwob, Spengler, Troxel, Utz, Weldi, Yingling, and Ziegler. The territory now Adams county, though originally settled chiefly by Scotch-Irish, is now, and has for a long time been, the home of many very worthy Pennsylvania German families. Mr. Day in his valuable Historical Collections (1843), says, "The German population now so large in the county, and which threatens soon to outnumber the Scotch-Irish, came in at a much later date—probably about the close of the last century. As late as the year 1790, the inhabitants of all these townships were obliged to go to York postoffice for their letters, twenty-five or thirty miles. In an old York newspaper of that date, there is an advertisement of letters remaining in the office; and it is remarkable that nearly all the names from that region, now Adams county, are Scotch and Irish, the McPhersons, McLellans and all the Macs; the Campbells, Allisons, Wilsons, Morrisons, Worrells etc., etc.—while a German name seldom occurs."

Among "facts gathered from aged citizens of the vicinity" he mentions that Capt. Nicholas Bittinger died in Adams County, in 1804, aged seventy-eight. He was one of the first who took up arms in the war of the Revolution. He was taken prisoner fighting at the head of his column, at Fort Washington. He endured a tedious captivity and hard treatment, which induced the complaint that terminated his life."

Capt. Nicholas Bittinger was a son of Adam Bedinger, or Beedinger (as the name was originally written), who emigrated from Alsace in the year 1736, and landed with his family at Philadelphia, settled at Lancaster, but afterward removed to York. His son, Nicholas, was also a member of the Committee of Safety for York County in 1775. He then resided on Great Conewago Creek, in Menallen Township. That there were other early German settlers in those parts appears from many old title papers, *e. g.*, a deed from John Schauman to Adam Beetinger (Bittinger), dated May 7, 1753, for a tract of land situated on the Carlisle turnpike, three miles northwest of Hanover, York County. On the death of Adam Bittinger, this farm (of 190 acres) became, by proceedings in the Orphan's Court, vested in his eldest son, Nicholas, who also became the owner of numerous other plantations in York, and the then adjoining county of Franklin. His remains lie buried in the Lutheran Cemetery at Abbottstown, Adams County. Henry Bittinger, a venerable citizen of Hanover, now in his eighty-eighth year, and father of John W. Bittinger, Esq., of the York bar, is a great grandson of Adam, and grandson of the brave Capt. Nicholas Bittinger.

It was through the influence, intelligence, and indomitable energy of learned and devoted Pennsylvania Germans, that the Theological Seminary and Pennsylvania College were founded, established, and have been so successfully conducted at Gettysburg. From the Lutheran almanac for 1842, Mr. Day gleans among other things that, "By the efforts of the pastor elect and other ministers, and especially the self-denying labors of the Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, who visited Germany, the seminary was established on a firm basis; that Rev. S. S. Schmucker, was the first professor; Rev. E. H. Hazelius, D. D., the second; that in 1843 the faculty consisted of Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., chairman; Rev. Charles P. Kranth, D. D., Henry I. Smith, A. M., professor of German, etc. That particular attention was paid to the German language, and the course of studies was so regulated that a due portion might be pursued in that language by all the students who so desired. That the college had its origin in the wants of the German portion of the community, and especially of the Theological Seminary. That a preparatory department was established (in 1827), under the charge of Rev. D. Jacobs, who died in 1831, and was succeeded by Rev. H. L. Baugher (Bager), A. M. That as the number of students had increased, and the prospect of usefulness, especially to the German community, was very flattering, Prof. Schmucker invited the citizens of Gettysburg to co-operate in the establishment of a college, which they did; a charter was procured, and in July, 1832, Pennsylvania College was organized, and, in the following October, went into operation, Drs. Schmucker and Hazelius officiating as professors until October, 1834, when Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., became its president. The faculty, in 1843, consisted of Drs. Krauth, Baugher, Revs. M. Jacobs, W. M. Reynolds, H. I. Smith (professor of the German language, etc.), Dr. D. Gilbert, M. L. Stoever and Gottlieb Bassler. Of these, it will be readily seen, five at least were Germans, or of German descent, and being citizens, if not natives of Pennsylvania, they justly and fairly come within the designation of Pennsylvania Germans.

For want of a separate local history and a more complete civil list, all that can be here added on the subject is that during the last ten years a large proportion of the county offices have been held by Pennsylvania Germans. At this time they are nearly all so; Samuel Eaholtz, is sheriff, George R. Smith, prothonotary, J. S. Stonesifer, registrar and recorder; C. W. Stoner, clerk of courts; Dr. H. L. Diehl, coroner; George E. Stock, treasurer; associate judges, White and Gulden; Samuel McSwope, district attorney; Hartzell, Sheely and Keller, commissioners, and John G. Brinkerhoff, surveyor. At least eight of them are Pennsylvania Germans, exclusive of Mr. McSwope, the very able and learned young district attorney, who though of German descent (the Mc not being a part of the original name) does not speak, though he partially understands the dialect.

Among many highly respectable, influential, enterprising and intelligent Pennsylvania Germans in Adams County are the Fahnestocks, Ruthrauffs, Walters, Sherfys, Stallsmiths, Strickhousers, Schulzes, Stahlys, Forneys, Kurtzes; Hokes, Schivelys, Musselmans, Brickers, Vandersloots, Schicks, Schrivers, Benners, Weikerts, and others. And these, intermarrying with their Scotch-Irish neighbors, have produced that brave, hardy, patriotic, industrious and intellegent stock of people for which the now historic battlefield county of Adams is so justly celebrated.

Berks County, from 1779 to and including the year 1885, there were twenty-one representatives in the National Congress, of whom fourteen (or 70 per cent) were Pennsylvania Germans, namely: Frederick A. Mühlenberg (Continental Congress), Daniel Hiester, Joseph Hiester, Mathias Reichert, John H. Hyneman, Daniel Udree, Ludwig Voorman, Henry A. Mühlenberg, George M. Keim, John Ritter, Henry A. Mühlenberg, Jr., William A. Keim, John Schwartz, J. Lawrence Getz, and Daniel Ermentrout, the present member.

The remaining six were William Adams, William Strong, J. Glancy Jones, Jacob K. McKenty, Sydenham E. Ancona, and Hiester Clymer, none of whose names indicate a decidedly German descent, though some were probably familiar with the State dialect. Henry A. Mühlenberg was minister to Austria from 1838 to 1840.

Henry Haller, Bodo Otto, Valentine Eckert, Nicholas Lutz, Joseph Hiester and Charles Schumacher were among the (ten) representatives from Berks County in the Provincial Conference, held in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 18, 1776. The other four were Jacob Morgan, Mark Bird, Benjamin Spyker (probably a Pennsylvania German), and Daniel Hunter.

The conference resolved upon the Provincial Convention that met on Monday, July 15, 1776, for the express purpose of "forming a government in this province on the authority of the people only:" and, among other things, agreed upon that ever memorable Declaration of Independence of the province. Among the (eight) delegates from Berks were Gabriel Hiester, John Lescher, Valentine Eckert and Charles Schumacher. The other four were Jacob Morgan, Benjamin Spyker, Daniel Hunter and Thomas Jones, Jr. But even these were not the earliest bold and patriotic measures in which Pennsylvania Germans took part. As early as the 4th of July, 1774, the "committee of the city and county of Philadelphia, through a sub-committee, headed by that immortal leader and champion of constitutional rights, John Dickinson, prepared instructions for the Provincial Committee when it should meet in that same old keystone cradle of liberty, Carpenter's Hall, in July of that year. Thomas Willing (mayor of the city in 1763) was chairman of the committee. Among the Philadelphia members were the following Pennsylvania Germans, Adam Hubley, George Schlosser, Christopher Ludwig and Anthony Morris (Morritz), Jr.

From York, James Smith, Joseph Donaldson and Thomas Hartley,no Pennsylvania Germans. But among five from Berks, was brave alt Chrischtopher Schulze. From Northampton there were four, and among them Peter Küchlein and Jacob Arndt. Through the labors and resolves of this committee was brought about that First American Congress in Carpenter's Hall, where Washington, the two Adamses, Roger Sherman and many other illustrious Christian men of the time, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Anabaptists, and others, bowed the knee side by side with the humble Quaker, while the man of God, Rev. Jacob Duche, offered up that fervent, and justly celebrated "First Prayer in Congress" in behalf of the sacred cause of American Independence.

John Lescher was also a member of the committee (of eleven) that on the 28th of September, 1776, reported the "Declaration of Rights." Baltzer Gehr, of Berks, was, in 1783, elected, and also served as one of the Censors provided for by the Constitution (of 28th of September, 1776) "to enquire whether the Constitution was preserved inviolate in every part."

Of the five representatives from Berks County in the first General Assembly under this constitution, at Philadelphia, March 24, 1789, were three Pennsylvania Germans—Joseph Hiester, Gabriel Hiester and John Ludwig. Of the five delegates who represented Berks County in the convention of 1789 called to amend the constitution (of 1776) were four Pennsylvania Germans: Joseph Hiester, Christopher Lower (Lauer), Paul Groscup (Groszkopf) and Baltzer Gehr. This convention framed the amended constitution of 1790, adopted by a popular vote in the fall of that year, and remained the general, fundamental law of the State until the adoption of the present one in 1873-74. Of the five delgates from Berks County in the State constitutional convention of 1837 two, at least, were Pennsylvania Germans—John Ritter and George M. Keim. Of State officials under the constitution of 1790 (and its several amendments) six were from Berks County, viz.: Joseph Hiester, Governor, Frederick Smith, attorney-general, appointed by Gov. Andrew Schulze (1823) and commissioned an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1828. John Banks, State treasurer (1847), William M. Hiester, secretary of State (1858). William H. Keim, surveyor-general (1860) and Warren J. Woodward, associate justice of the supreme court (1874). Three, at least, of these, Joseph Hiester, William M. Hiester and William H. Keim, were Pennsylvania Germans.

Of the twenty-one State senators from Berks County, probably not less than sixteen were Pennsylvania Germans; namely: Joseph Hiester (1790–94), Gabriel Hiester, Christopher Lower, John S. Hiester, Charles Shoemaker, Conrad Feger, George Schall, Paul Geiger, John Miller, Samuel Fegely, John Potteiger, Henry A. Mühlenberg, William M. Hiester, Benjamin Nunnemacher, Daniel Ermentrout, and Edward H. Shearer, (1881–84).

William M. Hiester was speaker of the senate for the year 1855.

Of 180 Assemblymen from that county to and including the year 1884, 125 or 66 per cent were, according to their names, Pennsylvania Germans (as such the Hiesters, the Mühlenbergs, the Leschers, the Gehrs, the Weisers, Schenks, Schneiders, etc., are selected, while the Starrs, Parvins, Boones, Pottses, Rosses, Biddles, Clymers, Lincolns, Davises, Lewises, and the like are omitted as uncertain, or decidedly not Pennsylvania Germans).

Of 56 persons who served us justices and justices of the peace at various times between 1752 and 1791, 27 were Pennsylvania Germans. And out of 17 who held commissions as judges, between 1776 and 1790, 13 were Pennsylvania Germans. Two of these, Janus Diemer and Henry Christ, were president judges. At the present time the three judges learned in the law, Jeremiah Hagenman, Augustus Sasseman, A. L. J. and Hiram H. Schwartz, Orphans Court Judge, are Pennsylvania Germans justly proud of their ancestry, and well may the people be proud of them. Of 25 Associate Judges between 1791 and 1876, 17 were Pennsylvania Germans.

According to Montgomery's "Political Hand-Book of Berks County," up to, and including the year 1882, 247 lawyers were admitted to practice at its bar; at least 121 or nearly 50 per cent of which were Pennsylvania Germans, and, of which latter, the following are now in practice: A. G. Green, E. L. Smith, F. L. Smith, A. B. Wanner, Daniel Ermentrout, William H. Livingood, Abner K. Stauffer, Edward H. Schearer, F. R. Schmucker, William P. Bard, Daniel E. Schroeder, J. H. Jacobs, I. C. Becker, C. H. Schaeffer, William Goodman, H. Maltzberger, P. D. Wanner, James N. Ermentrout, George F. Baer, H. C. G. Reber, Cyrus G. Derr, M. L. Montgomery, E. M. Levan, D. H. Wingerd, B. F. Dettra, B. F. Y. Shearer, John F. Smith, Jefferson Snyder, H. A. Mühlenberg, A. H. Schmehl, E. B. Wiegand, W. D. Horning, G. A. Endlich, H. A. Zieber, Isaac Hiester, J. K. Grant, W. B. Craig, D. N. Schaeffer, F. S. Livingood, H. D. Green, A. R. Heilig, George F. Hagenman, Israel H. Rothermel, John H. Rothermel, H. O. Schrader, A. B. Rieser, and Elwood H. Deyscher (47).

In the first twenty-five years, six Pennsylvania Germans were admitted; in the second, six; in the third, twenty-six; in the fourth, forty-nine; and in the remaining fourteen years thirty-four; which would be at the rate of sixty for the current twenty-five years.

Of the whole number (247), twenty-two have held the office of district attorney for Berks County, and of these, twelve were Pennsylvania Germans, viz.: Jacob Hubley, Daniel Hiester, Peter Filbert, Jeremiah Hagenman, James B. Bechtel, Daniel Ermentrout, Edward H. Shearer, Peter D. Wanner, H. C. G. Reber, William M. Goodman, Hiram U. Kauffman, and Israel H. Rothermel. And three (as we have already seen) are now on the bench. Of her 124 county commissioners, 103 (or 83 per cent) were Pennsylvania Germans. Of her 82 county auditors, 59; of her 24 treasurers, 20; of her 43 sheriffs, 38; of her 32 coroners, 24; of her 28 prothonotaries, 20; of her 27 recorders, 23; of her 26 registrars, 22; of her 29 Orphans Court Clerks, 21; of her 31 clerks of Court of Quarter-sessions, Oyer and Terminer, etc., 20; of her 16 county surveyors, 11; of her 69 poor directors, 64; of her 11 stewards, 7; of her 34 mercantile appraisers, 27; of her 6 sealers of weights and measures, 3; of her 79 prison inspectors, 59; of her 8 prison wardens, 5; of her 5 superintendents of common schools, at least 4; of her 13 jury commissioners, at least 11 were Pennsylvania Germans.

City of Reading.—This incomparably beautiful, healthful and prosperous inland city has a chiefly Pennsylvania German population, which for its general intelligence, industry, enterprise and hospitality, is, probably, unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other of its size in the world. It has had seventeen mayors, twelve of whom were Pennsylvania Germans; and an examination of its list of aldermen, select and common councilmen, and other city officers will exhibit a similar proportion of the prevailing nationality.

Dauphin.—In this county the following named Pennsylvania German gentlemen have held the office of associate judge: John Gloninger, Jacob Bucher, Valentine Hummel, Frederick H. Hummel, John C. Bucher, William Dock, A. O. Hiester, Felix Nissley, Moses R. Young, Samuel Landis, Isaac Mumma, and John D. Snyder.

Prominent among the Pennsylvania German lawyers are, or have been, Francis R. Shunk*, David Krause*, F. R. Boas, L. N. Ott, John C. Kunkel*, A. J. Herr, John S. Detweiler*, B. F. Etter, Joshua M. Wiestling, John H. Weiss, Elias Hollinger, F. M. Ott, J. H. Shopp, and David Mumma.

Franklin.—So far as the writer is informed, Franklin County since its erection (in 1784) has had but one presiding judge of German descent, or who can be classed as a Pennsylvania German, namely, Hon. Francis M. Kimmell, originally of Somerset County, who, after a term of ten years, ending December, 1861, resumed his extensive practice in which he still continues. Among twenty-five associate judges, only four were Pennsylvania Germans, namely: Jacob Oyster, Henry Ruby, John Huber and David Oaks (Ochs).

Among other local office-holders, also, the proportion of Pennsylvania Germans has been comparatively small. Of 17 different prothonotaries (1784–1876) 6 were of German descent. Of the same number of registers and recorders, 9. Of 15 clerks of the courts, 3, at most. Of 31 sheriffs, 9. Of 38 treasurers, 14, and of 279 county commissioners, about 108 were Pennsylvania Germans.

Of 317 lawyers (resident and non-resident) admitted to the bar during the same period, only 48 appear to have been of German descent. In the first twenty years of that time, none of that nationality were admitted, in the second, 5 ; in the third, 6 ; in the fourth, 20 ; and in the remaining fourteen years, out of 59 admissions, at least 15 were gentlemen belonging to some of the most respectable and intelligent Pennsylvania German families in the county. A reference to the fact, may not be out of place here, that, in former times the intensely religious (always bordering on the superstitious) sentiment of our German people rendered them conscientiously opposed to allowing their sons to enter the legal profession. In other words, our pious parents of blessed memory, had decidedly fixed conscientious scruples on this subject, and certainly not without at least the very plausible reason that it is a lawyer's business to advocate his client's cause whether right or wrong ; and whether right or wrong, the advocate must generally be aware. It would probably be both easy and interesting to show, from the records of the schools and seminaries, how large a majority of young Pennsylvania Germans have hitherto preferred the gospel to the law, and the pulpit to the bar, but a change in this respect is evidently going on, and, if it continues, in less than fifty years the case may be reversed.

The original settlers of Franklin County, were Scotch-Irish, and though they were soon followed, and perhaps equaled if not outnumbered, by the Germans, yet, as the records show, the local affairs have been managed chiefly by the former.

Lancaster.—Among the very able practitioners at the Lancaster bar are the following named gentlemen, all of whom speak the Pennsylvania German dialect, and nearly all are of German descent: J. B. Amwake, Owen P. Bricker, Charles Denues, Adam J. Eberly, B. F. Eshleman, David McMullen, A. C. Reinoehl, Simon P. Eby, D. P. Rosenmiller, A. W. Snader, J. L. Steinmetz, William D. Weaver, William R. Wilson and William A. Wilson.

Lebanon.—In Lebanon County no Pennsylvania German appears ever to have held the office of president judge ; but among her associate judges (not learned in the law) were John Gloninger, David Krause, John Weidman, John Batdorff, John Schindel, Adam Weis, Samuel Goshert, William Rank, Henry Carmany, George Reidenaur, Allen P. Hibschman and Thomas Kramer.

Since 1813, as near as can be ascertained, about 200 lawyers were admitted to the bar, of whom at least seventy were Pennsylvania Germans ; and prominently among them were Francis R. Shunk, Jacob B. Weidman, Daniel J. Hiester, Thomas H. Bibighaus, John R. Breitenbach, Jacob Amwake, John W. Killinger, Peter Batdorff, Adam Orth, David Krause, F. B. Schoener, H. D. Leineweaver, John W. Mish, John S. Bassler, Cyrus G. Derr, and many others, a great majority of whom were admitted within the last forty years, and no less than twenty-six of them between 1861 and 1873.

Lehigh (Lehi) is one of the most highly cultivated, prosperous and intelligent counties in the State, with a Pennsylvania German population of at least 75 per cent. Its territory was originally a part of the great county of Bucks, included in what afterward became Northampton, from which (in 1812) it was separated and erected into a new county under its present name. The original settlers of this region were Germans, and in no other part of the State have the people and their dialect so well maintained their hold as in this. Prominent among them were the Mickleys, Bretzes, Balliets, Kirstens, Ochses, Meyers, Rausches, Williamses, Betlzarts, Machlings, Hasts, Stubers, Kohners, Benners, Zimmermans, Weinachts, Baugeoners. Ords, Dubbses, Eberhardts, Hubers, Mumbauers, Roeders, Spinners, Stahls, Weandts, Dickenschieds, Hetricks, Müllers, Schelleys, Keifers, Schneiders, Rudolphs, Dretzes, Heinbachs and Derrs. They were, as the local history informs us, Palatinates—refugees from religious persecution at home, and sometime prior to the year 1736 were the founders of the now historic Grosz Schwamm Kirche, or Long Swamp Church, in, now, Lower Milford Township. They were of the Reformed or Calvinistic faith. The church has had nineteen pastors, all German, and all of German descent except two: Friederich de La Cour, a Frenchman, called by the Pennsylvania Germans Dellicker, and Friederich Wilhelm von der Schlut, Sr., who was probably a low-Dutchman. Prominent among them, also, were Johann Heinrich Goetschius (the first pastor, 1736–39), Johann Rudolph Kidweiler, Casper Wack, Johann Theobald Faber, J. Albert, C. Helfenstein, Daniel C. Weiser and Clement C. Weiser, D. D. The present congregation numbers over 400 communicants, representing not less than, probably, 1,000 substantial, thrifty, intelligent Pennsylvania German speaking people. As early as 1840 a Sunday-school was established, which has had nine superintendents, nearly all of whom were Pennsylvania Germans. Several ladies have been teachers in this school for at least forty years, notably the Misses Eberhart. Beside this, there are in the two townships of Upper and Lower Milford some six other churches and congregations of German Reformed and Lutheran Christians, with their respective Sunday-schools attached, whose membership and lists of pastors are as thoroughly Pennsylvania German as that of the old "Long Swamp" Church, and among them we find many familiar ancestral names, such as Moser, Eckert, Wentz, Ritter, Lutz, Fischer, Kohler, Köhler, Schweigert, Schäffer, Wittmeier, Wagner, Jacob von Buskirch, Kurtz, Schlosser, *et al.* In addition to these and other church people (Kircheleid) there are societies and organizations of Mennonites, Schwenkfelters and others, all Pennsylvania German, and representing a large proportion of the landed industry and wealth, if not of the intelligence of the general population.

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*Deceased.

Prior to the year 1805, a pious and intelligent Schwenkfelter, Balthaser Krauss, Jr., donated a tract of land to Gregorius Schulze and Jacob Gerhard, in trust for a burying ground. In 1815 a meeting-house was erected on it, when the entire male membership consisted of eleven persons: three Krausses, three Yeakels (Jeckels), two Schulzes, one Neuman, one Gerhard, and one Meschter. In connection with it a school was established in which, besides German, Latin and Greek were taught for many years. Andrew, one of the sons of Balthaser Krauss, of Kraussdale, became an organ builder, and when he was only nineteen years old, he, assisted by his brother John, built the first pipe-organ ever made in Pennsylvania.

Among the many honored and intelligent Pennsylvania Germans of Lehigh County are: Hon. Edwin Albright, president judge of its several courts; he was admitted to the bar in 1862, at the age of twenty-four; was district attorney for one term and State senator two terms, prior to his elevation to the bench, in 1878. Rev. Henry S. Bassler, a minister in the German Reformed Church for more than fifty years. Drs. C. F., C. and John H. Dickenschied. Rev. Joseph S. Dubbs, D. D., now professor of History and Archeology in Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, is a descendant of Jacob Dubbs, Jr., one of the pioneer settlers, and founder of the Dubbs family in this country. They were remotely of Bohemian origin, and in that language the name signifies an oak, Duba, or, in German, Eichen; deep-rooted, sturdy, wide-spreading, flourishing and useful. The great ancestor and his family in Europe, were followers of the celebrated reformer and martyr, John Huss, and the head of the family so distinguished himself in the religious wars that he received the honors of knighthood.

The late Hon. Jacob Dillinger was the son of a distinguished merchant from Würtemberg, who settled at an early day in Lehigh County. Jacob was educated in the English, German and French languages. He represented his native county four successive terms in the State legislature; was deputy surveyor; clerk of the courts, prothonotary, a member of the constitutional convention of 1837–38; twice a (democratic) presidential elector; associate judge, first president of the Allentown (National) Bank, alderman, mayor of the city, and first superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, all of which, besides numerous minor trusts, he filled with ability and fidelity. He left several children, all of the highest intelligence and respectability, among them several sons, now among the leading business men of the county, one of whom is a member of the bar, and has, like his father, filled numerous positions of public trust and confidence with equal honor and integrity.

The late Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D.,* who was a native of Allentown, and of German descent. He was the grandson of Christian Jacob Hutter, who established and edited the Easton *Sentinel* and the Allentown *Republikaner*, and the son of Charles L. Hutter, who succeeded his father in the editorship of the latter paper. At the age of sixteen E. W. Hutter, on the death of his father, returned home from school and succeeded him in the editorship of the *Independent Republikaner* and the *Lehigh Herald*. While yet in his minority he was appointed by Gov. Wolfe prothonotary of Lehigh County, and afterward, by Amos Kendal, postmaster at Allentown. Subsequently he held a position in the surveyor-general's office at Harrisburg, whence he was called to the editorship of the *Keystone*, and afterward established the *Pennsylvanian* and the *Staat Zeitung*; was State printer two terms, editor of the *Democratic Union*, deputy secretary of the commonwealth, private secretary to James Buchanan when secretary of State (under President Polk), and afterward editor and proprietor of the *Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal*. His wife was a daughter of the well and favorably known Pennsylvania German, Col. Jacob Schinidel, of Lebanon County. On the death of their only two children, he determined to enter the ministry of the Lutheran Church, and did so, devoting the remainder of his life to the preaching of the gospel. In the course of his preparation he had charge of the Lutheran Book Concern, and assisted in conducting the *Lutheran Observer*. After his licensure he succeeded Rev. Doctor Stork as pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Philadelphia, where he continued in faithful, acceptable and successful Christian work until the time of his death. Though equally opposed to slavery, rebellion and war, he was, during the late civil conflict, a stanch and active Union man. He was an intimate friend of President Lincoln, and frequently in confidential counsel with him. Both Dr. Hutter and his wife were, during that trying period, actively and faithfully engaged in ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded of both armies. Dr. Hutter was one of the managers of the ever memorable Refreshment Saloon at Philadelphia; one of the originators of the Soldiers' Orphan's Home; he dedicated the first Soldier's Orphan school in America, and his memory is justly honored by a bust of marble in the hall of that building. How grateful the task of such a record! Well do such people deserve to live in our histories, and so may they live throughout all time.

Adam Woolever (originally Wohlleber), lawyer, orator, statesman and author. Edward Erdman (son of Hon. Jacob Erdman), though a plain farmer by occupation, was one of the leading men of the county, and filled various places of public trust. Among about a score of such as he, and who organized and established the Lehigh Agricultural Society, one of the grandest and most successful in the State, were no less than sixteen Pennsylvania Germans. Such were Edward Kohler, its first president, and his seven successors; all of its six secretaries, and three of its four treasurers. Joseph Seager, an enterprising and intelligent Pennsylvania German, introduced the first steam-engine ever used in Lehigh County (in 1837). Of forty chief burgesses of Allentown, at least twenty-six were Pennsylvania Germans, and of eight mayors there were seven. In the banking business of the county they have taken a leading and active part, and in educational enterprises a large majority of them have been fully up with their fellow citizens of other nationalities. Of about 400 names of the most prominent, influential and intelligent citizens, whose careers have been briefly sketched by the historians of Lehigh, and her little mountain sister Carbon, at least 265 are Pennsylvania Germans. In the former alone there are sixty-five teachers holding permanent certificates, fifty-four of whom are Pennsylvania Germans; and so are seventy-five of her one hundred medical doctors. From her military rosters it appears that she sent out about 2,000 Union soldiers during the slaveholders' rebellion, not less than 75 per cent of whom were Pennsylvania Germans. The Allen Guard, Capt. Thomas Yeager, was one of the first five companies accepted by the governor, to reach the national capital, which they did on the evening of April 18, 1861; thus forming, so to speak, the head of that grander column of 2,000,000 of brave men who followed in their footsteps in defense of the Union. The timely arrival of those five companies probably saved Washington from falling into the hands of the rebels, and for this they received the thanks of Congress. The guard numbered fifty-one men, officers and privates, of whom at least forty were Pennsylvania Germans. The Allen Rifles, Capt. Gausler,

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*See History of the counties of Lehigh and Carbon, by Matthews and Hungerford. Philadelphia. Evarts & Richards, 1884.

(a company of the First Pennsylvania Regiment), similarly constituted, did duty bravely in guarding the Northern Central Railway and our own homes against the vandalism of the rebels, just now twenty-four years ago—May, 1861.

The York County National Bank.—What is now the York County National Bank* was originally (in May, 1845) organized as the York County Savings Institution. Christian Lanius was chosen president, and William Ilgenfritz, cashier. Both having declined to accept, Charles Weiser was elected president, and William Wagner, cashier. The first board of directors were Daniel Hartman, Christian Lanius, Peter McEntyre, Michael Doudel, Charles Weiser, Dr. Luke Rouse, Abraham Forry, Thomas Baumgardner, William Danner and John G. Campbell.

July 21, 1846, Mr. Weiser resigned the presidency and was succeeded by Mr. Campbell. The new directors then chosen were John Hoff, Adam Smyser, Adam Klinefelter, Alexander Demuth, Daniel Loucks and Jacob Hantz.

In 1847 the new directors chosen were W. H. Kurtz, Daniel Kraber, John Reiman and George S. Morris.

In 1848 the new directors chosen were Adam J. Glossbrenner and E. G. Smyser.

In 1849 the name of the institution was changed to that of the York Savings Bank; when it became a bank of issue, and George Wogan, Francis Koch and Joseph Schall became newly elected directors.

In 1850 the newly elected directors were Charles Hay, Henry Kraber, John Fahs farmer), and Robert J. Fisher. In 1851 Jacob Weiser and Dr. William S. Roland. In 1852 V. K. Keesey. In 1853 P. A. Small, William Smith and Eli Lewis, the latter of whom was then chosen president in the room of Mr. Campbell.

In 1854 Eli Myers and Edward Chapin were elected directors, and in 1855 George Upp. In 1856 W. H. Kurtz (of C).

In 1857 John L. Mayer, Henry Small and Alexander Klinefelter were elected directors. In 1858 George W. Wantz, Dr. Charles M. Nes and A. Gartman. In 1859 Samuel Ruby; and Mr. Lewis resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by Philip A. Small.

In 1860 Nicholas Seitz was elected a director, and in 1861 Michael Smyser, Dr. T. N. Haller, J. S. Croll and W. D. Elliott. In 1862, Karle Forney and John A. Weiser. In 1863, H. D. Schmidt and William Ross. In 1864, Charles Fisbel, Alexander Hay and E. Melchinger, and in that year the institution became a National bank under its present name.

In 1865 and 1866, there was no change. In 1867 M. B. Spahr and Peter Wiest became directors, and in 1868, John Fahs (merchant).

In 1869 Charles Maul was chosen a director, and in July of the same year, William Wagner, who had been cashier from the beginning, died, and was succeeded by James A. Schall, who had acted as teller continuously, from February, 1853.

In 1870 Joseph E. Rosenmiller was chosen a director, and in 1871 David F. Williams. In 1872 and 1873 no change. In 1874 Enos Frey, C. A. Keyworth and Samuel Smyser, were elected directors.

In 1875 the only change was the death of the president, P. A. Small, and the election of David F. Williams as his successor. In 1876 Michael Schall and William Laumaster were chosen directors, and in 1877 Samuel Gottwalt. In 1878 no change.

In 1879 F. S. Weiser and George H. Wolf were elected directors, and in 1880, F. C. Polack.

In October, 1881, the president, Mr. Williams, died, and in November following, was succeeded by Joseph E. Rosenmiller, W. H. Kurtz (of C) having as vice-president acted as president in the *interim*. In this year there was no change in the directorship.

In 1882 W. E. Patterson was elected, and Dr. W. S. Roland was re-elected, director, and in 1883 James A. Dale. In 1884 there was no change. In 1885 David Rupp was elected, but declining to serve, James H. Fisher was chosen in his place. On the 10th day of March of this year, Mr. Rosenmiller resigned the office of president, and was succeeded by Dr. Roland.

The present officers are W. S. Roland, president; James A. Schall, cashier; Isaac A. Elliot (who succeeded Mr. Schall in 1869), teller.

Mr. Lewis Eppley is and has been bookkeeper since January 22, 1873.

The present board of directors are Dr. W. S. Roland, W. H. Kurtz, Joseph E. Rosenmiller, Samuel Gottwalt, Enos Frey, W. E. Patterson, James H. Fisher, James A. Dale and William Laumaster.

Daniel Lehman who died some years ago, had been messenger and watchman from the organization of the institution to the time of his death, a period of some twenty-five or thirty years. He was succeeded by Lewis J. Wampler, since whose death Mr. John Craver, the present incumbent, has held the position.

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*The failure to procure the necessary data for a sketch of the York National Bank, the oldest and largest in capital and business, of all, is much regretted. The writer of this chapter had taken it for granted that a paper with special reference to all the banks had been prepared by others, from which he would be permitted to extract and present in a condensed form, what appertained to his own particular subject; but learning, only when too late, that such was not the case, and the publishers declaring the allowance of further time impracticable, this explanation, for the apparent oversight, without reflection on any one (but with thanks to the bank officers named, for their kindness), seemed due to the public.

Of its seven presidents, four were gentlmen of German descent. Only two of the whole number survive—Messrs. Roland and Rosenmiller. Of the same descent were both its cashiers. As nearly as could be ascertained seventy-six different persons—medical doctors, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, and ex-editors, some of them gentlemen of fortune and leisure, have served as directors; and of these seventy-six, at least sixty, or 78 per cent, were of German descent. Including cashiers, tellers, book-keepers, and watchmen, eighty-three different persons have been concerned and employed in the control and management of the institution; sixty-five, at least, of whom are, or were, apparently of German ancestry.

The First National Bank of York was chartered February 24, 1864, with a capital of $200,000, which was the same year increased to $300,000. Its first president was Eli Lewis; first cashier, Hy. D. Schmidt; clerk, S. B. Hopkins.

First board of directors: John L. Mayer, Daniel Hartman, David E. Small, D. A. Rupp, W. Latimer Small, J. D. Schall, Isaac Frazer, and Z. K. Loucks.

In 1867 (after the death of Mr. Lewis) Hy. D. Schmidt became president, Jacob Bastress, cashier, and C. E. Lewis, teller. In the same year, also, the presidency changed again from Mr. Schmidt to David E. Small, and from the latter to Z. K. Loucks.

In addition to these already named, Eli Lewis Hy. D. Schmidt, S. S. Hersh, W. G. Ross, John H. Small, Jacob Loucks, N. H. Shearer, J. M. Danner, C. M. Billmeyer, and Robert Smith have acted as directors.

In addition to S. B. Hopkins, J. B. Bastress, C. E. Lewis, John J. Frick, W. H. Souder, H. D. Rupp, H. C. Niles, R. H. Schindel, Ivan J. Glossbrenner, and H. K. Fox have served as clerks.

Messengers, Samuel Coble and Caleb Kepner.

The officers now are: president, Z. K. Loucks; cashier, J. Bastress; teller, J. J. Frick; book-keeper, R. H. Schindel; discount clerk, Ivan Glossbrenner. Capital, $300,000; surplus, $100,000.

Of its four presidents, three were Pennsylvania Germans; also, at least, one of its two cashiers; and of some eighteen different directors at least twelve. Of about twenty-eight different persons who have been connected with the bank, in one capacity or another, at least sixteen appear to be of German descent.

The Farmers' National Bank of York.—The certificate of the comptroller authorizing the bank to commence business, bears date the first day of March, 1875; capital, $200,000; surplus fund, $30,000: undivided profits, $14,040.11.

V. K. Keesey, president; E. P. Stair, cashier. Directors: John A. Weiser, W. H. Jordan, M. S. Eichelberger, M. B. Spaher, N. Lehmeyer, Charles Spangler, S. H. Forry, Horace Keesey and V. K. Keesey.

The bank commenced business on the 25th of March, 1875.

The above has been kindly furnished by the president of the bank, to which let it be added, that here too, it will be seen that more than half, indeed, nearly if not all, the gentlemen who have been instrumental in the establishment of, and who have hitherto so successfully conducted the business of this, as yet young but flourishing institution, are of German descent.

Western National Bank of York.—The preliminary meeting which led to the formation of this bank, was held April 6, 1875, at the American House, northwest corner of Market and Newberry Streets.

Between this time and July 22, 1875, the stock was sold to ninety-four subscribers, and on this latter date the bank was organized by the shareholders signing the articles of association and the organization certificate furnished for this purpose by the comptroller of the currency.

After the above named instruments were executed, the shareholders held an election for the first Board of Directors, which resulted in the following named gentlemen being chosen: J. H. Bear, Israel Laucks, William H. Emig, Clay E. Lewis, Frederick Greiman, Albert Smyser, John Fahs Jr., Silas H. Forry, Daniel Kraber, Charles A. Klinefelter, H. B. Schroeder, Solomon Myers and George W. Ruby.

October, 1875, the bank was chartered, and on Monday, November 29, 1875, the bank was opened for the transaction of business. Jacob H. Baer, was elected president and M. J. Skinner, cashier.

On May 5, 1877, the Board unanimously deposed Mr. Baer, and on May 12, 1877, Albert Smyser was elected president, and so continues.

M. J. Skinner died January 11, 1879, and January 13, 1879, Clay E. Lewis was elected cashier, and so continues.

During the existence of the bank, in addition to the men who were first elected as directors, David Smyser, Samuel Lichtenberger, William H. Bott, Frederick Klinepeter and James A. Dale, have served in that capacity.

The present Board of Directors is composed of Albert Smyser, Samuel S. Sprenkle, William Eyster, Michael Miller, Israel Laucks, William H. Miller, Charles A. Klinefelter, Albert Smyser, John Zellar, E. L. Schroder, John Fahs, Solomon Myers and Frederick Greiman.

Both the presidents, but neither of the cashiers, were Pennsylvania Germans; although Mr. C. E. Lewis, the present cashier, speaks the dialect.

Of some twenty-six different persons who have served as directors (including the present board), twenty-four are of German descent, and all except one are Pennsylvania Germans. Of about thirty different persons who have served this bank, either as officers, directors, or employees, at least twenty-five were of German descent.

The Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank of York, was organized May 22, 1883, with N. F. Burnham as president and J. V. Giesey as cashier. The first board of directors were Samuel Lichtenberger, Edward Smyser, H. J. Gresly, Dr. B. F. Spangler, W. H. Bond, George F. Shive, Israel F. Gross, Frederick Grothe, Jacob Brodbeck and George W. Holtzinger. Edward Smyser has since died; H. J. Gresly and Dr. B. F. Spangler have resigned, and Frank Loucks and Samuel Rutter have taken their places. A glance at the names shows that all the officers except the president, and all the directors except perhaps, one, are Pennsylvania Germans.

THE DIALECT.

This is made up, chiefly, of words from several of the foreign German dialects, such as the Allemannisch, the Pfälzisch, the Schwäbisch, etc., as well as some from the German proper, or south German; and, as spoken here, with a rather free admixture of English. Its mixed character is, of course, owing to the mixed character of the original German settlers; people, as we have seen, from all parts of Germany. It is sometimes claimed to be a true dialect of the south German—a language more prolific of dialects than, perhaps, any other—but strictly this claim is hardly well-founded, inasmuch as the term dialect would seem to imply a somewhat nearer relationship to the parent language than the Pennsylvania German does to the south, or high German. It might, perhaps, not inappropriately be ranked as a collateral rather than a lineal relation of the pure German. Or, if lineal, then a descendant in the second, rather than the first degree. With this single qualification (somewhat reluctantly introduced), there can be no more faithful description of the real character of Pennsylvania German and its relation to south German than that given by Prof. J. H. Stahr, in a very ably written article on the subject, and printed in the Mercersburg *Review*, October, 1870, from which (with his kind permission) the following quotations are made:

> It might naturally be supposed that the Pennsylvania dialect would undergo important changes during the lapse of so many years, so as to vary considerably from its original form or forms. Dialects change rapidly, particularly when there is no written language to keep them in proper bounds. * * * But that the type of Pennsylvania German is south German, and that no changes of any importance except the introduction of English words, have taken place, is put beyond all doubt, by the fact that there are now dialects spoken in south Germany, which, not only bear a striking resemblance to Pennsylvania German, but are really almost identically the same, particularly the Pfälzer dialect. * * * We find these different dialects throughout the entire history of the German nation, from the earliest period down to the present time. * * * Pennsylvania German, as a High German dialect, having its origin and history altogether separate from the Dutch, gives expression to a particular phase of German life, molded by the plastic hand of culture, custom, soil, climate, etc. As such it has, perhaps, elements of strength, advantage and excellencies not now found in the literary High German; whilst it is no doubt also deficient in many of the best traits of the cultivated High German. * * * If we ask, now, What is the literary value of Pennsylvania German? it is not difficult to find an answer. As its construction is simple, and less involved and its words shorter, it is, of course, more fluent than High German. It flows easily and naturally, so that it seems to be the easiest thing in the world to talk on the part of Pennsylvania Germans, whilst High German is rather precise and cumbrous. * * * High German may be compared to a well-trained horse, saddled and bridled, moving regularly, according to the most approved principles of horsemanship; whilst Pennsylvania German reminds us of an unbridled steed careering over the fields, for his own gratification, in joyous freedom. High German bears us along with the stately step of the regular soldier, in close ranks, according to the drill of some famous sergeant, whilst Pennsylvania German allows the freedom of the route step, and puts us more at ease. The straightforwardness of the Pennsylvania Germans, their honesty and want of ceremony, are all expressed in their dialect; must be expressed there if the principles above laid down are correct. Let it be borne in mind that these people are Germans, among whom "vows bind less than clasped hands;" people who hate hypocrisy, deceit and pride of every kind. If some of them have degenerated, "the more's the pity." (He might have added but such degeneration is not peculiar to them.) * * * Now, just as we find the people do we find their language, and neither can be understood without understanding the other.
>
> But is Pennsylvania German adapted or qualified, if we may use that word, to become a literary language? We do not hesitate to answer in the negative; and yet we do not wish to be classed with

> those who sneer at Pennsylvania German poems and call them mere jargon. The dialect has now its literary language—High German—and this answers every purpose as fully as if Pennsylvania German itself were exalted so as to become a literary language. It must, therefore, remain a dialect, but as such it is not excluded from the domain of literature. It has its office as a dialect, a work, a mission to which we have already referred. It is to give expression to a particular phase of German life; to serve as the organ or mouth-piece of feelings and states of mind which lie deeper, become more special than those expressed by high German philosophy, theology, and the loftier themes of poetry lie beyond its domain; but it claims, and has a right to claim, a domain of its own, within which popular songs, lyric poetry in different forms may appear from time to time, manifesting a poetical power in the bosom of a single community which sings what is peculiar to it in strains as sweet as those in which Goethe expressed the consciousness of the whole German nation. It has always been thus. Popular songs and popular poetry are made, not for the people, but by the people; whether this be done by the whole community, so that poetry grows insensibly, as was the case in the first classical period of German literature, or whether one individual becomes the organ of the rest, and thus expresses what all feel. * * * There are elements of feeling, phases of life, which appear only in a certain sphere, and these can best be expressed in particular dialects. Thus we find Scotch poetry, than which none can have charms more sweet to the native of fair Caledonia, or to him who has learned to understand and appreciate this dialect. We find in German literature a Hebel and a Claudius, who labored in similar fields; and we have to-day Fritz Reuter and others who make use of particular dialects, and carry the hearts of the people with them as they could in no other way. It is not surprising, therefore, that the attempt should be made here in America. Indeed, the only wonder is that it was not made much earlier.”

The reason would seem obvious enough. High German scholars, as a class—the regulars, those who mount and ride the “well-trained horse, saddled and bridled, according to the most approved principles of horsemanship,” or who move along “with the stately step of the regular soldier,” have always been influenced by a prejudice (against the dialects, and especially the Pennsylvania German), similar to that cherished by the soldiers of the regular army against the “homespun militia,” and, consequently, they not only refrained themselves, from speaking or writing in the despised “mongrel,” but sneered at every attempt to do so on the part of others, until finally, Dr. Harbaugh, whose heart was ever with the common people; who never became ashamed of his rustic origin, nor forgot the debt of gratitude and reverence he owed to his plain, honest and faithful Christian parents, and who, though he commenced his studies in the rugged furrow, attained to the first and highest scholastic honors, boldly defied the ridicule and narrow-hearted contempt of many of his learned contemporaries, and gave vent to his feelings on his homely harp while singing to us, “ ’S Alt Schulhaus an der Krik” and “Heemweh” in the dear old dialect he had learned at his mother's knee. In the production of these and other poems in the dialect he became at once the pioneer in Pennsylvania German literature, as well as an inspiration to all others who have since attempted or produced anything worthy of the cause.

It may not be deemed out of place here, to give some illustrations showing the similarity of our Pennsylvania German (when properly written) to several of the foreign German dialects, and first the Allemannisch, a dialect which is spoken in that nook or corner of the Rhine between Frickthal and what was formerly Sundgau and beyond, even as far as to the Alps, throughout Schwarzwald and a great part of Swabia. Take, for example, a few stanzas from Hebel's “Der Wegweiser.”

“Weisch wo der Weg zum Mehlfass isch,
  Zum volle Fass im Morgeroth?
Mit 'Pflueg und Charst dur's Weizefeld
  Bis Stern und Stern am Himmel stoht.”

Whilst there are some strange words and forms of expression here, we readily recognize the familar Pennsylvania G. “zum” for the H. G. zu dem, and our broad “isch” for the polite German ist.

“Me hackt se lang der Tag eim hilft,
Me luegt nit um un blibt nit stoh;
Druf goht der Weg dur's Schürtenn
Der Küche zu, do hemmer's jo!”

Here we have “hackt” for hauet, “druf” for darauf, and, “do hemmer's jo!” instead of the stilted H. G. “da, (or hier) haben wir es, ja wohle! “Isch,” is peculiar to certain localities and even families; in others they use iss.

“Doch wandle du in Gottesfurcht!
I roth der, was i rothe cha;
Sel Plätzli het e gheime Thür
Und's sin no Sachen ehne dra.”

In this last stanza we find our familar “sel,” for the German solches; and “s'sin” for es sind. In the three stanzas there are, say, eighty-four words, about thirty of which are Allemannisch, and the rest High German.

In Alt Bayerisch we find such words as bissel, ebbes, glei, hi (for hin), is (for ist), kumma, mei, nimma, nix, raar, rari, sell, sell'n, thu, etc.

In the Schwäbisch we meet with many quite as familar to the Pennsylvania German reader: e. g. Allabot (every whipstitch), bitzla (bissili), Hutzla, Krotteschinder (a cheap pocket knife for urchins), Schtoffel (Christopher), freyli, Freed, derbey, nix, Bix (gun), Bua, drumm, Hanswurst, Jammerthal, knitz (mischievous), Briefle, Alleweil, Schnee, Gotziger, 'n Gotziges, etc. Gascha (Gosch), Kotz (mouth), Luder, namma, nemma, nau, sott (for solt), Schlag (a whipping), Mäd, Mädchen, etc.

Plattdeutsch bears, perhaps less resemblance to our dialect than any other; and yet in one of Fritz Reuter's latest works (in Plattdeutsch) are found not a few words and phrases in very common use among Pennsylvania Germans: such as Fedder, Knewwel, krigt, so seggt er, kum, Frede (n), Dochter, Döchter, Anner, sin, hadd, grad, un, de, Brill, Wohr (heit), Deuker (Deuhenker, the mild for devil), woll, kinner, Latern, Johr, Kop, Verstännig, iss, Scharmant, Wunner, Disch, Kirl, (Kerl), Kleder, Jeder, Wedder, Lewen, gewen, dorwedder, etc.

The Vienna dialect also abounds in words substantially identical, both in spelling and pronunciation, with those of similar significations in the Pennsylvania German, e. g., abg'schafft, abg'ledert, abg'legt abg'rennt; a'lege, ablege, a'schaffe, a'g'schafft, a'schpinne, a'g'schpunne; allerweil, allzeit, allemol, allebuff; a'narre, a'g'narrt; a'stelle, a'g'stellt; balwirn, Bed'l, Bagaschi, Bettbrunzer. Bind'l, bred, breder, Brennessel, Deck'l, desmal, derweil. Dreck, dreckig, Drecksau, Dunner; ebba, ehnder, Fid'l fid'ln, fix, fixunfertig; Gaff gaffen, Gänzhautig, Geplapper; Hack, hacken, Hemad, heund, heundigs-dags; is; kaput, kitzlich; Laab, Lauskerl, Lis'l (Lisi); maustott, Mich'el, Miirschaam; Nix (Mir nix un dir nix), Aud'l, Nud'l; drucker; Ox, Ox'kopf; pfutsch, Pud'l, Pud'lerei, Purzelbam, Rapp'lkop, rapp'lköpfisch. Rudi (Rudolph), Rumm'l; Sack, Saperment; Sau, Säukerl, Schib'l, Schinder, Sclucker, Schliffel, Schleck, Schlecker; Schmierkäs, Schmunzler, Schnaderganz, Schnauzbart, Schneeball'n, Schnitz, Schunk'n, Sun, Summer, Ald-weibersummer; Tapper, Trippstrill; umschmeise, umschnappe, umadum, umbatzle, unhaspel'n, umkumma, Unkraut.

It is to be observed that neither in the German nor any of its dialects, does the digraph, sh, occur (as in the English). The intermediate c is always present; thus, sch. The German sound of h is hah (or haw), and that of s is the same as in English, and the two will no more combine than those of s and f. Authors who attempt to force such a combination by writing such words as Schuul, "Shuul," Schnee, "Shnee," Schö, shay, etc., are in error. They constitute what is known as the "Pit Schweffelbrenner" school, of whom E. H. Rauch is the leader. But even he (like the rest of us), is, as yet hardly consistent with himself; for, although he spells schö, shay, schnee, shnay, and so on, when he comes to write his own (sulphurous) nom-de-plume, he spells it Sch(weffelbrenner). But using the Latin letters ay as German letters, s-h-a y, must be pronounced shoy, S-h-n-a-y, shnoy, than which nothing could be much more absurd.

It is much to be regretted that Prof. Horn, and probably a few other German scholars, who have written and published more or less in the dialect, should have followed this mode of spelling, which seems to be done rather for the purpose of bringing the dialect down to the reading capacity and limited comprehension of the most illiterate (half-English-half-"Dutch") mongrel, than of keeping it up where it really belongs, among the honored dialects of the pure German.

As practical illustrations of the Schweffelbrenner style, specimens are given below from Prof. Horn's otherwise excellent chapter on the Pennsylvania-Germans in the recently published history of Lehigh County.

"Ducter in der kronke shtoob. Well, was is letz mit der Annie?

"Mooter om side fum bet. Eei ich wais g'wiss net wo's failed. Se hut gaclang'd geshter der gons dawg un aw die letsht naucht, hut kupwae un fever, un es coomd mer aw fore era hols waer g'shwulla. Ducter (Feeld der pools). Yaw, se sheind a wennich feverish tzu si. Annie, weis mer amohl dit'zoong. Yaw, so is 's. Hut de Annie ebbas g'essa den morya?" etc.—*Rauch.*

It would be "love's labor lost" to criticise the above further than to point out one absurdity in it as a sample of at least a score. It will be observed that the Duc—(why not Duck?) ter, is represented as inquiring of Moot—(why not Moott) er, what is the matter with Annie. And that "Mooter" in her answer is represented as trying to say (among other things) that she thinks Annie's throat is swollen. But by misusing o for a (aw) in Hals, (throat), we have Hols, (Holz, wood), instead of throat; so that literally, the mother is made to tell the doctor that she thinks Annie's *wood* is swollen. And, further on, that she is afraid from this, Annie has diphtheria!

From Prof. Horn's "Pensilfawnish Deitsh Buch" (Part II, p. 70), the following is taken:

DIALOGUE IN THE PALATINATE DIALECT.

In order to show how much the language spoken in the Palatinate, the section of country from which the Pennsylvania Germans came, resembles the Pennsylvania-German, we make the following brief extract from "Pälzishe G'schichte," a book written by Franz von Kobell, and published at Munich in 1863.

Goost'l is a young lady using the Palatinate dialect. Philip speaks high German.

Des shtik is do gewa zu baweisa, dos se in d'r Pols 'aw so shwetsa, os we mer do in Pensilfawni.

***Goost'l.*—'Och Philip, mit d'm goota Sems'r hob ich de dawg 'n shpos g'hot, des mus ich d'r arzala. 'Er hut m'r wid'r fum heirawta forgebob'lt; un um 'n los zu wara, sawg ich, a olti baws' de Kot'ren, het m'r g'sawcht, won ich heirawta wil, sul ich yu d' farshtond prefa fuh mein'm zookinftiga mon, don won m'r do nit goot zomashtima data, war's niks. D'rnuch'r frocht 'r, we ich don des awfonga wul. Yetst hawb ich g'sawcht, de baws het m'r rats'l gaba, de sul ich rota lusa, un on dem det ich 's kena, un sawg 'm de rats'l, de hut awch de Kotrin warklich selb'r gemocht.

Philip.—Noon daw bin ich begerig, awber ich bita dich, zal nicht dorouf, dos ich se herousbringa.

Goost'l.—Ei bewawr. Yets geb ocht. 'S sin drei. Des arshta is, wos is des?

Zoo Weisaborg im Dum
Do wochst 'n gali blum,
Un war de gal blum wil hoba
Dar mus gons Weisaborg farshloga.

Gel is hibsh?

Now, in order to show how much the language (the Pfälzer dialect) spoken in the Palatinate, as given above by Prof. Horn, does *not* resemble the dialect as found in the very book from which he professes to have correctly quoted, the corresponding part from Franz von Kobell is here given literally:

Gust'l.—Ach Philipp, mit dem gute Semser, hab' ich die Tag'n Spasz g'hat, desz musz ich der erzähle. Er hot mer wiedder vum Heurate' vorgebablt un, um 'n los zu werre', sag ich, ä alte Bas', die Katrin, hätt mer gsacht, wann ich heurate will, soll ich jo de' Verstand prüfe vun mein'm künftige' Mann, dann wann mer do nit gut zamestimme thäte, wär's nix. Dernocher frocht er, wie ich dann desz a'fange woll. Jetz't hab ich gsacht, die Bas' hätt mer Räthsl gebe', die sol ich rothe'losse, un' an dem thät ich's kenne', un sag'm die Räthsl, die hot aach die Kathrin werklich selber gemacht.

Philip.—Nun da bin ich begierig, aber ich bitte dich, zähl nicht darauf, dasz ich sie herausbringe.

Gust'l.—Ei bewahr. Jetz geb, Acht, 's sin drei. Desz erschte is, was is desz?

Zu Weiszeborg im Dum,
Do wachst e' geeh Blum,
Un' wer die geel' Blum will habe,
Der musz, ganz Weiszeborg verschlage.

Gel' is hübsch?

The intelligent reader will instantly observe how the spelling of almost every word in Prof. Horn's quotation, has been changed from the original to make it correspond with that of the "Schweffelbrenner" school. Even so with the part spoken by Philip which, as he (Prof. H.) says, was in High German. The truth is, even the part spoken by Gustl, as written by Kobell, is much nearer High German than the writings of Nadler, also an author and poet in the same dialect. It may be that to write the Pennsylvania dialect as written by Rauch and his school, is much easier than to write it as here contended to be the proper way, but that can be no excuse for writing it in such a manner as to bring it into contempt and reproach. It may be, too, that in some respects the "Schweffelbrenner style approximates more nearly the ordinary style of speaking and pronouncing the dialect, but what of that? What good author would, for a moment, think of writing any language or dialect literally, as it may be commonly spoken?

In the Pfälzer it is, however, that a Pennsylvania German finds himself most at home. This dialect is used within certain parts of the Palatinate, thus described by Nadler: On the South, a line drawn from the opening out of the Annweiler Thal into the lowlands of the Rhine; thence along its right bank through Germersheim and Philippsburg toward Wiesloch. On the North, a line drawn from near Grunstadt, and passing thence through Worms, toward Heppenheim at the Bergstrasse. On the East a curved line from thence through the front, or southwestern part of the Odenwald to the vicinity of Wimpfen; and from thence westwardly through Sinsheim toward Wiesloch. Within these limits are jovial Pfälzer Bauern, whose motto, or shibboleth is, "Frölich Palz, Gott Erhalt's." To show more plainly the close resemblance between the Pfälzer and the Pennsylvania German, some specimen stanzas from Nadler's humorous poems are here given:

"Es war emol en alder Bauer
  Der hodd en Acker ghatt mit Kraut,
So schö, er selwer hott ken schöners
  Sein Lebbdag noch im Feld gebaut."

(P. G.)

Es war emol en alter Bauer
  Der hot en Acker g'hat mit Kraut,
So schö, er selwer hot ken schöners
  Sei Lebdaag noch im Feld gebaut.

Wer ausem Dorf Vorbei is gange
  Is schtehn gebliwwe un hot gsacht
"Des Kraut, des dörf sich sehe losse!"
  Dem Bauer hot des Fröd gemacht.

(P. G.)

Weer aus der Schtadt forbey isch gange
  Isch schteh gebliwwe un hot g'saat;
"Des Kraut, des dörf sich sehne losse!"
  Dem Bauer hot des Fröd gemacht.

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*Gust'l tells Philip Berger about the fun she had with Casper Semser (a wine-merchant) who had been talking matrimony to her; and how, to get rid of him, she had told Semser that old Kathrin had told *her*, if she contemplated such a step, she should be sure to first test the good sense (smartness) of her future (kunftige) husband; and if he didn't stand the test, then "wär's nix" (no good). That Semser had asked her how she was going to go about *that*. To which she had replied, that Kathrin had given her three *riddles*, which she should propound to her suitor, and from his answers to these she would know; and further, she had told Semser that Kathrin had made these riddles herself. The first riddle was the above:

At Weisburg in a dome,
There grows a yellow flower;
He who would pluck that flower,
Must break the Weisburg dome.

Answer.—An egg; the yolk is the flower, the shell the dome.

Doch, "licht der Wein noch nit im Keller,"
Sacht's Schprichwort, "is er noch nit mein!"
So geht's aa do; e Schloszewedder
Fällt scharf in die Gemarkung nein.

(P. G.)

Doch, "ligt der Wein noch net im Keller,"
Sägt's Schprichwort, "isch er noch net mei!"
So geht's a'h do; en Schloosewedder
Fällt ung'fähr uf den Acker nei.

Der Bauer hätt verzweifle möge,
Laaft in seim Schtüwwel hin un her
Un dobt: "wie werd mein Kraut aussehne!
Wann ich nor uf meim Acker wär!"

(P. G.)

Der Bauer hät ferzweifle möge;
Laaft in seim Schtüwli hi 'un heer
Un doobt: "wie wert mei Kraut aussehn!
Wan ich juscht in meim Krautschtick wär!"

Er geht an's Fenschder, guck't an Himmel,
Geht widder wech, guckt widder naus;
Ja, liewer Gott, 's is nix zu mache,
Dann 's regent noch erbärmlich draus.

(P. G.)

Er geht an's Fenschter, gukt an Himmel,
Geht widder weck, gukt widder naus;
Ja, liewer Gott's isch nix zu mache,
Es reegert noch erbärmlich draus.

Kaum war der ärgschde Guss vorüwwer,
Do langt er g'schwind sein Wammes her
Un laaft so nüwwer uf sein Acker,—
Vun Kraut war do keen Schtumbe mehr!

(P. G.)

So g'schwindt as seller Schuck forbei war
Do langt er 'mol sei Wammes heer
Un laaft 'mol in sei Krautschtick nüwwer—
Fun Kraut waar do ke' Schtumpe mehr!

"O Je! mein Kraut! Verfluchte Schlosze!
Mein Kraut is hin, die Aerwet aach!"
Wie er so Klagt, thut s' aus de Wolke
En Blitzer unen laude Schlag.

(P. G.)

O Je! mei Kraut! ferfluchte Schloose!
Mei Kraut isch hi' die Aerwet ah!"
Dann kummt emol aus d' schwarze Wolke
En Blitz un a'h en laud'r Schlaag.

O! Seid nor ruhig, ihr, do drowwe,
Was haww ich dann jetz Weiders g'sacht?
Mar dorf doch um sein Kraut noch redde,
Wo so viel Müh eem hot gemacht!"

(P. G.)

O! seid juscht ruhig, ihr, do howwe—
Was hawwich aus'm Weeg gesaagt?
Mer dörf doch, denk e' Weenig fluche—
Des Kraut hot mir fiel Druwwel g'macht!"

The similarity, approximating identity, will be readily seen from these examples. The use of o instead of a; *e. g.*, in emol for einmal; in hodd or hot, for hat, hatte; of w and ww for b and bb; *e. g.* in Selwer for Selbst; gebliwwe for geblieben; nüwwer for 'nüber, hinüber, Schtüwwel for Stübchen; sch instead of s, as in Fenschder for Fenstér, etc., etc.

That the Pennsylvania German, though a mere dialect of the south German, like the Pfälzer and others, is capable of being made the vehicle of intelligent and intelligible thought and ideas, and even of poetic humor, feeling and sentiment, is beyond successful dispute or denial. A few stanzas from Harbaugh's *Harfe* will suffice to show this:

Wie heemelt mich do alles a'!
Ich schteh, un denk un guck;
Un was ich schier fergesse hab,
Kummt widder z'rück wie ans'm Grab,
Un schteht do wie en Schpuck!

* * * * * *

Ich schteh wie Ossian in seim Dhal
Un seh in's Wolkeschpiel,
Beweegt mit Freed un Trauer—ach!
Die Dhrene Kumme wan ich lach—
Kanscht denke wie ich fiehl.

Do bin ich gange in die Schul,
Wo ich noch war gans klee;
Dort war der Meeschter in seim Schtuhl,
Dort war sei Wip un dort sei Ruhl,—
Ich kan's noch alles seh'.

(*Alt Schulhaus an der Krick.*)

Als Pilger geh ich widder hin
In's Haus wo ich gebore bin—
Do tret mer awer leis!
Mei Herz tregt, wie'n heilig Ding,
Die G'fiehle, die ich mit mer bring,
Heem fun der lange Reis!

* * * * * *

Bal bin ich froh, bal dhut's mer leed,
So halb in Forcht, so halb in Freed,
Geh ich die Treppe nuf!
Die Dheer grad owe an der Schteeg—
Mit Seifze ich die Schlenk a'reg,
Mit Dhreene mach ich uf!

Du Alte Schtub! wie manche Nacht
Hab ich im Schlof do zugebracht,
Wo ich noch war en Kind!
In sellem Eck, dort war mei Bett;
Wann ich's ferigesse kennt—wär's net
'N arge Schand un Sind!

(*Alt Schlofschtub.*)

In these and other poems, the author carries us back to our childhood's days; to the old schoolhouse near the sparkling rivulet that issued from the western base of the South Mountain, and wended its way past the old schoolhouse, down through his father's farm in the Cumberland Valley; and also to the old bed-chamber where he slept and dreamed the bright dreams of youth, when the storms howled without and the raindrops pattered on the roof. Thither he made his annual pilgrimage from an undying love for his old home, and a deep and holy reverence for the memory of his ancestors. All honor to the man and to his memory, whose harp, though it has long hung on the willows, still awakens soft, sweet echoes in the hearts of the people.

Some excellent translations from English authors have recently been made and published by T. C. Zimmerman, Esq.,, of the Reading *Times*, into Pennsylvania German. Following is a specimen:

DIE NACHT FOR' CHRISCHDAAG.

'S waar die Nacht for 'de Chrischdaag un dorch es gans Haus
Verreegt sich ke' Thierli, net emol en Maus
Die Schtrümp waare schnock im Schornschte gehanke,
In der Hoffning der "Nick" dheet graad runner dchumpe,
Die Kinner so schnock waare all schö im Bett,
Fon Zuckerschleck draame un was mer, doch, wött;
Die Mamme im Schnupduch un ich in der Kapp,
Hen uns juscht hi geleegt for'n lang Winter's Nap—
Dan draus in 'm Hoof waar so 'n dunnerse Jacht,
Das ich ufg'schprunge bin, zu schue wär's macht.
An's Fenschter graad schpring ich so schnell wie'n Flasch—
Die Läde ufg'risse, ufg'schmisse die Sasch!
Der Moond uf der Bruecht dem neug' fallne Schnee
Macht Helling wie Mitdaag, üwwer alles, so schö.
Im e' Aageblick Kummt, jetz, un rund wie e' Kersch
E' Fuhrmann im Schlidde un acht kleene Hersch—
E' Männli in Pelze, so freundlich un frey—
'Hab graadeweck g'wüsst 's muss der Pelznickel sei!
Wie Aadler, so schnell, sin die Herschlin zusamme,
Un er peift un'r ruuft, un'r nennt sie mit Naame:
"Jetz Dascher, jetz Danzer! jetz Pranzer! jetz Vixen!
Uu Komet! un Kupid! un Dunder! un Blitzen!"
An der *Porch* isch er nuff un die Mauer ge falle—
"Jetz schpringt eweck! schpringt eweck! schpringt eweck alle!"
Wie laab for'm e Windschtorm—der wildscht das mer scht,
Wann ebbes im Weeg isch un's Himmelwerts geht.
Zum Hausgiwwel nuf sin die Herschlin wie g'flooge,
Mit'm Schlidli foll Sach un der "Nick" mit gezoge;
Im e' Aageblick hörscht uf'm Dach—owwedrowe—
En Gescherr un Gedanz wie mit Hölzene Glowwe.
Mei Kop ziegich nei, guk um mich im Haus—
Un im Schornschte, do kummt'r warhaftig schun raus!
Mit Peltze ferwickelt fon Kop bis zum Funsz,
Un alles ferschnuttelt mit Aesche un Ruusz!
Uf 'm Buckel en Bundel foll allerhand G'schpiel—
'S hot geguckt wie 'm Kremer sei Kramm—artlig fiel.
Sei Maul, wie 'n Kersch, un sei Dimple die lache—
Sei Aage die, blinzle, un wie Rosa, sei Backe.
Gans rund war sei Mäuli un roth wie der Klee,
Un 's Schnurbärdli weisz wie woll, oder Schnee:
En schtumpiges Peifli, fescht zwische de Zeh.
Un der Schmook schteigt in Ringlin so schö in die Höh.
Sei G'sichtli so breed un sei Bäuchli e' bissel,
Uewerm Lache hot g' shittelt wie Dschelly in der Schüssel.
So dick un so rund war des luschtige Elfge,
Muss lache, graad ans un kan's gaar net helfa.
Sei Köpli waar eifrig un schwätzig mit Nücken—
Sei Aage, gaar freundlich mit Blinzele un Blicken;
Die Schtrümp hot 'r g'füllet, un mit frölichem Braus,
Da schprüngt inschtandig, den Schornschte hinaus;
Er schprüngt uf sei Schlidde, zu der Fuhr peift en Piffel,
Dann fliege sie fort wie Duun fon der Dischtel:
Doch eh' er gans fort waar, sei Grusz hott'r g' macht—
"En herrliche Chrischdaag! un zu alle, Guut Nacht!

As has been shown, considerable diversity of opinion exists among the writers of our dialect, as to the proper manner of spelling it, and hence the unfortunate lack of uniformity in that respect, noticeable in their productions. To establish and maintain uniformity of orthography, the true rule, undoubtedly is, to adopt the Pfälzer as a general standard, and use the Latin characters as far as possible so as to give each its proper *German* sound. In order to do this it frequently becomes necessary to double certain vowels: as (aa) in Aag (Auge), aarm (arm, poor), Aarm (Arm, an arm), aartlich (artig), waarm (warm). Exceptions to aa occur in such words as Schprooch (Sprache), nooch (nach) Schloof, (Schlaf), in which the idiom of the dialect requires the use of o, or oo, instead of a. But such words as Schlaag (Schlag), maag (mag') are not within the exception so as to justify the substitution of o for a, aa, thus: Sclog, mog, sog, etc.

The following are instances of the doubling of e: Eech (Eich, oak), Eernt (Ernte; harvest), beete (beten, to pray), Gebeet (Gebet, prayer), breet (breit, broad), Bee (Bein, leg), Beese (Besen, broom).

The following are examples of the use of oo instead of o in the German: hooch (hoch, high), Kroon (Krone, crown), loos (los, loose), Gottloos (Gottlos, godless), groos (grosz, great), Amboos (Ambosz, anvil), Loob (Lob, praise).

The following are examples of the doubling or u: Schuul (Schule, school), Bluut (Blut, blood), Huut (Hut, hat).

The substitution of w, and ww for b is very common, as in drüwwer (darüber and über, over), Grawe (Kraben dig, ditch), hawwe (haben, to have), drowwe (daroben, above), Druwwel (Trubel, trouble). Double i, (ii) is almost, if not entirely unknown in the German, but occasionally occurs in some of the dialects, as in the Vienna, in Miir (Meer), Miirfad'l, Miirschaam, Miirwunder.

Moreover the use of the umlauts is essential in such words as Bär (a bear), bös (angry), Büchs (a gun), drüwwer (üwwer, over), Bäm (trees), grü (green), Schö (pretty, etc.), Höh (height), Frühjo (spring-time), hör (hear, etc.). The substitution of ee or ae for a, or for o, or ui or ee for u, is erronous, and leads to many a ridiculous and absurd pronunciation, destructive of the true sense of the text. Should this view be objected to as too high German, let the answer be in the words of Fritz Reuter: "Es schadet das vorläufig nicht, ich weisz ich bin auf gutem Wege, denn ich liebe meine Sprache mehr, als meinen Dialekt."

As the following verses by the writer of this chapter, suggested during a trip through Kreuz-Krik Valley and up to Chimney Rocks, in the autumn of 1881, are not entirely foreign to the subject-matter of this history, their insertion here, merely as a further illustration of his view of the proper manner of spelling the dialect, may, it is hoped, be pardoned by the indulgent reader.

KREUZKRIK WÆLLI UN SCHORNSCHTE FELSE: IM ALTE WEIWER-SUMMER.

Ach! geh mit mir dorch Kreuzkrik-Dhaal—
  Ich weis der was isch schö;
Die Winter-daage kumme bald,
  Dann könne mir net geh.

Ich schpann der Schimmel in die Kutch—
  Do hucke mir uns nei;
Er schpitzt die Ohre wie en Hutch—
  Guckt flink un froh un schprey.

Mer fahre dorch die Wälli naus,
Wu's Kreuzkrik Brünli quellt;
Die Kreuzkrik Wälli isch, dorchaus,
Die schönscht in dere Welt.

Die Pennsylfaanisch Deutsche, die,
Sin a'h net juscht so dumm;
Es Recht un's Ehrlich liewe sie,
Un hasse's Schlecht un's Krumm.

Do leewe sie so mascht as wie
"Die reiche Herr im Deich;"
'S sin kenne so guutab wie die
Im Fritz seim König-reich.

Es isch ke' besser Kalkschtee-land
Das ich der weise kann;
Un juscht so ehrlich wie ihr Band,
Die Baure, Zume' Mann.

Die Pennsylfaanisch-Deutsche Bauer,
Die wohne do daheem;
So schtandhaft wie die Kalkschtee-Mauer,
Un wie die alte Bäm.

Ja, wie die Bäm, so dick un rund
Am Bach, so frisch un grü;
Mit Wurzle dief im maschte Grund,
Un Kôpp hooch in der Höh.

* * * * * * *

Mer fahre do, dorch's Schnitz-Deich nuf,
An Kreuzkrik-kerch forbey;
Un do schteht's Dhoor am Kerch-Hoof uf,
Un des söt net so sey.

Des isch, jo, Gottes-acker, un
Do gebt 's mol groosse Ernt;
(Der schö Ferglich, den hawich fun
De Kerch-Hoof-Dichter g'lernt.)

Do schloofe manche alte Freund,
Unner de alte Bäm;
'S isch alleens ob mer for sie weint—
Sie sin jo all daheem.

Doch, mir sin alsnoch uf der Reiss—
Jetz, Schimmel, jetz, bassuf!
Leeg dich in 's Kummet, un, mit Fleiss,
Zieg uns die Berge nuf.

Die Berge nuf, des, müsse mir,
Un do maag's geh wie's will;
Mer fahre Heut juscht for Plesier,
Un neme unser Füll.

* * * * * * *

Do drehe mir erscht links nort rechts—
Mer neme 's uf G'rothwohl;
'S maag krumm geh odder üwerecks,
Doch finne mer's e'mol.

Am Schornschte-Felse sin mer, nau—
Do, uf'm höchschte Berg;
O, was 'n G'heimnissfoller Bau—
En wunderbaares Werk!

Es G'maant em fiel an Zion's Berg,
An jenem schöne Ort,
Un an die Triumphirte Kerch
Uf selle Hügel, dort.

Wie schö, die Werke Gottes Hand!
Wie wunderbaar un fiel!
En Felse im a drock'ne Land—
Sei Schatte, ach, wie kühl!

Warum schteht, dann, der Felse do,
Allee, im schtille Wald!
Bedeckt mit Lichen, rauh un grob,
Un Gott wees schun wie alt!

Warum schteht der do in d'r Höh!—
Geheimnissfoller Gschtallt!
Warum schteht der do all allee,
Un in der Mit ferschpalt?

Er hot en Felsig Fundament—
Der Felse, der, do schteht,
Un bleibt, a'h, bis am groosse End—
Wan Himmel un Erd fergeht,

Do waar er schun—wie lang, wees Gott—
Schun seit der alt Sünd-Fluth;
Do waar er eh' das Chrischtus hot
Am Kreuz for uns gebluut.

Do schtehn die Lohrbeer, um 'n rumm—
Die Keschte un die Schpanne;
Do schtehn die Eeche, alt un krumm,
Die Fichte un die Tanne.

Die Lohrbeer, blühe früh un schö
Un wachse uf de Felse;
Die Kornelkersch–Blum, weiss wie Schnee,
Die, do im Frühjohr schmelze.

Die Haase un die Füchs, die, sin
Wie Nochbare, do, daheem;
Un so, schun, dausedjöhrig, sin
Die Fögel un die Bäm.

Ach! alter Felse, saag mer, doch,
Was isch dann dei Geschicht?
Ach! saag 's, un dann ferzeich ich 's noch
Un schreib's in mei Gedicht.

Ach! wunterbaarer Felse, kumm,
Weescht du net was ich will?
Du alter Felse, ach! warum
Bischt du so schtumm un schtill?

Die Bäm, die, kleede sich mit Laab,
Die Fögel singe schö;
Doch du, wie 'n Denkmal-schtee am Kraab,
Schteescht schtimmloos in der Höh.

Un doch hoscht du en schöne Lehr,
Im schriftliche Ferglich;
Der uralt Felse, hör! O, hör!
Geschpalte waar for mich!

Mer schteige uf die Felse nuf,
Un schaue gans dort anne,
Bis wu die Schtrahle glänze uf
Der schö alt Susquehanna.

Mer schteige alsnoch höcher nuf,
Un schaue, breet un weit,
Als dorch des Kreuzkrik-dhaal hinuf—
Foll aller Herrlichkeit.

Mer schaue uf den schöne Wald—
Fiel-farbich.—geel un roth;
Bald isch der Winter do, un bald
Sin Laab un Blume doot.

Der schö alt Weiwer-summer, seenscht,
Wie die Auszehring, ferbt
Er alles was 'r a'reegt 's schönscht,
Im Schpootjohr, wan 's bal' schterbt.

Doch schaue mir als widder uf
Des herrlich Kreuzkrik-Dhaal—
Dorch schöne, helle, Luft un Duft
Un goldne Sonneschtrahl.

Die Sun, die, geht schun unnerschig—
Bal'isch sie hinner 'm Berg;
Zum End geht alle weltlich G'schicht.
Un unser Lewes-werk.

Die Füchs, die, hen ihr Löcher hier—
Der Fogel hot sei Nescht,
Un ich haab mei Zuflucht in Dir—
Mei Felse un mei Fescht!

Jetz fahre mir, dann, wieder z'rück,
Dorch 's Dhaal, so a' geneem;
Dann, zur fergnügenheit un Glück—
Ke' Blatz, ke' Blatz wie Heem!

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS, ETC.

The distinguishing characteristics of the Pennsylvania Germans (as a rule), are industry, economy, honesty and morality. Their industry manifests itself chiefly in the prosecution of some sort of manual labor—agricultural or mechanical—and in the rural districts, mostly in the former. Time was, when farming was the employment, almost exclusively, of old and young, rich and poor. In those days, however, none were rich in the present sense of that term; but by contrast with the ordinary mechanic or day-laborer, a man who owned a well-stocked farm of a hundred to two hundred acres, and was out of debt, was, in rural parlance, called rich—en reicher Mann, en reicher Bauer. As the children grew up, the sons were anxious and accustomed to do as their fathers before them—each in his turn, to become the owner of a farm, though of moderate size, and the husband of a handsome and, above all, a virtuous country girl—en schö, braaf Mädel; so wie die Mamme waar; and every daughter equally so to become the wife of a well-to-do, nice and respectable young farmer—en neiser, fleisiger, schtandhafter junger Bauere-kerl, so wie der Fater waar. Mere personal beauty was not, nor is even now, so much regarded as sound health and unblemished character.

Although it was formerly the practice of a majority of farmers' sons to incline to and choose the vocation of their fathers, yet almost as a rule, in families where the number of sons was disproportionate to the father's means, one or more, but seldom the older ones, went to learn trades, that is, became apprenticed to some mechanical business; mostly either the "art trade and mystery" (as the indentures had it,) of wagon-making, blacksmithing, milling, stone-masoning, house or rough carpentering; or if, perchance not deemed sufficiently robust for either of these ("delicate" or sickly ones were almost unknown then) he was apprenticed to a tailor, a weaver, or a shoemaker. Nor were the tastes and inclinations of the young folk much, if at all, consulted as to these matters in the olden times, the choice of a trade, as well as of a wife or a husband, being often largely made by the parents themselves. It was but seldom indeed that a farmer's son chose or indeed, was allowed to choose a profession. One reason, of course, being the lack, real or imaginary, of the necessary pecuniary means. Another was, at least so far as concerned law and medicine, the great and dangerous temptations to which a rustic would be exposed while pursuing his studies away from home and in a town or city. Another was the natural diffidence and lack of confidence on the part of the youth himself, to go from the plain and simple haunts of a rural life and its society, or, perhaps more properly, associations, and mingle with the learned and the fashionable,—die schtolze un die hoochgelernte; where he would be almost certain to become incurably homesick unless allowed to return, and, in that case, subjected to the taunts and ridicule of his former companions. Besides, there was in those days, especially among our Pennsylvania Germans, more steadiness and singleness of purpose—to be either one thing or the other, farmer or mechanic; and if a farmer's son went to learn a profession, it was considered so much out of the usual order of things as to provoke the inquiry "Ei! was isch letz? gleicht er's Baure (odder's Handwerk) net?—Why! what is wrong? don't he like farming or a trade? And still another reason was the pious prejudice and conscientious scruples (as already intimated) against the lawyer, and the aversion to the fearful responsibilities and the painful duties of the physician and the surgeon. As for teaching an old-time country school, that was a business rather beneath the dignity of the average Pennsylvania "Dutchman," and considered fit only for a moderately refined Irishman, whose "delightful (winter's) task" it was

"To rear each tender thought
And teach the young idea how to shoot,"

rather by raising welts on the pupil's back with a "hickory," splitting wooden "rulers" on his hands, and other barbarous tortures too numerous and too disgusting to name, than by any attempts at moral suasion or appeals to reason. A sense of this disgust, as well as a want of space (but no painful recollections of personal experience) forbids enlargement on this subject and these truths, which have ever been a reproach to our old system of common school education;, and it shall be dismissed with the somewhat mortifying admission, that the disposition of our Pennsylvania German ancestors themselves, to insist upon strict filial respect and obedience, enforced by a rigid, though much milder discipline, and their almost religious aversion to encouragement of insubordination in any form, often carried them to the opposite extreme—a sorely mistaken and unfortunate indifference to the cruel and inhuman punishments inflicted by some of the old Irish school "masters" (not teachers), upon their children at school. And the poor, outraged children, conscious of this, seldom complained, and so parents and guardians often remained in equally blissful ignorance of crimes against their children and their wards, as well as society at large, which should have been followed by prompt and severe punishment in the courts of law. But then, such a proceeding was almost unheard of, for the reasons just stated, and such a proceeding is seldom or never heard of now, because German civilization "Pennsylvania Dutch ignorance and barbarism," have driven Irish cruelty, "intelligence and refinement," out of the schools. What wonder if children, the dull little Pennsylvania German disciples of such enlightened and refined Irish "masters," had grown up, ignorant and uncouth boors? And, considering the natural and inevitable influence of such training and association, it must be further conceded that the highly respectable, polite and intelligent journalists referred to in the quotations below, put it quite mildly when they say these people "live like pigs more than like human beings." Had they used the stronger term descriptive of the unchristian beast, the inquiry might have become pertinent, whether they had reference to the Bucks or "Chester County breed." Nevertheless, and irrespective of that question, William Penn and his compatriots thought "these people" good colonists nearly two centuries ago; but what fools they were in comparison with these more modern savants of Bucks and Chester and the itinerant prophet of the Buffalo *Courier* who seems to have received his inspiration "while passing a country schoolhouse only a few days ago."

TO CHURCH ON HORSEBACK.

In speaking thus of the old Irish schoolmasters, it is not meant that there were no exceptions, but they were rare. And it is hardly necessary to add that, by nothing contained in this chapter is any, the slightest, reflection intended upon the people of other nationalties; all that is intended is to state such facts, with brief incidental comments, as are apparently called for to set our Pennsylvania German people, *as* a people, in their true light in this history, and at least in some sort defend them against the false aspirations of ignorance and prejudice from whatever source.

Whatever else may be said of the German school teachers of former times, their mode of teaching (whether English or German,—and both were frequently taught by the same teacher in the same school), their manners toward and treatment of their pupils was entirely different. While intoxication, profanity and undue severity were not uncommon among the Irish, the teachers of German descent were, almost without exception, sober, temperate, moral and even religious; for not unfrequently, as was the custom in the Vaterland, the schoolhouse was virtually a part, and a most important part, of the church (a sort of "annex"), and the offices of Prediger and Schul-lehrer (pastor and teacher) were united in the same man. Then it was when the old-time school was the nursery of the church—practically an everyday Sunday-school, at least during the three winter months. Then it was, when the school was opened with singing and prayer, and the rustic schoolhouse of logs and chinks and daubs of mortar, and the adjacent woods, resounded with the simple and almost unlettered voices of the rustics, with prayer and praise, and when and where were formed and matured some of the most genuine Christian characters that have ever gone to enjoy the rewards of the just around the Throne of God. Then it was that der Schul-lehrer, if without a home and family, like the tailor and the shoe-maker "whipped the cat," boarding and lodging from house to house among his patrons, was the ever-welcome guest. And whether of the better class of Irishmen or a Pennsylvania German,

He was the folk recording scribe,
And Solon of the hearth;
And O! what nervous pains he took
To enter in the Sacred Book,
A marriage, death, or birth;
And how all stood, with bated breath
While he recorded Mother's death.

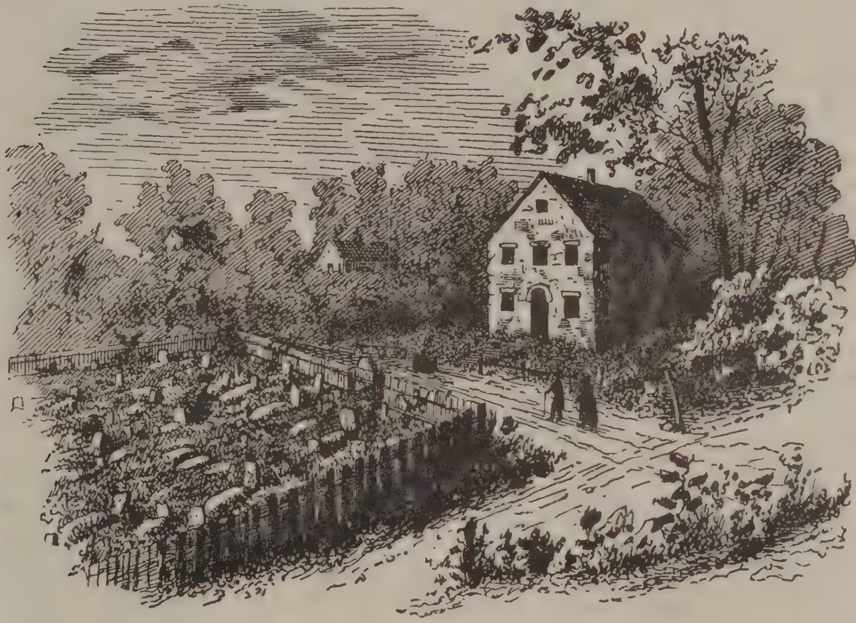
He wrote the annual interest notes,
And kept the book accounts;
He framed the solemn covenants,
Presided at the settlements
And verified accounts;
He sat as umpire in disputes,
And saved the fees and costs of suits.

I often see him as I sit
And muse upon the past;
Or dream I see him there again,
With ink-horn, knife and quill, as plain
As when I saw him last—
That very same old snow-white quill,
With which he wrote my father's will.

If, in addition to delicacy of health, or a disinclination to labor (the latter being sometimes easily mistaken for the former) a farmer's son was habitually sedate, thoughtful, melancholy or morose; or if, even without these latter qualities, he was talkative, witty, of ready repartee; and above all, if he was much inclined to read, not much difference what, his parents and friends were ever only too ready to conclude that he was providentially designed for the ministry, in their own rude parlance, "ausg'schnitte for en Parre," (cut out for a preacher). Such, however, were exceptional cases, for the great body of Pennsylvania German clergymen was, and is composed of men of undoubted ability and fair scholarship; and many of those already named not only so, but men of great ability, scholarship and piety. Such were the Mühlenbergs and the celebrated Michael Schlatter, Zinzendorf, Heckewelder, Bishops Nischman, Cammerhoff, Spangenberg and others, bold and fearless pioneers in the work of the Lord, and who laid the foundations of the Lutheran, German Reformed and Moravian Churches, deep and strong in America, yea, in Pennsylvania, when it was as yet almost a howling wilderness; nobly aided in their arduous work by the intrepid German-English-Indian interpreter, Conrad Weiser, and the fearless little band of Moravian missionaries, headed by Rauch, Mack, Senseman and Ziesberg. And such were the noble army of Christian soldiers, the Kurtzes, Bagers, Schmuckers, Krauths, Schaums, Hoshours, Hochheimers, Rauses, Hornells, Goerings, Oswalds and Lochmans; Lischies, Wirtzes, Otterbeins, Wagners, Stocks, Droldeniers, Geistweits, Mayers, Reily, Cares and Harbaugh, Friaufs, Dobers, and a host of others, through whose labors the (originally), German churches so founded, have been built up and extended until, as from "a grain of mustard seed" planted in eastern Pennsylvania a century and a half ago, a mighty tree has grown, spreading its branches, not only into all the States of this great Union, but, through a great foreign missionary work, back to heathen lands, far beyond those from which our fathers came.

Time and space will not admit of any extended notice of other German branches of the church and its Pennsylvania German ministry; such as the United Brethren in Christ, the Evangelical, and the various sects of Baptists. As for the Roman Catholic and its numerous lay membership of the very best class of Pennsylvania Germans, they are not omitted from any feeling of sectarian predjudice, but from the fact that Pennsylvania Germans are not usually found among the clergy.

Altogether, the Pennsylvania Germans, like their Palatinate and Swiss ancestors, are a decidedly religious people — sound in faith and doctrine, however many of them, like their weak and erring brethren of other nationalities, may come short in practice. In all the counties named and some others, there are numerous churches in which the Gospel has been from their beginning, and still is, preached, and indeed, all the accompanying services conducted in the German language. True it is that the Pennsylvania Germans do not pay their preachers big salaries, and, as is the case among other Christian people, there are and ever have been individual instances of niggardly meanness in the matter of contributions or stipends; yet generally their ministers are enabled to live comfortably with their families (which nearly all have) on their regular salaries and marriage fees, together with the numerous gifts and donations of provisions they, according to a time-honored German custom, are accustomed to receive. As for marriage fees, no particular amount or charge has ever been fixed; and time was (and perhaps is) where even the amount of salary, or what should be paid in lieu thereof, was left equally uncertain: the pastor, after a more primitive practice, trusting to Providence or the generosity of his parishioners, or to both, agreed to render his services for what they chose to give him, or could raise; or, as it was expressed in their own vernacular, "for was fallt"; that is, for whatever should *happen* to be contributed. And, inasmuch as these contributions were often made in the shape of provisions, so, as tradition has it, an unsophisticated rustic bridegroom once assumed that the preacher might be willing to take his marriage fee "in trade," also; and accordingly went provided with a bushel of schnitz, which, as soon as the ceremony had been performed, he offered the worthy parson in payment as a modus, or commutation for the cash, telling him how much he would gain by the swelling of the schnitz in boiling. But the minister, not being able to see it, declined the generous offer. Whereupon, the verdant youth inquired how much it was; "well, wie fiel isch's?" and, on being told that he had no price—"ich hab ke' Preiss," the thrice happy bridegroom thanked him for his kindness and went on his way rejoicing, with his bride, his money, and his schnitz. His conduct admits of several constructions; and those who know least of the true Pennsylvania German character will, of course, make the worst of it; but, "evil to him who evil thinks." Similar conduct on the part of Irishmen or the Scotch-Irish, so far from being considered as an evidence of ignorance or meanness, has ever been regarded as the highest proof of wit and shrewdness.



EXTERIOR OF AN OLD-TIME CHURCH.

Nor does the comparatively meager compensation, given by the Pennsylvania Germans to their pastors, necessarily prove them avaricious, unjust or ungenerous. It must be remembered that they are not, generally speaking, rich people, and usually live in all respects, strictly within their means. To pride and show, ostentation and extravagance, especially in matters pertaining to the church and divine worship, they are and ever have been religiously opposed. Economy, neatness, plainness, but solidity in all things, have always been among their marked characteristics. They are not insensible to the beautiful, but as for the church and all her ceremonies they believe that

> "loveliness
> Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
> But is, when unadorned, adorned the most."

The expression of their peculiar ideas in these respects not unfrequently became the occasion for jolly joke and jest, as well as rasping repartee. In the olden time, when Big John Herbach,* who was somewhat of a wit, and fond of cracking his jokes at other people's expense, had lately received a justice's commission, one of the old German ministers, then resident in York, was riding on horseback past the new squire's residence, when Herbach thus accosted him, in the vernacular: "Herr Parre, ich möcht ihn doch emol was frooge—mer leest in der Schrift das unser Heiland en Esel geritte hot, un in alter Zeit hen die Parre ah Esel geritte, jetz reite sie die schönschte Gäul; wie kummt sel? To which the preacher promptly replied: "Das kan ich ihm gleich sagen. Zu dieser Zeit sein die Esel ein wenig rahr, und ist hie und da einer zu finden, so macht der Gouvernor schon bald ein Juschtes von ihm," and immediately rode on. All of which, being interpreted, is this—Herbach said to the preacher: "I would like to ask you a question; we read in the Scripture that our Saviour rode on an ass, and so did the preachers in former times; now, I see, they ride fine horses; why is it?" To which the preacher instantly replied: "That I can tell you at once; in these days asses are a little scarce, and should here and there one be found, the governor immediately commissions him a justice of the peace."

The hit was a capital one, and well-deserved, but unfortunately for the preacher he told it to a friend, who informed him that Herbach was a notorious wag, and could make up a good story without a moment's reflection. So, on a subsequent occasion, the preacher met him again, and after a short conversation, just as the former was about to pass on, he turned and asked the squire whether he wouldn't be good enough to tell him a good story quickly, and if it *should* be a lie. The squire promptly replied, "No, indeed, I haven't time, my neighbor, ———, across here, fell off the barn and broke his leg, and I must first do some work that can't be postponed, and then I must go over and see him. By the by, it would not be much out of your way to call there yourself; he would no doubt be glad to see you." The preacher expressed surprise at the painful news, and hurried on to call on the man with the broken leg. When he arrived there, and in all seriousness inquired of the man's wife how he was, she said he was out in the field plowing, and if he was particular about seeing him she would blow the horn for him. But the preacher, finding that the squire had got even with him, evasively turned about and went his way. He never told that joke, but Herbach did.

One more instance illustrative of this peculiar (pecuniary) relation between pastor and people may be excusable. Some years ago, a minister in Brush Valley, who was preaching "for was fallt," became greatly dissatisfied with his compensation, and especially with the very meager contributions of a number of the richer members of his congregation, who, to avoid being personal, shall be named Smith. After having made the usual pungent appeals to his people to pay up better, but without success, he concluded to dissolve the tender relation existing between him and his flock, and seek richer pastures. Accordingly he announced his abscheid Predig (farewell sermon), at which there was a large attendance and an unusually big turnout of the Smiths. The text and the general discourse were, of course, admirably suited to the occasion; all apparently favorable scripture passages that could be found and by any means tortured into denunciations for not paying the preacher better, were quoted, but apparently without effect. To use the language of Burke, "his enthusiasm kindled as he advanced, and when he arrived at his peroration, it was in full blaze." That peroration was short, sharp and to the point: "Geld regiert die Welt, un Dummheit die Brush Valley; un de Schmidte kann mer's im a'gsicht leese. Als Kelwer hawich sie a'genomme, als Ochse muss ich sie ferlosse! in Gottes Namen, Amen!"

The English of which is: "Money rules the world, and ignorance rules Brush Valley;

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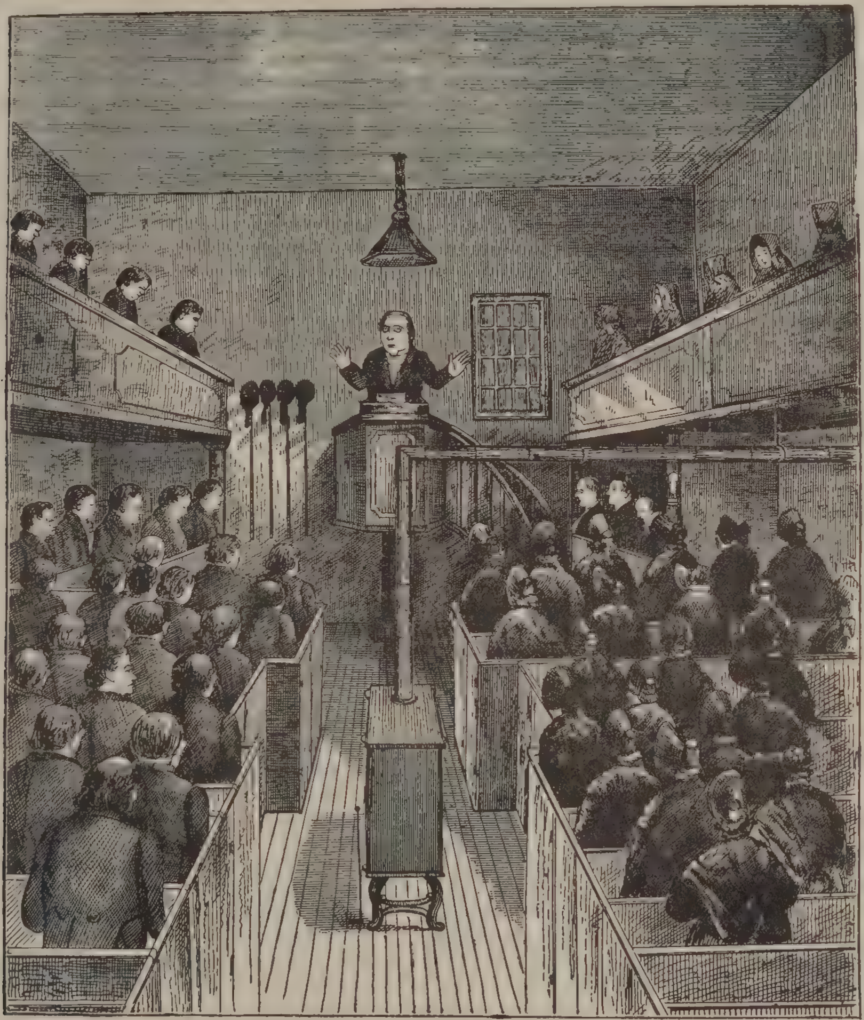
* Family tradition say he was at least six-feet-six, and well proportioned, and lived at what is now Small's Mill in Springgarden Township.



INTERIOR OF AN OLD-TIME CHURCH.

as for the Smiths, you can read it in their faces. As calves I received them, and as oxen I leave them; in God's name, Amen?"

On one occasion this same plain-spoken old preacher,* whose eyesight was somewhat impaired, presided during a meeting of classis, at which one of his clerical brethren, old Mr. Gerhart, as also his good wife, whom he always took with him (as lay delegate probably), were in attendance. The president, who supposed (and no doubt correctly), that this was one among Gerhart's notoriously economical habits, had determined to avail himself of the first good opportunity of giving brother Gerhart a "dig in the rib" about it. So, one morning when classis had met and enjoyed the usual preliminary devotions, and was apparently ready to proceed to business, it was observed that the president appeared to be somewhat abstracted; when one of the brethren rose and called his attention to the fact that classis was waiting his good pleasure to proceed. Whereupon the president looked inquiringly about the room, and then said, "Well, is Mrs. Gerhart here, too? If she is, we will proceed to business; the clark will bleas call the roll."

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*Old Mr. Fries.

A vast majority of Pennsylvania German Christians are members either of the Lutheran or (German) Reformed denomination. Their church edifices, especially in the rural districts are, usually very plain and simple, but neat and substantial, and like those of other denominations, much more comfortable than in former times. The old goblet-shaped pulpits with their over-hanging sounding-boards, the long side galleries, high, stiff-backed pews, brick, or tile floors, and huge, unsightly box-stoves (for burning cord sticks), the "fore-singer's," latticed nook, and the Klingelsacks (or black velvet collection bags with great black tassels, deftly concealing the little silver-plated bell, carried by the deacons at the end of long poles), have all disappeared, and been succeeded by more modern and fashionable conveniences. Brick churches are gradualy taking the place of wooden ones, and in many instances they are surmounted by neat belfries and spires, and now, even in the country, the stillness of the Sabbath morning and evening is broken by the sweet sounds of the church-going bells, reverberating through the glens and dales, and the remnant of the fast-falling forests where the fathers of these people, little more than a century ago, worshipped in log huts, guarded by their shot-guns and their rifles against the tomahawk and the scalping-knife of lurking and ever-threatning Indian foes.

In almost every such Pennsylvania German congregation there is a well-organized, well-attended and well-regulated Sunday-school, in which all the exercises are successfully conducted by teachers, male and female, of Pennsylvania German parentage, in the English language. A special feature of these (as well as of other Sunday-schools) is the singing by the children; the deep interest taken by their teachers in teaching them vocal music; and in very many even of these humble little churches, the singing both at regular service and Sunday-school is accompanied with instrumental music—organ or melodeon. Another remarkable feature is the almost incredible number of English Scripture verses which many of these little Pennsylvania "Dutch" boys and girls memorize from Sabbath to Sabbath, and the ease and grace with which they recite them. And still another remarkable feature of these country Sunday-schools is found in the fact that many of the children and teachers who do these things are members of families in which the Pennsylvania dialect is spoken almost exclusively; and, although owing to severity of weather and badness of roads, the schools are necessarily suspended during the winter months, they annually revive, and the children return with the spring as naturally and as joyfully, aye, and as freely and beautifully, as the birds and the flowers.

Young women of Pennsylvania German descent are, largely, the pride and the hope of the race. There can be no doubt that the habits and customs, yea, and the costumes of modern fashionable life, are rapidly undermining the moral and physical health of society. Happily the young woman, whose home and employments are in the country, is far less exposed to these influences and temptations than she who lives and labors (if, indeed, she does labor) in a large town or city. The daughters, like the sons among these people, are naturally, as well as by training, inclined to active employment, and they seek it and find it either at home or abroad. Much is said nowadays about respectable employment. In the estimation of Pennsylvania Germans, perhaps more peculiarly than of any other class of people, almost any honest employment is more respectable than idleness or ignoble ease. Even Solomon's glowing, poetic descriptions of a virtuous woman, would hardly be too strong to be sung of many a noble mother or daughter of our goodly land. "Her price is above rubies; the heart of her husband doth safely trust in her; she will do him good and not evil all the days of her life. She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She girdeth her loins with strength and strengtheneth her arms. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She maketh fine linen and selleth it, and delivereth girdles unto the merchant. Strength and honor are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come; and her children shall rise up and call her blessed." Thousands of the best wives and mothers that ever thus blessed a family were Pennsylvania German women who have gone to their reward, and tens of thousands such there are now living in this great Commonwealth, who though they may never have traveled beyond its limits, or figured in fashionable society, or been within the walls of a theater, are nevertheless the Marys, who have chosen that better part which renders their worth above the price of rubies. And thousands of them were at one time poor hired girls doing general housework at low wages, who, when the day's work was done, instead of folding their hands in idleness, or wasting their time in useless or hurtful amusements, however populur, were busied with the needle or the distaff, providing for themselves the handsome quilt, the fleecy coverlet, the snow-white linen and other needful things against the day of their own marriage, and the furnishing of their own house and home. Not only so, but in hundreds of instances they have been known to contribute, for years, of their meager earnings toward the support of indigent, aged and enfeebled parents. Nor are they all married to farmers or mechanics, living in rural obscurity. Who does not know, however some would fain conceal it, that many, very many, who once were just such noble-hearted, hale, hardy, industrious country-girls, are now the honored wives of ministers, lawyers, doctors, editors, merchants, bankers, and the mothers of some of the fairest and best of our youth? The world cannot yet afford to ridicule and contemn such wives, mothers and daughters, merely because they are Pennsylvania Germans, have not been abroad, and are not "smart." May that time never come, nor the day when men or women shall be ashamed of honest labor, or seek to conceal the fact of their German origin by changing the manner of spelling their names.

But no insinuation could be farther from the truth than that Pennsylvania Germans, as a rule, do not go abroad, but spend their lives where they were born. Every day's observation on all the lines of local travel and on all trains between eastern Pennsylvania and all parts of the great West, proves the contrary; and of some twelve or fifteen residents of York County, mostly from the borough of York, who have traveled abroad (in foreign lands) within as many years, at least ten were Pennsylvania Germans.

Pennsylvania Germans are not opposed to education, nor are they generally prejudiced against the English, or opposed to their children learning to speak, read and write the national language. The very avarice of which they are accused, would seem to contradict such an assertion, for how otherwise could they successfully deal with only English-speaking people? A careful examination of the subscription lists of the York *Daily* and York *Weekly* newspapers reveals the fact that at least seventy per cent of the regular issues of these papers go into Pennsylvania German families. An examination of the subscription lists to this history shows that at least sixty per cent of the subscribers are Pennsylvania Germans.

A similar state of things, doubtless, exists throughout all sections of our country occupied by these people, and it is simply due to our admirable system of common school education, to the large circulation of English literature among them, and their disposition to avail themselves of the uses, benefits and advantages of these things, that the large body of Pennsylvania German-speaking people, speak and write English about as well as their very respectable and intelligent neighbors of other nationalities.

There is hardly a family in which a family Bible containing a family record of marriages, births and deaths, and at least a limited number of standard religious and historical works are not found; besides in many families more or less of the current Sunday-school literature of the day; and it is no uncommon thing now, in passing these quiet, peaceful Christian homes at twilight, or on the Sabbath, to hear the voices of the young people mingle in sacred song with the solemn melodies of the cottage or the cabinet organ. Such exercises, together with social readings, spelling-bees, Sunday-school picnics, and surprise parties, have, let us hope, for the better, taken the place of the ruder, though in their day, equally enjoyable customs and amusements, of the huskings, the apple-butter-boilings, the country-dances, the singing-schools, the quiltings and the carpet-rag parties of the gay and goodly olden times.

It is conceded that while Pennsylvania Germans have not been opposed to education, they have been, and probably are, generally speaking, so far indifferent to the education of their children in the higher branches (in which they formerly included everything beyond reading, writing and arithmetic), as, virtually, to amount to opposition. And is some of the more thoroughly German localities this feeling of opposition—rather, however, to being taxed for the supposed superfluous education of other people's children—manifested itself with considerable stubbornness at the time of the proposed adoption, or acceptance of the provisions of the law establishing a system of common school education. And although the arguments against it were not without plausibility, if not soundness, there is probably not a district remaining in the State to-day that has not accepted those provisions; and far indeed would the traveler have to go now, before he would find even a childless tax payer who would presume to utter a word against it.

And the encouraging fact is worthy of mention, just here, that one sect even of the Tunkers—"The Brethren," have advanced so far in the matter of education as to establish an institution of learning (called, it is believed, a Normal College), at Huntingdon, conducted on the general plan of other similar schools, and which is under the exclusive supervision and control of men of that particular faith. Elder James Quinter is its president, who together with H. B. Brumbaugh, Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, J. F. Oller and J. B. Brumbaugh, constitute the board of trustees, and W. J. Swigart treasurer; all Pennsylvania Germans, except perhaps, Elder Quinter. The number of students during the year just closed was 205 (107 males and 98 females). At the recent annual commencement exercises "the college chapel was beautifully and profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens; the attendance was large. The exercises consisted of essays, orations, declamations, etc., by members of the graduating class, interspersed with music by the Normal Choir, the Donizetti Club, and a vocal trio. Degrees were conferred upon the members of the graduating class by the president of the college."

During a series of similar exercises at Mühlenberg College, at Allentown, in a graduating class of fourteen young men, fully one-half were Pennsylvania Germans; and at a like recent occasion at the Keystone Normal School, at Kutztown, (Berks County) out of twenty-nine male and female graduates, more than half were Pennsylvania Germans.

Indeed, it is hardly conceivable that a people forming, confessedly, so large a proportion of the entire population of a great commonwealth, and having free access to all the advantages of a system of education, the value of whose school property approximates $30,000,000, embraces nearly 20,000 free schools, with over 21,000 teachers, many of whom have been trained in the (fourteen) Normal schools; the annual expenditures of all which amount to about $9,000,000, with a school-going population of nearly 2,000,000, and an average daily attendance of nearly 700,000, could be an ignorant people. And when it is considered that there are, in addition to all these, some twenty-eight colleges, seventeen theological seminaries, a law department in one of the universities, and five medical colleges, besides hundreds of private classical and select schools, it is not surprising that the percentage of illiterate persons, over ten years of age, in Pennsylvania, should compare quite favorably with that of her great and intelligent sister commonwealth of Ohio, and even of New York; that of Ohio being 4, of New York 4.8, and that of Pennsylvania 5.8. Connected with each of these colleges and seminaries, there are of course extensive and valuable libraries. Besides, there are numerous public libraries in various parts of the State, of these it would not be in place to speak of further here. But among the writer's personal acquaintances there are many Pennsylvania German gentlemen, residents of the counties specially mentioned in this chapter, who have large and well-selected private libraries, and which are by no means (as is too often the case) mere matters of ornament, but sources of constantly increasing knowledge and enjoyment. They contain works historical, biographical, poetical, philological, scientific, religious, political, etc.

As to the habits, manners, customs and general mode of life among the Pennsylvania Germans, little need be said. Enough has been shown, if indeed there had been need for it, to prove that they are good citizens; but to be simply a good, quiet citizen, is like being merely a good, quiet Christian—a merit not generally much esteemed. To go into details on this subject would necessarily protract this paper (already too long), still much farther beyond its originally intended limits. Suffice it to say, that as a body, they are among the best, trustworthy class of people in this or any other country. Their ambition is, ever has been, and may it ever continue, to be good rather than great, solid rather than brilliant, honest rather than rich. As practical farmers, they are unsurpassed; as mechanics, they are skillful, reliable and respectable; as merchants and financiers, they have shown equally with others that truth, candor, honesty and fair-dealing are the very handmaids of success in business. As soldiers and civilians, as clergymen and laymen, and, indeed, in all the various relations of life, we have seen them, on the average, equal to emergencies as they chanced to arise, and fully abreast of the times with their fellow citizens of other nationalities. As colonists and pioneers in the great work of civilization they were behind none of them.

As the miners follow the richest veins of ore, so the Pennsylvania Germans from their first settlements have followed the most fertile valleys in pursuit of the best farming lands. Thus, we find them in the great central Nittany, Kischicoquillis, Canoe, Kreuz Creek, Sinking Spring and other smaller valleys, and in Morrison's Cove, Friends Cove, McConnell's and other Coves—the "remarkable limestone threshing-floors of Pennsylvania." Says a writer in the American Reprint of the Encyclopedia Britannica" (vol. xviii, article Pennsylvania): "The limestone plain of Lancaster spreads west across the Susquehanna into York County, and east into Berks and Chester Counties to within twenty miles of Philadelphia. The whole plain swarms with life; the houses are small, but the stone barns are of colossal size, 100 and even 150 feet long and from 30 to 50 feet high, the barnyard wall supported on ranges of heavy columns, while on the other side of the building an earthen slope ascends to the great barn door."

Without stopping to criticise the assertion of a "barn-yard wall" being "supported on ranges of heavy columns," exception must be taken to the statement that "the houses are small." Of course, farm-houses are meant, and so far from these being small, the fact is that a large proportion of them are substantial structures of brick or limestone, almost as colossal in size as the barns A few hours' ride along the great turnpike-road leading through the heart of Kreuz Creek Valley—from the Susquehanna twenty miles westward toward Gettysburg, would alone be sufficient to demonstrate this to the traveler.

Not only are these Pennsylvania farm-houses and barns large, airy and commodious, but almost invariably in good order and repair, well painted or stuccoed, and usually wearing an air of comfort and cheerfulness conspicuously absent about the homesteads in many other portions of the country, notably in even the richest limestone valleys of Virginia, where many Pennsylvania German farmers are settled, and whose homes, as is often remarked, can be readily distinguished, even from a distance, by their resemblance, in this respect, to those in our own valleys. Almost everywhere the homestead premises of Pennsylvania German farmers are models of neatness and order, with, moreover, a general appearance of thrift and prosperity. Their houses are usually well furnished, according to their means, with good beds and well-supplied tables as specialties. The women are noted, the world over, as good cooks and thrifty housekeepers, and especially for their cleanliness in all things. Who that has lived among them has not seen a crock of milk, cream and all, dashed into the swill-tub, because, forsooth, an insect had dropped into it, or a cat had touched it with her tongue? The very atmospheres of their spring-houses, cellars, dairies and kitchens are appetizers; and scrubbing, and scouring, and washing and cleaning, so far from being regarded as menial labors, appear to be enjoyed as pleasant pastimes, especially by the buxom young country lasses. So far from living in rude, filthy, floorless huts or houses, their very kitchens are carpeted, and that with home-made. Indeed, so careful are they in this respect, that during the season of flies, they occupy summer kitchens in neat out-houses, built apart and arranged specially for the purpose; and here, unless strangers or visitors are present, they eat their meals, and enjoy them too, with weary limbs and sweated brows, often, it may be, but with clear consciences and good digestions withal.

Nor are these people less noted for their hospitality. Friendly visiting, and receiving and entertaining visitors, are good old customs, and the many social enjoyments incident thereto are among the pleasures and amusements that lend to their holidays their sweetest charms, and serve to lighten the toils of every-day life. Their custom of furnishing meals, that sometimes almost rise to the dignity of feasts, at funerals, and at vendues of the estates of deceased persons, is so old, popular and well established, that it has, to some extent, become a law, at least so far as that courts have, in some instances, allowed the reasonable expenses thereof out of the estates. And while no people are more disposed to discourage and discountenance idleness, indolence, beggary and crime, such is their Christian charity and fellow-feeling that, with many, the rule of the household is, to turn no one, not even a well-behaved tramp, empty away.

Again, the same writer says: "The eight counties which lie along the face of the South Mountains, in the southeastern region of the State, are in the highest state of cultivation, and resemble the most picturesque rural districts of England—a country of rolling hills and gently sloping vales, with occasional rocky dells of no great depth, and low cascades, utilized for grist-mills, factories and machine-shops; a country of wheat, rye, maize, potatoes, tobacco, turnip-fields, orchards, meadows and patches of woodland; a country of flowing water, salubrious, fertile and wealthy; dotted with hamlets, villages and towns, and with the country-seats of affluent citizens."

If to this, so far a true picture, had been added churches, schoolhouses, colleges, seminaries, academies, normal schools, railroads, canals, turnpike-roads, "colossal" bridges, telegraphs, telephones, iron-ore mines, furnaces, forges, rolling-mills, foundries, palatial alms-houses, and hospitals, for the care and maintenance of the indigent poor, and that a very large proportion of the people who inhabit these counties, and have borne their full share in establishing, maintaining, operating and governing all these things, are Pennsylvania Germans, the descendants of the Palatinate colonists, the statement would still have been strictly within the bounds of historical truth.

Without recurring again to the specially enterprising Pennsylvania Germans of other counties, méntion should be made of the Fricks and Geisers, of Franklin. George Frick, the inventive genius, founder and general superintendent of the Waynesboro Steam-engine and Boiler Works, is a native of Lancaster County, a Pennsylvania German farmer's son, who removed to Franklin County when George was twelve years old. George learned the mill-wright trade, but soon after began building agricultural implements, and for his own use, and from his own patterns, and guided by his own native skill and ingenuity, built a stationary steam-engine. Such was his success in business that in a few years he was enabled to lay the foundations of the present extensive works. "Eclipse" steam engines, (stationary and traction), being the great specialty, are of the highest reputation for safety, completeness and efficiency, and many of which are shipped to foreign parts. In 1870 C. F. Bowman, another Pennsylvania German, was taken into co-partnership, and in 1873 a stock company, of nearly all such, with a capital of $100,000 was organized, and has since been incorporated with a largely increased capital, under the name of the Frick Company. Its works have been much enlarged and are now simply immense. It employs several hundred hands who turn out an almost incredible amount of work, the reputation of which, for superiority, like that of the proprietors for honesty, responsibility and fair dealing is rapidly becoming world-wide.

George Frick was also the founder, in (1860,) of the extensive business establishment in the same place, now and for a long time past conducted under the name and auspices of the Geiser Manufacturing Company. This also is a company of enterprising and intelligent Pennsylvania German business men, consisting, formerly, of Daniel Geiser, B. E. Price, Josiah Fahrney, Joseph Price, J. F. Oller, A. E. Price, Daniel Hoover, John Phillips, J. S. Oller and others. They were incorporated in 1869, with a capital of $134,000; their buildings alone cover about two acres of ground; they employed about 200 workmen in 1878, building agricultural implements, chiefly the celebrated Geiser Thresher and Separator, turning out not less than four such machines a day; the number of hands employed and work turned out are now much larger.

And so, coming back to York, and going through our extensive car-building shops, foundries, variety iron works, rolling mills, lumber yards, chain works, shoe factory, carpet factories, haircloth factory, agricultural implement-works, breweries, tanneries, cigar manufactories, furniture establishments, candy manufacturies, clothing houses, hardware, forwarding and commission houses, drug and dry good houses, our extensive system of flouring mills, our agricultural society and its splendid annual fairs, our gas works, paper-mills, and our wonderfully improved water-works, and we shall see that they have been nearly all originated, organized, and are being successfully carried forward, chiefly by Pennsylvania German labor and capital. And who are our principal contractors, builders, architects, and civil engineers, but men of the same nationality? The Schmalls, Dietzes, Gottwalts, Weigels, Ettingers, Dempwolfs, and many others. There is perhaps scarcely a public building, church, or fine private residence now standing that was not designed, erected and adorned by the skill and handicraft of Pennsylvania German mechanics. And none have ever fallen from unskillful workmanship or bad materials.

And going back to the records we shall find that none of our clergy have ever been convicted of heresy or involved in private or public scandal. No judge has been impeached, and not one of the great host of our public servants, high or low, has been convicted of misdemeanor in office. In all our history, one man was declared a traitor, and he was not a Pensylvania German; three were defaulters, of whom one was a Pennsylvania German.

Follow these people to their settlements in Canada, and all over the great and growing West, and we shall everywhere find them, as a people, what we have shown them—or rather what they have shown themselves—to be, here, in these so-called German counties, the same brave, honest, plain, and industrious citizens; yet always ready and willing to recognize their superiors in wisdom and knowledge, and to sit at their feet and learn.

These German counties are the Pennsylvania Palatinate. Among the Rhine Palatinates their motto is:

Frölich Palz,
Gott erhalt's!

Let ours be the same, and let us fearlessly sing:

Die Pennsylfaanisch Deutsche, die,
Sin a'h netjuscht so dumm;
Es Recht un's Ehrlich liewe sie,
Un hasse's Schlecht un's Krumm.

Ignorance and prejudice, with an audacity rarely equalled, have led certain journalists in eastern Pennsylvania and western New York to indulge, within a few years past, in publications like the following, concerning the Pennsylvania Germans :

> They live in low, squalid log-cabins with earthen floors, and know of nothing better. * * * They live more like pigs than human beings. * * * * —Westchester *Local News, Bucks County Intelligencer*.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH—A CLASS OF NATIVES THAT SPEAK A DIFFERENT LANGUAGE.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, PENN., December 24, 1884.—In this great America of ours, and in the very heart of its oldest and highest civilization there are whole communities whose present inhabitants, as well as their ancestors for a century past, were born where they now reside, and yet are almost entire strangers to the English language, hundreds and even thousands of them not being able to speak or understand a word of it. Take the counties of York, Lancaster, Lehigh, Berks, the northern half of Bucks, and the southern half of Dauphin, besides several other counties in the State, and four-fifths of the people will be found to entirely ignore the English language among themselves, and in many communities the English-speaking traveler will scarcely be able to find anyone to whom he can make himself understood, certainly no women.

These people are what are known as Pennsylvania Dutch. They have no written language, their speech being simply a dialect, the only analogy of which with anything else of human antecedents lies in the fact that an occasional English, German, French or Spanish word has been sandwiched with strange discordance into it. A great number of the people are bitterly opposed to their children's learning to speak English, and if allowed to go to school at all it is to a private one with a Dutch teacher, and even at the public schools, where, of course, English is taught, the children relapse into their native jargon upon the play-ground, as was observed by the writer while passing a country schoolhouse only a few days ago. In fact, in passing through this entire section of central Pennsylvania the ordinary American will find his surroundings, as regards both language and the social customs of the people, just as strange and foreign to his ideas as though he were in Westphalia or Norway.

And not only this, but he will find that he is looked upon with the same degree of half suspicious curiosity, and as being as much of an interloper as would be the case in the foreign countries mentioned. This condition of things embraces a territory of many thousands of square miles of the very finest section of this great commonwealth, and a population of more than 300,000 people in the very heart of our civilization. The masses of the Southern people have ever labored under the impression that during the late unpleasantness our army was very largely recruited from foreign countries. This view has been held up to the writer on innumerable occasions, and made to explain our ability to place such overwhelming armies in the field. This belief arose from the frequent capture of these Pennsylvania Dutchmen, who could not in many cases speak English, and in their contact with several regiments of troops raised in this region. And yet the ancestors of these soldiers for generations back were born upon this soil. In fact, so far as the matter can be traced, this language is indigenous to this section, as no people using the same or a similar dialect are known anywhere else on the face of the earth. The native Hollander, be he of either high or low Dutch origin, can no more understand the people here than can the ordinary American. As a rule they are not an agreeable people to mingle with either in business dealings or in social intercourse. Ignorance, selfishness and greed are their governing traits.—*Buffalo Courier*.

It was not, nor is it the purpose of the writer of the foregoing chapter (on the Pennsylvania Germans) to enter directly into any controversy with the authors of such productions as those above given. They have, however, induced him to set the truth, as taken chiefly from the records, somewhat more fully and sharply in contrast with the libels manufactured by the irresponsible and anonymous scribbler who seems to have obtained his information from observations made "while passing a country schoolhouse." Even the average Pennsylvania German farmer, who lives in his spacious and comfortable brick or stone homestead, with all the modern conveniences, and quite as many of the luxuries as are worth having, can well afford to smile at, and even pity the ignorance or malice of such traducers.

FRIENDS OR QUAKERS.

BY GEORGE R. PROWELL.

THE Society of Friends, or Quakers, arose in England about the middle of the seventeenth century, a time of considerable religious excitement, when the honest-hearted were aroused by the general prevalence of vice and immorality, in which the king and court were but examples. The term Quaker (*i. e.*, Trembler) was first used in 1650, and was given to Friends in derision by Justice Bennet, of Derby, because George Fox, the founder of the society, bade him and his companions to tremble at the word of the Lord. Its application was further induced by the fact, that some of the early preachers and others trembled violently when under strong religious exercise. They even accepted the name Quaker, so far as to style themselves "the people called Quakers," in all official documents intended for publication to the world at large. The early form of marriage certificates contained the expression "the people of God, called Quakers," but in 1734 the Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania and New Jersey agreed "that ye words 'of God' in marriage certificates, between 'people' and 'called Quakers,' be left out of that form for the future." In 1806 the expression was changed to the "religious society of Friends." Some of their principal characteristics, as differing from other professing Christians, was in opposition to all wars, oaths and a paid ministry; and a belief in the "light within," or grace of God, which is given to every man as a guide to salvation. George Fox says, "moreover when the Lord sent me forth into the world, he forbade me to put off my hat to any one, high or low; and I was required to *thee* and *thou* all men and women, without any respect to rich or poor, great or small. And as I traveled up and down, I was not to bid people good morrow or good evening, neither might I bow or scrape with my leg to any one; and this made the sex and professions to rage, but the Lord's power carried me over all to his glory, and many came to be turned to God in a little time; for the heavenly day of the Lord sprang from on high, and broke forth apace."

For refusing to pay tithes in England, the goods of Friends were taken to many times the value; for absence from the national worship a fine of £20 per month was imposed, and when brought before the courts, the oath of allegiance was tendered to them as a pretext, upon their refusal to disobey the injunction "swear not at all," for the imposition of further penalties. Meetings of the Friends were broken up, and in many cases they were shamefully abused. The sober, upright lives of Friends were a constant reproach, and aroused the hatred of many around them. It is probable that fully one-half of their sufferings were due to this cause, as their persecutors certainly cared little for religion.

In 1659 a petition was presented to Parliament signed by 164 Friends, offering their own bodies, person for person, to lie in prison instead of such of their brethren as were then under confinement and in danger of their lives therefrom. More than 250 died in prison, and while some in England were sentenced to banishment, it was only in New England that a few were hung and others had their ears cut off.

THEIR EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

Persecutions were continued with more or less severity until the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England, when an act of toleration was passed in 1689. Prior to this, however, many Friends had sought a home for religious liberty in America, and when William Penn established his colony in 1682, it was but natural that a large number should have been attracted thither. The settlement at first near the Delaware River, and largely by Friends, gradually extended backward, and though the Scotch-Irish and Germans, after thirty years, began to pour into the country, the Friends wielded the political power of the Province of Pennsylvania for more than seventy years. At length, when others by unjust treatment had aroused the savage nature of the aborigines, and the mother country had become involved in a war with France, the pressure brought to bear upon the Province, by England and the neighboring colonies, was too great for a continuance of a peaceful policy; warlike measures must be enacted, and yielding to the inevitable, several Friends withdrew from the halls of legislation in the Pennsylvania Assembly, leaving their places to be filled by those not opposed to war.

THEIR EMIGRATION TO YORK COUNTY.

Friends were among the first settlers in York County, and they came from New Castle County, Delaware, then a part of the "Territories" of Pennsylvania, and the southern part of Chester County. We naturally think of them as coming up to York County by the rich valleys of the Pequa and Conestoga to their new settlements on the "west side of the Susquehanna," and in the northern part of York County, extending their settlements on west into what is now Adams County. When Friends emigrated from one place to another in which they wished to locate, permission was granted by the meetings to which they belonged, and the record of it was placed on the minute books. Among the first emigrants who came to this country are recorded the names of Garretson, Day, Cox, Bennet, Fincher; Hussey, Frazer, Hodgin, Carson, Davison, Elliot, Mills, Key, Smith, Underwood and others.

John Day built the first mill, in the northern part of the county, before 1740. It was twelve and one-half miles north of York. He became the first president justice of the York court. Nathan Hussey opened a ferry in 1736, near the present village of Goldsboro. At that point some of the early Quaker emigrants crossed the Susquehanna. John Wright, who in 1730 obtained a right for a ferry at the present site of Columbia, and who named Lancaster County, and afterward for sixteen years was president justice of the county court there, was a Quaker, and many of his Society, as well as Germans and Scotch-Irish, crossed the Susquehanna at his ferry. Another prominent Quaker was Samuel Blunston, the agent of the Penns, who granted permits for lands west of the Susquehanna for several years, and had a controlling influence in the settlement of York County, from 1730 to 1735. He lived at John Wright's Ferry. John Wright, Jr., located at the present site of Wrightsville. Nathan Hussey, Thomas Cox and he, all Friends, became three of the five commissioners who laid off York County in 1749. Few people now living have a correct idea of the number of Friends who emigrated to, and resided in York County a century ago. About the beginning of the present century the western emigration fever began to draw them away, and hundreds of them helped to establish new meetings in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and other points.

Much earlier than that many of them moved to North Carolina, Virginia and western Pennsylvania.

PLANS OF ORGANIZATION.

The organization and subordination of the meetings of Friends are as follows: One or more meetings for worship constitute one preparative meeting; one or more preparative meetings constitute one monthly meeting; several monthly meetings constitute one quarterly meeting; several quarterly meetings constitute one yearly meeting, which is an independent body; yet the different yearly meetings maintain more or less of correspondence with each other.

The preparative meetings are held monthly, and generally in the week prior to the regular monthly meeting, for the preparation of reports and other business, to be presented thereat.

The monthly meetings are the principal executive branch of the society for the exercise of the discipline over the members, and keep regular and voluminous minutes of their proceedings as also records of births, deaths and marriages. "Indulged" meetings for stated periods are held by sanction of monthly meetings, but all meetings subordinate to, are established permanently by authority of the quarterly meetings, and these in turn by the yearly meeting.

FIRST MONTHLY MEETING IN YORK COUNTY.

The first monthly meeting established in what is now York County, in 1747, was called Warrington, composed of the preparative meeting at Newberry, the meeting for worship at Warrington, and "indulged" meeting at Menallen, and perhaps one at Huntingdon, (York Springs). These all then belonged to Chester (now Concord) quarterly meeting and Philadelphia yearly meeting. In 1758 the western quarterly meeting was established and held at London Grove in Chester County.

Warrington and Fairfax quarterly meeting was set apart 1776, the first meeting being held at Warrington, 3 mo., 18 da., 1776. This was again divided in 1787, and Warrington quarterly meeting held afterward at Warrington, this county, and Pipe Creek, Md., the first being held at the later place 5 mo., 28 da., 1787.

In 1789 it was agreed that the quarterly meetings of Warrington and Fairfax should be joined to the Baltimore yearly meeting, they having theretofore, been branches of the Philadelphia yearly meeting.

Tracing back the line of settlement, we find that Warrington monthly meeting was formed in 1747 by division of Sadsbury meeting in Lancarts County, which itself was formed in 1737, from New Garden in Chester County, and this in turn in 1718 from Newark (now Kennet). Newark monthly meeting was estabished in 1686, by authority of Chester quarterly meeting, the members thereof being at that time mostly within the county of New Castle (now Delaware).

In 1827–28 the Society of Friends was divided into what are popularly known as "Orthodox" and "Hicksite" branches, the latter being so called from Elias Hicks, a noted preacher among them. Neither party accepts the distinctive title applied to it, but simply that of "Friends." In York County the Orthodox members were so few that they did not, so far as is known, hold meetings.

NEWBERRY MEETING.

The name of this meeting on the Friends' record books is spelled two ways, viz.: Newberry and Newbury. The former is now used. Sir William Keith in 1722, and then governor of Pennsylvania, had surveyed for his own use a tract of land in the northern part of what is now York County. He was there himself once, and dated a letter "at my settlement called Newberry, August 12, 1722." From that source the name originated. The following sketches of the Friends' meeting-houses in York County are largely abstracts from the minutes of proceedings. They were obtained after searching through more than a dozen large record books.

At Sadsbury Monthly Meeting, 3 mo. 7th, 1739: "There being Divers families of friends of late settled on the west side of Susquehanna; some of them have produced Certificates to this meeting from Kenett meeting, where they formerly Dwelt, their being four mentioned In one Certificate bearing Date ye 10th of ye 2 mo., 1738, Viz.: Nathan Hussey, Ann his wife, John Garretson & Content. his wife; John Day and Ann, his wife; Christopher Hussey & Ann, his wife, & another Certificate from the same place bearing date ye 4th of ye 5 mo. 1738, Recommends Joseph Benett & Rebecka, his wife; all wch this meeting receives in membership with us.

"The Friends of that Settlement being desirious of a Toleration from this meeting to keep meetings of worship Every first day and fourth day of ye week for six months time wch request Is Granted."

9–5–1739: "The new meeting setled on the west side of Suskahana, haveing had some time past a tolleration from this meeting to hould meetings of worship Every first Day and fourth day of the week and ye time being Expired, att the request of several of them, being in this meeting, friends allows them twelf monts longer to be held as afore."

6–5–1745: "Andrew Moore, Calvin Cooper, Jonas Chamberlin and Thomas Bulla are appointed to visit the meetings on the west side of Susquahana, to see how they fare in the Truth, and report to next meeting."

8–7–1745: "Friends Expressed their Satisfaction in respect of a visit made to friends on the west side of Susquahana."

9–4–1745: "Friends of Newbery Requests to have a meeting settled, sent to ye Quarterly meeting for aprobation."

At Concord Quarterly Meeting, 9–11–1745: "Leacock [Sadsbury] Monthly Meeting Concurring with the friends on the west side of Susquehannah who Continues their request of having a meeting for worship and a preparative meeting settled amongst them, in regard thereto this meeting appoints our friends, John Smith, John Baldwin, Jacob Way, John Way, Joseph Gibbons, William Levis and Robert Lewis, to give those friends a visitt and Consider how far they may be able to keep up a meeting with reputation; as also to view and judge of a place sutable to build a meeting-house on, and make report thereof at our next meeting."

12–10–1745: "The Friends appointed by the last Quarterly Meeting to visitt friends on the west side of Susquehannah report they gave those friends a visitt, and after some time spent and Consideration had on the affair, do judge as it appeared to them that the friends of Newbery and those of Warrington may keep up a meeting for worship, as also a preparitive meeting with reputation, and Leacock Monthly Meeting Continuing their approbation of the affair this meeting agrees that the friends of Warrington build a new meeting-house for worship on the land agreed on when friends were there, and to keep their meetings of worship on every first and fourth days of the week, and that Warrington and Newbery have liberty to keep one preparitive meeting till further order."

At Sadsbury Monthly Meeting; 1–3–1745–6: "The Request that went to Last Quarterly Meeting was Granted, *i. e.* that Newbery Meeting has Liberty to hold meeting of Worship every first day and fourth days of the week, as Warrington has on Every first day and fifth days of the week, and those two meetings to make up one preparative meeting: To be held at each place turn about."

2–7–1746: "Newberry preparative meeting recommends John Day and William Garretson for overseers in that meeting, which is approved on in this meeting till further orders."

At Warrington Monthly Meeting, 2–9–1771: "This meeting received written answers from each of our preparative meetings except Newberry; and it appears that the care of this meeting towards that meeting is necessary, which is left under consideration until next meeting,"

4–13–1771: "William Garretson, William Underwood, William Matthews, William Willis, William Penrose, John Griest and Peter Cleaver are appointed to attend Newberry Preparative meeting and give such assistance as they may be enabled to do."

5–11–1771: "Four of the committee appointed to attend Newberry Preparative meeting, reports they did, and that the cause is not yet removed; this meeting Leaves the case of that meeting under consideration until next meeting."

7–13–1771: "Newberry meeting continued under care of a committee."

12–14–1771: "The former committe is Continued to visit Newberry preparative meeting and William Matthews, William Penrose, William Nevit, William Willis and Harman Updegraff, is added to their assistance; and this meeting also appoints them to visit Monallin and Huntington Preparative Meetings and make report to next meeting."

5-9-1772: "Part of the Commitee appointed to visit Newberry preparative meeting reports that they have performed that service, and also reports that they decline answering the quaries, as they apprehend it will cause a breach of unity amongst them, which is to be hinted in the report to the Quarterly meeting for their advice and assistance.

6-13-1772: "Agreeable to the request of last meeting part of a committee from the Quarterly Meeting attended this meeting. and after some time in deliberation on the affair advised the meeting to appoint a committee to sit with Newberry and Huntington friends at their preparative meetings, proceeding the Quarterly Meeting, which is left under consideration till next meeting."

10-10-1772: "Three of the Committee appointed to visit Newberry preparative meeting, reports that they have performed that service and also report that they are of the mind that a visit of solid friends would be of benefit to that meeting, therefore this meeting appoints William Willis and Benjamin Underwood, Ann Steer and Miriam Hussey to sit with them at their next preparative meeting and make report to next meeting."

1—9—1773: The case of Newberry meeting left under solid consideration.

7—8—1775: "Some friends living a considerable distance from Newberry meeting, near Yellow Britches request to be indulged with holding a week-day meeting at the house of William Maulsby." This place was in what is now Fairview Township. At the last session of the monthly meeting, Isaac Everett, Peter Cleaver, John Garretson Sr., Joseph Elgar, John Underwood, Record Hussey and William Underwood were appointed to sit with them at the place proposed to hold said meeting and report. Of the female members of the committee were Mary Chandlee, Jane Taylor, Joanna Heald, Ann Penrose, Hannah Cadwalader and Martha Everett.

A favorable report was granted to allow them to hold a meeting on the fifth day of each week, except the day of Newberry preparative meeting, which they were urged to attend. William Mathews, Ellis Lewis, Herman Updegraff, Timothy Kirk, William Garretson, William Penrose were asked to attend their meeting at William Maulsby's house whenever convenient. Of the female members Hannah Mathews, Sarah Kirk, Lydia Updegraff, Ann Penrose, Mary Chandlee, Rebecca Machlon and Miriam Hussey were appointed to meet with them and join the male friends appointed to that service.

A discussion arose about building a meeting house near the residence of Widow Maulsby's house, in what is now Fairview Township, the religious services having before been held in her house. In 1780 the meeting was changed to the house of Samuel John near the same place. This meeting was held at this place because the Newberry meeting house was not central enough for all members. It continued at the house of Samuel John until 6—12—1784, when a committe consisting of Joseph Updegraff, William Willis, Elisha Kirk, Joseph Elgar, Peter Cleaver, William Kersey, James Thomas, William Underwood, Daniel Ragan, Benjamin Walker, Hannah Willis, Ruth Kirk, Deborah Thomas and Hannah Matthews reported that in their judgement this "indulged" meeting "would best be discontinued and friends in that locality meet in the old Newberry meeting house. It would thus tend to the preservation of unity but recommend the building of a meeting house at a more central place for the body of Friends.

9—13—1794: Newberry meeting stated that there was but one surviving trustee, Samuel Garretson. James Wickersham and Ezekiel Kirk were then appointed.

12—19—1810: Newberry preparative meeting desired to sell land where old meeeting house is built, and purchase other in a more central place, whereupon Jesse Wickersham and George Garretson were appoined trustees, who also were requested to secure the passage of an act of legislature to sell the land connected with the old meeting house.

4—23—1823: Joel Garretson and Jesse Wickersham were appointed trustees of Newberry burying ground.

In 1830 Job Hoopes and Benjamin Garretson became trustees of meeting house property.

5—21—1840: "Newberry friends informed the monthly meeting that they have enclosed a graveyard at the New Meeting House, and propose closing the former one, it being full."

In 1848 Thomas Garretson was appointed trustee. A proposition to discontinue this meeting in 1855 was withdrawn.

WARRINGTON MEETING.

This and Newberry meeting formed one preparative meeting in 1745-46.

A warrant dated July 5, 1745, was given by John Penn to Thomas Cox, intended to be in trust for the Society of Friends, but he (Cox) procured it in his own name, hence for his own use. He was disowned by the Society and the land by proclamation declared vacant, after which it was patented January 22, 1767, to William Garretson, William Underwood, William Penrose and Peter Cleaver, and their successors, in trust for the Society of Friends. The deed calls for twenty-nine acres, 156 perches and allowance; was signed by John Penn, then lieutenant-governor.

The land mentioned is located where the Warrington meeting house now stands.

The following list contains the names of some of the original members, who contributed toward paying for the land warrant and survey:

We, the subscribers, knowing the necessity of public worship, and being destitute of a piece of land to set a meeting house, do, each of us, unite to pay the respective sums under written, in order to get a warrant for twenty-five acres of land adjoining Stephen Ail's (Eyle's) land, as witness our hands.

John Earl	5*s*.
Alexander Underwood	3*s*.
Thomas Cox	5*s*.
Joseph Garretson	5*s*.
William Garrettson	5*s*.
Christopher Hussey	5*s*.
James Frazer	4*s*.
Hall Cox	3*s*
Samuel Underwood	3*s*.
Thomas Cook	3*s*.
Richard Wickersham	3*s*.
William Underwood	3*s*.
Peter Cook	1s. 6*d*.

Warrington: 6—10—1745.

Received of Thomas Cox two pounds, eight shillings and six pence in order to take out a warrant for twenty-five acres of land on a branch of Conewago, near Stephen Eyle's. THOMAS COOKSON.

6—20—1745.

At Warrington monthly meeting, 2—16—1748: "friends of Warrington meeting requests to have a preparative meeting settled among them, and friends of Minallen requests to have their meeting settled: the requests is gon in the report to the Quarterly meeting."

At quarterly meeting, 3—9—1748:

The friends of Warrington perticular meeting, with the approbation of their monthly meeting request that they may have the liberty of keeping a preparitive meeting amongst them, which this meeting allow of till further order."

At Warrington monthly meeting, 4—13—1782:

A committee is appointed to make additions and repairs to Warrington meeting house to accomodate the quarterly meeting.

11-13-1784:" The Committee appointed to repair this House and build the addition, requested that some Friends might be appointed to settle with them. Therefore James Hancock, Harman Updegraff, Jacob Worley, Joseph Updegraff and Samuel Miller are appointed to that service, to report to next meeting."

8-13-1785: Report.—"We of the Committee appointed to settle the accompts with the Trustees who were appointed to have the care of Building the addition and repairing Warrington meeting-house, met, and after examining the accompts find that all the meetings have paid in their Quotas except Warrington, which is yet behind the sum of £8: 1: 8, which is due to Benjamin Underwood; and it appears that there yet remains the further sum of £9: 12: 8, due from the Monthly Meeting to him, the whole amounting to £17: 14: 4. Signed by James Hancock, Joseph Updegraff, John Marsh, Harman Updegraff, Samuel Miller."

6-8-1793: "Warrington preparitive meeting informs that they apprehend it may be needful to appoint an additional number of suitable friends as trustees for the Land belonging to their meeting, as three of the former are Deceased: this meeting therefore, after considering that Case appoints Benj. Walker, Thomas McMillan, Joshua Vale & John Cleaver to that trust."

9-7-1805: "As there has often appeared a difficulty with Warrington preparative meeting in raising money necessary for the purposes of Society, under consideration of which this meeting appoints Samuel Garretson, Samuel Miller, Thomas McMillan, Robert Vale, John Cleaver, Wm. Edmundson, Elisha Cook, James Bane & Isaac Kirk to apportion the members of that meeting as justly and nearly agreeable their circumstances as may be, and make report to next meeting of their care therein."

2-20-1822: "Warrington preparative meeting submits the following proposition to this meeting (to wit): propose that the families of friends in the western end of that particular meeting be indulged with a meeting for worship, which being considered this meeting appoints Jesse Wickersham, Thomas Leech, Zephaniah Underwood, Aaron Fraser, Samuel Garretson, John I. Garretson, Thomas McMillan, Samuel Cook, Willing Griest and Amos Griffith to unite with a like committee of women friends (Hannah Leech, Phebe Wickersham, Ann Garretson, Sarah Cook and Ruth McMillan) in considering the subject and report their prospects thereon to next or a future meeting."

5-23-1822: "The committee on the subject of an indulged meeting requests assistance; this meeting, therefore, adds Nathan Thomas, Thomas Garretson, Daniel Cookson, John S. Garretson, Jacob McMillan, Joseph Taylor, John Cleaver and Joseph Garretson, Sarah Cookson, Anne Griest, Susanna Cleaver, Deborah Griffith, Martha Vale, Sarah Walker and Anne Wickersham to that committee."

6—19—1822: The Committee on the indulged meeting report they "cannot unite in believing the time is yet come for a division of Warrington meeting."

3—18—1830: John Cookson and Cyrus Griest are appointed trustees for Warrington meeting house and land in the room of Benjamin Walker and John Cleaver, deceased.

4-22-1835: "Warrington preparative meeting proposes Jacob McMillan and Asabel Walker, trustees for Warrington meeting house and land in the rooms of Thomas McMillan and Joshua Vale, deceased, which is concurred with and they appointed to the trust."

3—21—1839: Daniel Garretson, Solomon Griest and Josiah Griest are appointed trustees for Warrington meeting house property in the room of Cyrus Griest, Jacob McMillan and John Cookson.

5—18—1843: John Cook, Sr., and William Armitage are appointed to have care of Warrington grave-yard and funerals, those formerly appointed having removed.

5—18—1854: William Cadwalader, Asabel Walker and George W. Cook are appointed, on request of Warrington meeting, to have care of the grave-yard and oversight of funerals.

4—23—1856: William Cadwalader is appointed trustee for Warrington meeting house property in room of Daniel Garretson.

Warrington Monthly Meeting.— This meeting, composed of Newberry and Warrington preparative meetings, was established by authority of the quarterly meeting. In 1747 Sadsbury meeting appointed a committee to visit Friends west of Susquehanna. A favorable report was made by this committee, 9—9—1747, and liberty granted to organize the meeting "for discipline and the affairs of truth."

The first monthly meeting was held 10—9—1747, William Underwood was chosen clerk. The Warrington meeting-house was nearly a central point of the settlement of Friends in the northern part of this county at that time, hence it was decided to hold the monthly meeting there, although it was sometimes held at Huntingdon (York Springs), and frequently at Newberry. The Warrington monthly meeting 4—12—1783, agreed to pay £100 toward building an addition to Warrington meeting house, and £10 for repairing old meeting house, which was ordered to be brought to the next monthly meeting.

In 1793, Newberry meeting requests that the monthly meeting be held in their meeting house. Jesse Wickersham, Edward Jones, James Thomas, Benjamin Underwood, Peter Cleaver, Samuel Garretson, Jonathan Marsh, Joseph Garretson, Thomas Leech, James Bean, John Cleaver, Cornelius Garretson, Thomas McMillan, William Nevit, Benjamin Walker, Ann Marsh, Ann McMillan and Margaret Underwood, were appointed to report whether this request be granted. It caused great discussion. Ezekiel Kirk, James Hancock, Miriam Hussey, Deborah Thomas, Ruth Bane, Jane Hussey, Abigail Whinnery, Sarah Williams, Anna Wickersham and Sarah Thomas, were added to the committee. In 1794 they report that they "could not unite in sentiment with said request." In 1795, once every three months, the Warrington monthly meeting was ordered to be held at Newberry meeting-house. In 1805, it was ordered by the quarterly meeting, that the monthly meeting be held alternately at Newberry and Warrington.

WARRINGTON MEETING HOUSE.

YORK MEETING.

In the early history of the settlement of York County, nearly all the emigrants who located north of the Conewago Creek, were members of the Society of Friends. Some came from England, but the vast number of them from New Castle and Chester Counties. As early as 1738, what are termed "indulged meetings" were organized in the townships of Newberry and Warrington. Inasmuch as the province of Pennsylvania was largely at this time under Quaker rule, when the county was organized, three of the five persons appointed as commissioners to make the division were members of the Society of Friends. John Wright, of Wright's Ferry, was one of them; Thomas Cox, of Warrington, was another, and Nathan Hussey, of Newberry, was the third. When the county-seat was located at York, and the courts organized, they manifested their importance in the management of the county affairs. As the courts were held by justices appointed for that purpose, the name of John Day, who resided then (1749) at his mill property, twelve and a half miles north of York, was first on the list. In consequence of this, he became the first presiding court justice. He was a member of the Newberry meeting. John Blackburn, one of his successors, was a member of the Warrington meeting. Business brought them to York, and a number of them soon purchased property in the town and vicinity. Prominent among the first was Nathan Hussey, who had settled in Newberry in 1735, coming from Newcastle County, Del. He, William Willis, and a few others, located in the vicinity of York about 1750. In 1754 they obtained permission of the Warrington monthly meeting to hold an "indulged meeting" in York.

The original meeting-house, which is yet standing, is located on West Philadelphia Street, opposite the high school building. Meetings are still kept up, though the society is very small at present. The eastern part of the lot on which the meeting house stands was purchased in the year 1765, from Nathan Hussey, and his wife, Edith, for the use of the Society of Friends. During the following year the eastern part of the present building was erected. The records give the following-named persons as contributors:

Nathan Hussey, £15; William Willis, £15; Joseph Updegraff, £15; Joseph Garretson, £12; William Matthews, £12; Herman Updegraff, £12; Jesse Falkner, James Love, John Collins, Joseph Collin.

All the best bricks in those days were imported from England. The ones which form this building came from there, and were laid by William Willis, whose business was that of a brick-layer and farmer. He owned the land on which the Prospect Hill Cemetery, at York, now is. The familiar Willis' Spring, in that locality, received its name from him. His son, Samuel Willis, a kind-hearted man, whose face and generous disposition are yet remembered by some of the oldest citizens of York, succeeded him in the ownership.

In 1773 the western portion of the lot on which the meeting-house is built, was donated to the Society of Friends forever. Ten years later the western division of the present meeting house was added. By this time the membership had greatly increased. Warrington monthly meeting included the preparative meetings of York, Newberry, Warrington, Huntingdon and Menallen.

Among the leading preachers who conducted services in this meeting house, during the days of the past, were Peter Farnell, Margaret Elgar, William Matthews, deputy State surveyor, Elisha Kirk, Ann Jessop, Jesse Kersey and Thomas Wetherald.

Characteristic of all Friends' meeting-houses, records of births, marriages, deaths of this one, were carefully kept, as well as minutes of regular meetings. They are still in existence, except those taken away with the flood of the Codorus, in 1817.

Job Scott, one of the most celebrated preachers of the Quaker faith, made a tour of America, visiting the different meetings of his society. In 1790 he came to York County. The following is from a journal published by him the same year:

> Coming north from Virginia, I had very good meetings in the meeting houses at Menallen, Huntington (Adams County), Newberry, Warrington and York; at each of these places to my great satisfaction. At York I had three meetings, and remained some days. I formed a good opinion of the town. On the 6th day of the first month, 1790, I went to a place called Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna River, where I had good meetings at the house of the widow Wright.

The York meeting house was built on lots Nos. 175 and 176 of the town of York. They were patented by Thomas and Richard Penn to Nathan Hussey, 1763, and by him deeded to William Willis, Joseph Garretson, Herman Updegraff as trustees "for the use of the society of Friends forever." In 1764 the York "indulged" meeting became a meeting for worship, but ordered "to remain members of the Newberry preparative meeting as before." The meeting-house was completed in 1766, and in 1767 the York preparative meeting established.

In 1783 York meeting requested to have afternoon meetings on first days, to begin at the third hour, which was granted, desiring "that Friends of that meeting may take their children and families with them to meeting."

In 1784 they request that a monthly meeting for discipline be settled among them, which was granted.

York Monthly Meeting.—This meeting was established in 1786 and ordered to be held "on the fourth day of the week preceding the second first day of each month, and known as the York Monthly Meeting." The first meeting was held on fifth day of seventh month, 1786. Persons appointed to the meeting were Edward Jones, James Hancock, John Garretson, Benjamin Underwood, John Marsh, William Nevitt, Samuel Cookson. The women appointed were Miriam Hussey, Elizabeth Cook, Sarah Williams, Ruth Cook, Lydia Garretson and Hannah Kirk. William Kersey was appointed clerk of meeting in 1786, and John Lone overseer, Elisha Kirk succeeded as clerk, and Joseph Updegraff overseer. William Welch was appointed in 1786 to record births and deaths. Herman Updegraff was appointed elder in 1787, Thomas Owen in 1814 and Amos Farquhar clerk in 1814. In 1793 this meeting was informed that a number of Friends had settled at Wright's Ferry, and permission was granted them to hold "a meeting for worship," Jacob Worley, Caleb Kirk, Jonathan Jessop and John Love were appointed to visit the Friends at Wright's Ferry and assist them in 1797; Jonathan Jessop was appointed clerk of York meeting in 1797, "in room of Eli Kirk who died."

The meeting at Wright's Ferry, in the house of Andrew Moore was continued until 5—8—1798.

The following death records were reported at dates named: "Our esteemed friend Hannah Willis, an elder, departed this life 5—10—1798. William Willis, an elder, died 9—25 1801, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Herman Updegraff, an elder, died 5—20—1811, aged seventy-three years. Joseph Elgar, a minister, died 7—13—1811, aged eighty-one years. Ann Love, an elder, died 8—14—1821. Margaret Elgar, a minister, died 3—29—1821, in the eighty-second year of her age."

Marriages.—The following is a list of the marriages, at York meeting, as far as recorded:

John Cope, of the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, son of Caleb Cope and Mary, his wife, and Mary Updegraff, daughter of Harman Updegraff and Lydia, his wife; 9–13–1786.

Daniel Ragan of York Town, in the county of York, and Ruth Worley, widow of Francis Worley, late of the same place; 11–14–1787.

Joel Willis, of the borough of York, son of William Willis and Betty, his wife, the latter deceased, and Hannah Jessop, of same place, daughter of Thomas, deceased, and Ann; 12–12–1787.

John Bentley, of Warrington, son of John and Tamer, deceased, and Susanna Jones, of the borough of York, daughter of John and Elizabeth; 10–22–1788.

Josiah Jordan, of Manchester, son of James, deceased, and Charity, and Lydia Miller, of Manchester, daughter of Solomon and Sarah, deceased; 6–17–1789.

Ellis Cleaver, of Gwynedd, son of Ezekiel and Mary, deceased, and Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Solomon, of the borough of York, and Sarah, deceased; 4–7–1791.

Caleb Bracken, of the borough of York, son of James, deceased, and Mary, and Rebecca Miller, of the borough of York, daughter of Solomon and Sarah, deceased; 8–14–1793.

Jonathan Jessop, of the borough of York, son of Thomas, deceased, and Ann, and Susanna Updegraff, of same place, daughter of Joseph and Mary; 4–6–1794.

Thomas Walmsley, of Byberry, Philadelphia County, and Ruth Kirk, of the borough of York, daughter of Solomon and Sarah Miller, and widow of Elisha K.; 6–5–1794. She died 6–18–1798, in her forty-seventh year; a minister about twenty-three years.

Alexander Underwood, of Warrington, son of John, deceased, and Mary, and Rhoda Updegraff, of York, daughter of Harman and Lydia, deceased; 10–22–1794.

William Farquhar, of Pipe Creek, Frederick Co., Md., son of William and Ann, deceased, and Lydia Willis, daughter of William, of York County, and Betty, deceased; 12–8–1796.

Harman Updegraff, of the borough of York, and Susanna Mills, of same place, widow of William Mills, late of Lancaster County; 1–14–1801.

Thomas Conard, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, son of Mathew and Mary, deceased, of Philadelphia City, and Sarah Welch, daughter of William and Hannah, of the borough of York; 9–9–1801.

William Farquhar, of Frederick County, Md., son of Allen and Phebe, deceased, and Sarah Updegraff, daughter of Joseph and Mary, of the borough of York; 10–7–1801.

Thomas Leech, of Warrington Township, son of Thomas and Phebe, and Hannah Garretson, of East Manchester, daughter of Cornelius and Margaret, deceased; 2–10–1802.

John Worley, of York County, son of Jacob and Ann, and Elizabeth Coats, of the borough of York, daughter of Aaron, deceased, and Mary; 7–6–1803.

Daniel Hains, of Frederick County, Md., son of Nathan and Sofiah, deceased, and Rachel Updegraff, daughter of Ambrose and Elizabeth, deceased, of York County; 10–28–1806.

Timothy Kirk, of York Town, son of Timothy and Mary, of Harford County, Md., and Edith Kirk, widow of Eli, and daughter of Joseph and Susanna Updegraff, deceased; 3–16–1808.

Samuel Jefferis, son of William, deceased, of Pennsylvania, and Priscilla, and Lydia Cope, daughter of John, deceased, of York borough, and Mary; 9–13–1809.

Amos Griest, of York, son of Joseph, of Latimore, Adams County, and Rebecca, and Phebe Swayne, of York, daughter of James and Hannah, deceased; 10–18–1809.

Mordecai Williams, of Warrington, and Mary Holland, of York Town; 3–14–1810.

Samuel Cook, of Warrington, son of Samuel and Ruth, deceased, and Sarah Garretson, daughter of Cornelius, of Anne Arundel County, Md., and Margaret, deceased; 4–17–1811.

Amos James, of Baltimore City, son of Thomas, deceased, of Harford County, and Ann, deceased, and Mary Cope, widow of John, and daughter of Harman Updegraff, deceased, of York, and Lydia, deceased; 6–12–1811.

John Gillingham of Baltimore City, son of James and Elizabeth, of same, and Mary Updegraff, daughter of Joseph and Mary, of York, the former deceased; 9–21–1814.

Benjamin Garretson, of Newbury, son of Samuel and Alice deceased, and Orpah Smith, daughter of Samuel, of Spring Garden Township, and Ruth; 8–13–1823.

Obadiah Dingee, of Lampeter, son of Jacob and Elizabeth, deceased, of East Marlborough, and Hannah Welch, daughter of William, deceased, and Hannah, of York; 12–11–1823.

Phineas Davis, of York, son of Nathan and Mary, deceased, of Grafton, N. H., and Hannah Taylor, of York County, daughter of Libni and Sarah, of Clearfield County, Penn.; 11–15–1826.

THE FAWN MEETING.

At a western quarterly meeting, held at London Grove, Chester County, 8–15–1763, Deer Creek (Md.) monthly meeting mentions, that a few families of Friends settled in Fawn Township, York County, were desirous of having the privilege of holding a meeting, having selected a spot of ground on which they designed to build a meeting-house. John Jackson, Thomas Barrett, Joshua Brown, Thomas Carlton, William Samborn, William Swayne and Isaac Whitelock were appointed to visit them and make a report.

> 11–21–1763, the committee reported: That having met and viewed the place purposed by them to build a meeting house on (which place being not yet secured and the winter season approaching), they are of mind that is best for this meeting to defer granting their request till the spring; yet that Deer Creek monthly meeting may allow them the same liberty as formerly, and have a watchful eye over them to see whether they maintain the priviledge granted 'em with reputation, which report was signed by all the committee, and being twice read and considered, it is particularly recommended to Deer Creek monthly meeting to make a close inspection how the friends of Fawn Township keep up their meeting the ensuing winter, and make report thereof hereafter to this meeting.
>
> 2–20–1764: The case of the Friends in and near Fawn Township in York County is still continued under the care of Deer Creek monthly meeting.

There is no further mention of this meeting in the minutes of Western quarterly meeting up to 5th mo. 1779.

In Levi K. Brown's brief account of the meetings, belonging to Baltimore yearly meeting (1875) it is stated that:

> This meeting, a branch of Deer Creek monthly meeting, was probably held as early as 1780 (then a branch of Gunpowder monthly meeting). In 1790 the first meeting-house was built, and in the fifth month (1792) the preparative meeting was established. In 1870 there were thirty-four families and parts of families. Total, 100 members. Midweek meetings fourth days, at 10 o'clock summer, 11 winter. (It probably never belonged to Gunpowder monthly meeting.)
>
> At Warrington monthly meeting, 1–8–1785: Our friend, Ruth Kirk, in a solid manner, expressed a concern that hath for some time attended her mind to attend a little meeting of Friends in Fawn Township, and to visit the families belonging to it. And our friend, Hannah Willis, having expressed a freedom to go with her, which, being considered in this meeting, there appeared a uniting therewith, and Joseph Updergraff appointed to accompany them therein.

The Fawn meeting-house is located in the village of Fawn Grove, in Fawn Township. Recently a new house of worship was erected. First day and fourth day meetings are regularly held and a regular organization kept up.

EARLY MARRIAGES OF FRIENDS IN YORK COUNTY.

According to the custom of the Society, the marriage ceremony is always performed at a public meeting, and the certificate of marriage signed by the members and others present, as witnesses. The following is a list of a few of the first marriages in York County:

Robert Hodgin, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, carpenter, and Theodate Seal, widow of Joseph Seal, were married 5–29–1740, at a meeting at John Day's house in Manchester, with the following witnesses:[*]

Rebecca Bennett,
Hannah Fincher,
Mary Cox,
Rebecca Cox,
Esther Davis,
Anne Garratson,
Martha Garratson,
Sarah McAnabley,
Elizabeth Price,
Margrett Carson,
James Clemson,
Francis Fincher,
Joseph Bennett,
William Garretson,
Joseph Garretson,
William Griffith,
James Moore,
Thomas Riley,
Jacob Youngblood,
William Baley,
James Baley,
Anne Hussey,
Nathan Hussey,
John Hussey,
Christopher Hussey,
Content Garretson,
Ann Day,
John Day,
Thomas Fioland,
Peter Worrall,
Thomas Cox,
John Noblet,
Ann Noblet,
Ann Hussey,
Margret Hussey,
John Garretson,
William Cocks,
Samuel Cocks.
John Baley,
James Ashton,
Charles McAhele,
Patrick Carson,

James Frazer, of Manchester Township, in Lancaster County, and Rebeckah Cox, daughter of Thomas Cox, of Manchester, were married 8–22–1740,[*] "in a Public and Solemn assembly of ye aforesaid people, and others mett together at ye house of William Garretson, in Manchester, in ye County of Lancaster." Witnesses:

Eleazer Mires,
Joseph Garretson,
Joshua Kenworthy,
Francis Fincher,
Edward Mullenaex,
William Griffith,
Andrew Rogers,
Christopher Hussey,
John Garretson,
Joseph Bennet,
John Earl,
Samuel Underwood,
John Noblett,
Charles Phillips,
William Garretson,
Daniel Early,
George Alford,
Ann Cox,
Thomas Cox,
Alexander Fraizer,
Mary Cocks,
Alexander Frazer,
Isaac Cox,
John Cox,
Rebeckah Bennett,
John Fincher,
Jane Fincher,
Nathan Hussey.
Mary Cox,
Ann Noblet,
Content Garretson,
Theodate Hodgin,
Mary Craig,
Anne Waakin,
Esther Garretson,
Rebecca Rogers,

Thomas Davison, of Warrington, in the County of Lancaster, blacksmith, and Sarah Eliot, daughter of Sarah Farmer, of Manchester, spinster, were married 9–9–1743, at a publick meeting house in Manchester.[†] Witnesses:

Joseph Bennett,
John Noblitt,
Patrick Carson,
Thomas Leech,
Peter Stout,
Anne Hussey,
Content Garretson,
Theodate Hodgin,
Rebecca Bennett,
Jane Carson,
Anne Day,
Mary Carson,
John Davison,
Sarah Farmer,
Benjamin Eliot,
Jacob Eliot,
John Farmer,
John Day.

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[*] It has always been the custom for parents and near relatives to sign on the right hand of the certificate, under the names of the persons married.

[†] It was in what is now Newberry Township.

Alexander Fraizer, of Pennsbury (now in Fairview Township), in Lancaster County, yeoman, and Phebe Eliot, of Manchester, were married 10–10–1743, at a publick meeting house, in Manchester. Witnesses:

Joseph Bennett,
Nathan Hussey,
John Day,
William Garretson,
Thomas Leech,
Edward Mullenax,
Patrick Carson,
James Bennett,
Edmond Fitzizaurice,
John Noblett,
John Garretson,
Mary Garretson,
Sarah Davison,
Rebecca Fraizer,
James Fraizer,
Isaac Eliot,
Benjamin Eliot,
Jacob Eliot,
Abraham Eliot,
Rebeckah Bennett,
Content Garretson,
Neoma Garretson,
Martha Garretson,
Susannah Mills,
Cathern Eliot,
Jane Carson,
Mary Carson.

Moses Key, of Newberry, in the County of Lancaster, labourer, and Susannah Mills, of the same township, spinster, were married 3–23–1744, at a publick meeting house in Newberry. Witnesses:

Rebecca Bennett,
Ann Hussey,
Content Garretson,
Jane Carson,
Susannah Hussey,
Nathan Hussey,
John Day,
John Garretson,
Joseph Bennett,
Patrick Carson,
William Bennett,
Isaac Bennett,
Nathan Hussey, Jr,.
John Day, Jr.,
Robert Mills, Jr.,
Robert Mills,
Mary Mills.

Joseph Garretson, of Warrington Township—yeoman, and Mary Mills, of Newberry, were married 7–25–1745, at Newberry meeting house. Witnesses:

Jonas Chamberlin,
John Earl,
Thomas Cook,
Robert Hodgen,
Calvin Cooper,
Thomas Prowell,
Andrew Moore,
John Noblit,
Francis Fincher,
Hannah Fincher,
Thomas Bulor,
Benjamin Eliot,
Patrick Carson,
Joseph Key,
John Day, Jr.,
Sarah Mills,
William Bennett,
Abram Noblit,
Isaac Cox,
Thomas Cox,
Joseph Heald,
Martha Garretson,
Neomy Garretson,
Anne Hussey,
Content Garretson,
Mary Garretson,
Rebecca Bennett,
Robert Mills,
Nathan Hussey,
John Garretson,
William Garretson,
Christopher Hussey,
John Day,
Nathan Hussey, Jr.,
Samuel Cox,
Susanna Hussey,
Mary Cox,
Elizabeth Willy,
Mary Hussey,
Sarah Bennett,
Isaac Bennett,
Ann Day,
Sarah Cook,
Susanna Key,
Jane Carson,
Moses Key,
William Cox,
Olive Underwood,
Jane Underwood,
Joseph Bennett,
Mary Carson,
Mary Devison,
Pheby Frazer,
Sarah Farmer,
Margaret Stout.

Isaac Cox, son of Thomas Cox, of Warrington, and Olive Underwood, daughter of Alexander Underwood, of Warrington, were married at Warrington meeting, 9–27–1746. (Names of witnesses not copied).

William Smith, son of John Smith, deceased, of Warrington, and Jane Underwood, daughter of Alexander, of same place, were married 8–9–1747, at Warrington meeting. (Made their marks):

Rebecca Bennett,
Mary Garretson,
Joseph Garretson,
Alexander Underwood,
Joseph Smith,
William Underwood,
Samuel Cox,
Thomas Cox,
Isaac Cox,
William Griffith,
Joseph Bennet,
John Wright,
John Cox, Sr.,
John Cox, Jr.,
Benjamin Underwood,
Soloman Shepherd,
William Ferrall,
Peter Cook,
Rebecca Bennett,
Mary Garretson,
Olive Cox,
Anne Hussey,
Mary Garretson,
Margreat Carson,
Sarah Mills,
Hannah Cox.
John Pope,
John Beals,
Richard Cox,
Thomas Cook,

Samuel Cox, son of John, of Huntington, and Hannah Wierman, daughter of William, of Huntington, were married at Huntington meeting, 8–22–1747. (Witnesses names not copied).

Robert Vale and Sarah Butler were married in Warrington 8-10-1749. He was born in London, was an excellent classical scholar. They became acquainted on board the ship while immigrating. In a note Robert Vale says, "when he came to York County it was a wilderness of woods, and Indians came to see them after the marriage."

William Beals to Mary Mullineux, 10-1-1749.

Nathan Hussey, Jr., to Susanna Heald, 2-26-1749.

John Garrettson to Jane Carson, 6-22-1749.

William Ozburn to Rebecca Cox, 10-5-1750.

Benjamin Underwood to Susanna Greist, daughter of John Greist, 7-1-1750.

There are recorded in one of these books 296 marriages, extending from 1747 to 1849. In this list the name Garretson occurs 45 times; Greist, 25 times; Griffith, 18 times; Hussey, 17 times; Updegraff, 20 times; Willis, 10 times; Vale, 21 times; Wright, 10 times; Wickersham, 18 times; Mills, 10 times; Morthland, 7 times; Cook, 25 times; Blackburn, 25 times; Hammond, 6 times; Kirk, 13 times; Penrose, 7 times; Cadwalader, 11 times; Alkinson, 15 times; Cleaver 10 times; Marsh, 6 times; Jones, 7 times; McMullin, 19 times; Underwood, 20 times; Thomas, 10 times; etc.

Notes from Records.—Johanna Heald died 1781, in what is now Fairview Township. She was a noted Quakeress preacher.

In 1779, sixteen acres of land were purchased on which to build a schoolhouse. The trustees appointed were Ellis Lewis, John Garretson, William Lewis and James Kingsly. This schoolhouse was built at Lewisberry, which then was a hamlet in Red Land Valley.

James Thomas was a highly esteemed preacher in 1795.

Edward Jones was an estimable gentleman and highly respected preacher. After the removal of the Newberry meeting farther west he lived in the old Newberry meeting-house. He was thrown out of a carriage and his leg was broken 7-29-1823, and died soon after, aged eighty-three years.

Peter Cleaver, who came from Upper Dublin, Philadelphia County, was for thirty years, a clerk of Warrington and Newberry monthly meeting. William Underwood was clerk from 1747 to 1775. Susanna Elgar, Isaac Everett and Abel Thomas were noted preachers in 1780 and before. During the latter part of the Revolutionary period Abel Thomas visited friends in North Carolina, and afterward acted as a guide to Gen. Greene in his retreat northward across that State when pursued by Cornwallis. He afterward passed through the British lines to remain with Friends, and protect them during the war. Many Friends had emigrated from York County to that State years before.

John Day was appointed elder of Newberry meeting 1748, and Peter Stout was made overseer same year.

Thomas Wilson, John Blackburn, William Delap, Daniel Winter, Patrick Carson and others, located in York County, 1736, coming from Calahagan, Ireland.

Henry Clark built a saw-mill in Warrington, 1748. He came from Chester County. He sawed the timber for the new court house at York in 1753. Aaron Frazer produced a certificate from Newark meeting, and located in York County, 1748.

The following is the form of marriage certificate used in 1780:

WHEREAS, William Squibb, of the Township of Warrington, and County of York, in Pennsylvania, (son of William Squibb and Sarah, his wife), and Jane Morthland, of the township and county aforesaid (daughter of William Morthland and Ruth, his wife). Having appeared before several monthly meetings of the people called Quakers (at Warrington), and declared their intention of marriage with each other, according to the good order used amongst them; and having consent of their parents and parties concerned, their proposal of marriage was allowed by the said meetings. Now these are to certify whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishment of their said intention, they, the said William Squibb and Jane Morthland, appeared at the public meeting at Warrington, in the County of York, on the twenty-fourth day of the second month, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty. And then and there, in the said Assembly, the said William Squibb taking the said Jane Morthland by the hand did in a solemn manner, openly promising with the Lord's assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband, until death should separate them. And then and there, in the same Assembly, the said Jane Morthland did in like manner declare, that she took him, the said William Squibb, to be her husband, promising with the Lord's assistance, to be to him a loving and faithful wife until death should separate them.

And moreover, they, the said William Squibb and Jane Morthland, she according to the custom of marriage, assuming the name of her husband, did then and there to these presents set their hands.

WILLIAM SQUIBB,
JANE SQUIBB.

And for a further confirmation we, whose names are also here underscribed, who were present at the solemnization of the said marriage and subscription, have as witnesses, thereunto set our hands the day and year above written.

William Squibb,
William Morthland,
Ruth Morthland,
William Underwood,
Alexander Underwood,
Rebecca Morthland,
Robert Morthland,
Robert Squibb,
John Marsh.
Joseph Bradley,
Mary Squibb,
Jane Yarnell,
Mary Godfrey,
Sarah Thomas,
Martha Morris,
John Marsh,
Robert Vale,
George Newcomer,
Jacob Underwood,
Benjamin Walker,
Ruth Walker,
Rebecca Cox.
Ruth Underwood,
Benjamin Underwood,
David Cadwalader,
Sarah Cadwalader,
Joshua Vale,
Jonathan Mash,
Margaret Lerew,
Miriam Hussey,
Sarah Williams,
William Garretson,
John Vale,
John Godfrey.

Recorded on page 61.

Most of the early class of Friends who settled in York County, were an excellent class of people, and carried out the mode of discipline of the society in respect to war, intemperance, marriage, etc.

The following notes will illustrate a few points and will doubtless be read with interest:

Patrick Carson, a Scotch-Irishman, though a member of the Society of Friends in 1748, "passed the lie" on Thomas Cox, a fellow-member. This caused a difficulty. John Day and Richard Wickersham appointed to bring them to "terms of peace." They were obliged to go to Chester County, where the trouble originated. Upon their return, Patrick was made to subscribe his name to an apology, which he did in order to remain in "friendly unity with the society," but afterward "he regretted to believe that his allegations were true."

Joseph Bennett, 7—10—1748, signed a document as follows: "I acknowledge with great sorrow that I was overtaken with the effects of spirituous liquor in the harvest field, reaping for John Rankin in Red Land Valley (Lewisberry) last harvest. It was a hot day. I drank more than I should have to drive out the sweat to make me in better capacity to follow my work, but it produced the contrary effect, so that I was for a time light in the head and I talked foolish. Wishing to remain in unity with the Friends, I hereby acknowledge my error."

Thomas Cook was reproved in 1747 by Newberry meeting, for drinking spirituous liquors, and John Day was appointed to oversee him.

Richard Carson in 1765, was required to

acknowledge in public at meeting "his great error for having a fiddling and dancing party at his house."

A certain member was disowned by the Society for failing to pay a debt to Joseph Hutton, in 1758.

Joseph John, a member, was made to apologize for his error in "for running off with and marrying a woman that some one else intended to marry."

John Blackburn and John Pope, in 1755, joined the forces from York County to quell the Indian troubles along the northern and western frontier. They were the first to violate the laws of the Society of Friends. According to the principles of the great founder of Pennsylvania, the Indians were to be treated with, and not quelled by force of arms. A committee was appointed to persuade them "in love and amity that they might see the error of their ways." These two men, however, would not yield. John Blackburn afterward became one of the president court justices of York County, and during the Revolution was one of the first of the Friends to join the American Army.

Thomas Noblet appeared before Newberry meeting, 8—21—1756, and said: "I ask pardon for not keeping the principles of truth, and giving way so far to the enemy, to enlist as a soldier, contrary to the good order kept among the Friends for which I am very sorry."

Abraham Noblet entered the military service during the French and Indian war. A committee was appointed by the monthly meeting, to treat with him and endeavor to bring him to a sight of his error. He acknowledged his error after retiring from service.

"*Dear Friends*:—Whereas I have been educated in the way of truth among the Society of Friends, but for want of keeping to the principles thereof, in my own heart, have gone far astray, being much surprised as to the reports of the Indians being in the neighborhood, I took my gun in order to defend myself, for which I am sorry, and give this for the clearance of truth. I hope to be more careful of my conduct in the future. ARMAEL FINCHER.

6—8—1758.

Henry Underwood enlisted as a soldier in 1756. He afterward at meeting acknowledged it to be "a great wrong to bear arms against his countrymen, and kill them."

Henry Clark on 2—18—1758, acknowledged his great wrong in being overtook with strong drink, and got his gun to defend himself against the Indians, "whereof I am sorry and ask to be forgiven."

Abraham Noblet acknowledged his error in being married "by a priest to a woman not a member of the Society of Friends." He appeared at Warrington monthly meeting and made an apology, which by order of meeting was to be read publicly at the Newberry preparative meeting by Joseph Bennett, and Noblett reinstated in meeting, which was done.

Francis Fincher and William Bennett had to submit to a public censure in meeting "for drinking too freely and using bad words." Samuel Underwood and William Griffith were appointed to treat with them.

James McGrew in 1757 acknowledged his error "for taking too much drink while with others and singing improper songs."

John Powell asked permission of Warrington meeting to go to New Garden, Chester County, "to take a young woman for a wife" in 1749. Granted.

John Greist produced a certificate from Concord, Chester County, 1749, and located in Warrington.

John Willis became a member of Newberry meeting in 1756.

John Rankin 10—7—1771, bought a slave, which was contrary to the rules of Friends. Timothy Kirk, William Lewis, William Penrose and John Hancock, were appointed to treat with him, but their report was unfavorable, and he would not concede his error. John Rankin afterward became a colonel in the Third Battalion of York County Associators, during the Revolution, but in 1778 became a Tory. An attempt was made to capture him, but by aid of his slave Ralph, he escaped and went to Long Island. He afterward sent an order manumitting his slave. Col. Rankin and his brother, Col. William Rankin, were quite influential during the early part of the Revolutionary period.

Jedadiah Hussey who lived in Warrington about 1800, could lift a barrel full of cider to his mouth and drink out of it.

THE SCOTCH IRISH.

BY R. C. BAIR.

LITTLE is generally known of the Scotch-Irish. They have left to history no inscribed records. It is possible to know who they were, and measure the breadth and depth of their influence upon mankind. Injected as they were by force among the sects and races, their short career of distinctive provincialism was full of momentous possibilities. The Scotch-Irish are no longer an individual people; they are a lost and scattered clan. The world has absorbed them; they are part of the leaven of its mighty development; of them it can truly be said: "The *good* men do lives after them, the *evil* is oft interred with their bones."

The investigation of unwritten history to the devout mind affords a solemn realization of its vast depth and grandeur, as well as its obscurity. The history of all ages and peoples is replete with mystery and sacred truth. Time has piled his monuments of wreck and ruin in every kingdom of the earth. Through these shall future generations solve the past. Men delight to uncover the secrets of vanished years. History reviews the Pantheon, repeoples the Coliseum, and digs again the catacombs. She towers above a fallen empire, and, trumpet-tongued, resounds the fame of Rome. England, Scotland, Ireland, too, are rich in fame of legend and historic lore. It has been said: "Egypt, from whence came all the knowledge of the world." But truly, England, from whence came greatest influences—influences that shall endure to shape the future, the destiny of mankind, till latest posterity forget its Anglo-Saxon blood and tongue. The devotee, who begins the search after a buried past, has, it is true, bright hope to lead and glad success to urge him on, but he cannot feel else than inexpressibly sad that there are so few vestiges left behind, and that all of them are blood-stained. If it were possible for me to take you to the source, the fountain head of my subject, in the rugged mountains of Scotia, and come down the ribboned rivulet to the wider stream of thought, then into the deep channel of events, and point out the clear-cut verges of its devious course, finally bringing you to the open bay, where we now stand looking upon a boundless eternity of future action—it would be a sweet realization.

Come with me to Scotland, then a little while to Ireland, and we will come back to our own America indeed, to the very hills and fields that stretch round about us. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, was the mother of James Darnley, who, when he was thirteen months old, became King James VI, of Scotland. He reigned thirty-four years. In 1603, upon the death of Queen Elizabeth, when he was thirty-six years of age, he became king of Great Britain and Ireland, with title James I., of England. While he was yet boy king of Scotland, that good old country was fearfully rent with disputes and war between the Catholics and Protestants. His mother, Mary, had been a violent Catholic, when she was driven from the throne, (abdicating in favor of her son). Protestantism, which had long been oppressed and ground down, rebounded with astounding vigor. These church wars left an indelible influence upon the times, out of which grew the events we propose to relate. James Darnley was the only surviving blood of the once famous Tudors — James, the great grandchild of Henry VIII. The years of his young manhood in Scotland were circumspect and becoming a king. He was High Church Episcopal. He gave us the translation of our Bible. In the frugal land of his birth, he was kind, earnest, thoughtful. But when he was called to the highest throne in Christendom, his head was turned. He became frivolous, self-indulgent, unblushing in shamelessness, and disgraced himself by the excesses of his passions. Being outwardly such a man, he was at once surrounded by sycophants and miserable "toadies," who applaud kings and strive to ingratiate royal confidence. But James was shrewd, and to all who sought to secure from him patronage or exclusive privilege, he became a startling surprise. He was called "the wisest fool that wears a crown in Europe." Taking the throne upon the death of that remarkable queen, Elizabeth, he found himself surrounded with the beginnings of mighty events, and borne upon by the responsibilities of growing Christianity and accumulating independence. It was written in his time:

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." The kingdom which had been ruled 120 years from Henry VII. by a most illustrious family, had a high measure for excellence. So that when out of hardy Scotland came a young prince to govern "Great England," the smile of satisfaction or demonstrative joy cannot be said to have been uproarious. The kingdom was nervous and uneasy; religious discussion was fiery; strife incessant; conscience and thought stirred to unbounded activity and fervor. It is to be questioned if a country was ever thrown into greater disorder and religious uncertainty than England upon the accession of James. Great hopes had been raised; much was expected of him by all sects. Many were sure to be disappointed. He had called the Protestants the "sincerest kirk in the world;" he had censured the Catholicity of England as an "evil-said mass;" he had promised the abased Puritans "rest and favor;" he had said: "Scotchmen shall be of my table," and declared that "Ireland should render an account." The hungry hounds of office bayed at his heels; Episcopacy looked up to him and held her hands for succor; all eyes were upon him, and all hearts beat with expectancy. Chagrin stifled the hopes of all. He was a great schemer. A thinker, he evolved many strange conceits and administrative policies. One of these whimsical hobbies we must observe, as it is the starting point in the succession of events we are about to follow. It was about the only one he had tenacity of purpose enough ever to carry out. That it had been long with him, even before he was able to practice it, his books give evidence. Between 1607 and 1608 James executed a pet idea of his life that changed the lives and fortunes of many thousands, and destined a new branch of the human family to hold the plow instead, as had unnumbered generations of its forefathers, the sword; a branch whose sturdy worth and stout sectarianism has ever produced men loyal and brave for their country, devout and heroic in their church. Let me group four events. In 1607, when Capt. Champlain entered the gulf of St. Lawrence; when Henry Hudson pressed into the Polar Sea; when John Smith and Sir Christopher Newport sailed into Chesapeake Bay, James I. of England, resolved on an action that gave to civilization and God the Scotch-Irish.

You will remember that between Scotland and England lies a wild and extensive tract of land, one-half heath, one-half upland, in old times called the "Borders." The clans who had ever dwelt there were composed of splendid specimens of hardihood and valor,—men whose determined purpose and strength were as astonishing as their feats of daring. Accustomed, as they were, to wage almost incessant warfare upon each other (those on the north against those on the south), they were all great muscular men and of towering height. It is not to be supposed these Scotch and English bordermen were different in their characteristics, or that one was less brutal than the other. It is impossible for two nationalities to dwell side by side, whether at peace or war, without growing like each other in instincts and habits. So that while the rugged Englishman might find some royal veins beneath his garter and the brawny Scotchman trace far back his Highland ancestral blood, yet in their dress, their gait, their accent and manners, it would have been difficult to tell the giant with the broadsword from the every-inch-a-chief who swung the claymore. When the glens of Scotland would rush down like a torrent upon the English lowlands, or like a mad whirlwind the lowlands sweep into the Scottish hills, then would the "debatable border land" resound with clash and crash of terrible foes. To this day the headless skeleton of many a Johnstone, mingled with the skulls and bones of Graham and Armstrong, is exhumed from the sandy plain 'twixt the rivers Esk and Sark. On the very night Elizabeth died, the Clan Graham, thinking now a Scotchman would be king—imagining the rich plunder they could seize—made a fierce incursion into England toward Perth, ravaging and destroying in avarice as well as hate. In this they were anticipated by their old enemies who, strengthened by a strong force of soldiers, met and horribly repulsed them. Cut to pieces they staggered and fell. The old clan of Graham, which had fought many a cruel combat and carried many a trunkless trophy on their spears, had rained their last blows of death upon the kith and kin of the Briton. James (now four years king), long aware of the tumultuous warring of these unconquerable clans, discerning that they would yet keep the north of his kingdom in even greater uproar than in times past, at last saw his opportunity to silence them forever. He knew the Grahams were helpless. He also knew the remarkable recuperative power of such men. Broken and defeated as the Grahams were, he caused them to confess to this singular indictment: "that they were unfit persons to dwell in the country which they inhabited," and asked them to pray him to remove them "elsewhere where his paternal goodness should assign them subsistence." The whole clan, consisting of many families (a few individuals excepted), were thus deprived of their homes and lands and at once transported out of the country. Walter Scott says: "There is a list somewhere in existence, which shows the names of every one of these people, and the rate at which the county of Cumberland was taxed for their exportation." He further remarks: "The poor Borderers were driven away in herds like so many bullocks." Scotch-Irishmen, behold your ancestors!

In the early spring of 1608 (the same year of the Graham's removal), the native chieftains of Ireland at the north broke into rebellion against the power of the king. They arose in a most cruel and bloody outburst. Their subsequent conquest and banishment restored a vast territory of hill country to the crown. Five hundred thousand acres were thus subjected and seized as property of England. The wild Irish were driven into the waste places among the bogs and fens, and their old province of Ulster was left empty and deserted. This was the condition in Ireland at the time the downcast Grahams prayed to be "taken away elsewhere." In the fulfillment of his majestic laws, God always supplies materials, when He is ready to accomplish great designs. Numerous Scotchmen to be provided homes and a land to dwell in—Ulster, Ireland, 500,000 acres vacant! What think ye? Here was the opportunity of the king. If he was frivolous, if he was timorous, if he was shameless in the immodesty he indulged, he performed his part in the labor set aside exclusively for kings. If he was impractical and ideal, God gave him wherewith to perfect the experiment of his dream. Born, as he was, to live in an age when the culminating changes of a benighted world began to make history fast and hurry on the times, big with astounding possibilities; born to be the link in events welding the old past and joining the new future; born to be the link, the life, that would come between the license of the Tudors and merge the lax morality of the Stuarts—he was in the hand of Deity. Few kings have lived amid such remarkable changes—ascending the throne when the cycles of time were closing an epoch; ruling when men, like an ocean, were restless, swelling with the impulses of mighty convictions; ruling when old forms of thought and feeling were breaking up and being dissolved; ruling when the boundless realm of truth was a wild chaos of detached doctrines, theories and beliefs; swaying the sceptre and attempting to shape policies, when the immutable forces of Omnipotent law were crystallizing marvelous achievements.

Doubtless he little knew that his life stood in the shadow edge of the dark ages, or that through the years was dawning the light of a new era. He did not see the activity of time, as it began to lead out of the future strange events. How could he? This James, pronounced "incomparable for learning among kings," but whose insincerity hid from him plain truths. How could he see wonderful results growing out of his shrewd schemes and calculations, when he put the Grahams into Ireland? He did not. The Puritan had gone to Germany. What of it? He declared "We are glad to be rid of them on any terms." No, he could not see what his action would evolve. In filling Ulster Province with Scotch, one thing he did intend to accomplish. England had always been entered in time of war by way of Ireland; Ireland herself has never failed to aid a foreign foe in his attempts to despoil the British Isles. James knew and every other man knew the Celt of Erin ever ready to stab old England in the back. To overcome this constant menace, he put the loyal Scotchmen there to watch treason. The Irish were lazy; the Scotch would stimulate industry and thrift. In order that the few loyal Irish might be appeased and now more heartily support the king, he gave them the level parts of Ulster most easily tilled, they being indolent. To the Scotch he gave the hilly northern part. It was rugged and wild. They made them homes, however, and were comfortable. Peculiar privileges were granted. Free schools were erected. A university was endowed. Linen was their chief industry. Flax culture their reliance. In distinction to other Scots they were called "Irish Scots." After a long residence in Ireland they came to be called Scotch-Irish. The wild Irish, whom they dislodged and upon whose tracts they dwelt, frequently assailed them. Their old skill in such affrays would quickly nerve their arms, and the Irish always got the worst of it. The prosperity of these old clan warriors was marked. Their fields were amply tended and their towns hummed with busy spindles.

March 27, 1625—King James is dead. A new chain of circumstances begins. From 1641 to 1649 Ireland is rent from one end to the other. The heavy tread of Oliver Cromwell's mailed soldiers is heard by the Scotch-Irish. They had stood loyal to the crown of Charles. After the king was beheaded, Cromwell went among them to subdue them and confiscate their lands. He drove them out on the rocky west coast of Connaught, where they lived eleven years, enduring most abject wretchedness. When Charles II. came to the throne upon the "Restoration," he called the Scotch-Irish back to the estates his uncle James had given them. A formidable difficulty confronted them. Many false claimants had come over from Scotland during their absence, and now presented themselves as entitled to the lands upon which they had settled. A compromise was made and the property redistributed. After the "divide," those who formerly owned one hundred acres owned less than twelve. The population had largely increased. Poverty began to spread among them. Three seasons had failed to bring them crops; the famine of 1725 stared thousands in the face. The Scotch exiles had lived 119 years in their Irish country happily, and now there was no work. Mills were closed. The distress among the laboring class was terrible; growing poorer and poorer; food grew dearer and dearer, and gaunt starvation came upon them.

The Duke of Ulster saw a new disaster spring up. In haste he wrote thus to London: "American agents are seducing the people with prospects of better homes across the Atlantic. They have been able to excite them the more by reason of their dire extremities. The preceding summer 3,100 left for America and now seven ships are lying at Belfast, which will carry 1,000 more to Boston and Philadelphia. The worst of it all is, it only affects the Scotch-Irish Protestants." Thus he wrote, and he wrote the truth. The God-fearing people who had dwelt (if not always at peace) for four generations contented and happy, were now miserable and almost brokenhearted. The old grandfathers of the homestead long ago were laid under the sod; their sons and their sons' sons were aged and infirm, and now in their homes was unutterable distress. Mothers and fathers besought alike the young men and women, praying "Haste away to the new continent; we have but a little while here to stay; go then, dear ones, that we may see you go." Thus parental solicitude urged them. Stern necessity drove them with remorseless lash. Hope had gone out of them, and, flying to the free land of America, it beckoned them there and held out its arms in welcome. The will of a wise Creator in the great plan of glorifying Himself through the spread of manhood and liberty in the world was working in strange ways toward accomplishment.

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

Thus he was employing poverty and wretchedness to go into a far country and plant a vigorous church. The wants of their lives, the claims of the future and posterity, operating upon them, forced them to the last resort of the helpless: to leave country and kindred and seek abode among strangers. As the Grahams 119 years before had prayed of James, so they prayed now: "Lord, take us away where thy paternal goodness shall assign us subsistence." They, poor, halting souls, were encouraged on every hand. He who has to go away leaving feeble parents in tears behind, knows why they halted. But the old people (though it was like tearing the heart from its net of nerves) said, "Go." These were the words of advice in the homes and pulpits. "Well, children, you are gangin' awa'. Your fathers left bonnie Scotland and the auld kirk and kin and came here to fight the wild Irish and plant religion and have homelands of their own, and they got them. Go: with your strong arms and stout hearts you will yet secure even greater blessings than they. Had it not been for their loyalty to their king (which is no sin to be repented of), their children, you, would have possessed them still. In your ways you seem to be gangin' the auld gait they traveled before ye: it is a joy in our cup of sorrow. Make up your mind for hardships and fear God. Sure it is, the savages we hear so much about can be no worse than the wild Irish by whom so many of us were murdered. In your grief be of good cheer. Take with ye the Good Book and always look to Him out of whom comes every perfect love and hope, and without whose blessing nothing prospers. Good-bye, God be with ye; the seed of the righteous will never be forsaken." Sad parting. Once again the children of the Grahams and Armstrongs, the McCraes, the Maxwells and McDonalds (as their fathers from Scotland a century before), were compelled to leave the island of their birth and set out upon a new career toward a strange land. Bidding the old and feeble, whom they could not take with them, farewell forever, they turned their backs upon the past, and with gloomy hearts leaving the green gardens and flowers behind, they went down from their native hills to the sea to return no more save in tender memories.

Almighty Providence is sending them away to be materials in the wise economy of the world for building commonwealth and great nationality. We will not make the slow and tedious journey with them on the perilous oceancrowded as they were to suffocation in leaky ships and beating about from

September to November. We will go to America, while they make the lonely voyage hither, that we may see the country they are sailing toward and be there when they come.

The country to which they were going had waited long for such as they—poor and lowly of men. It raised its bold outlines from what was then the farthest verge of ocean. Rugged and forbidding, the high coast ranges of the continent loomed against the horizon and from seaward descried distant approach. The tips of these Appalachian ridges in that remote and indistinguishable period, when the waters shrunk lower and lower into the hollow of the sea, were first to expose themselves above the surf to the power of light and moisture. Down, down, age by age, to the base the waters fell, and next came forth the foot-hills: lands like our York County hills. Ten thousand times unnumbered years sent down their beating rains on these. And in that age none can contemplate, when the last departing wave was taken to the dark Atlantic's restless bosom, there stood forth, tier upon tier, a chain of mountains; a bench of broad plateaus; and nestled beneath, lovely valleys, leading toward the rivers and the sea. The rigors of time had scoured the bald old mountains, the remorseless elements had washed virtue and fertility from the bench lands and the young valleys had gathered to themselves the riches and soil of the depleted hills. Geologically this was the condition of America and Pennsylvania at the time of its settlement. Whoever came first should select its charms and secure infinite advantage. In 1680, the Quakers and Swedes made exclusive colonies along our rivers, erecting towns.

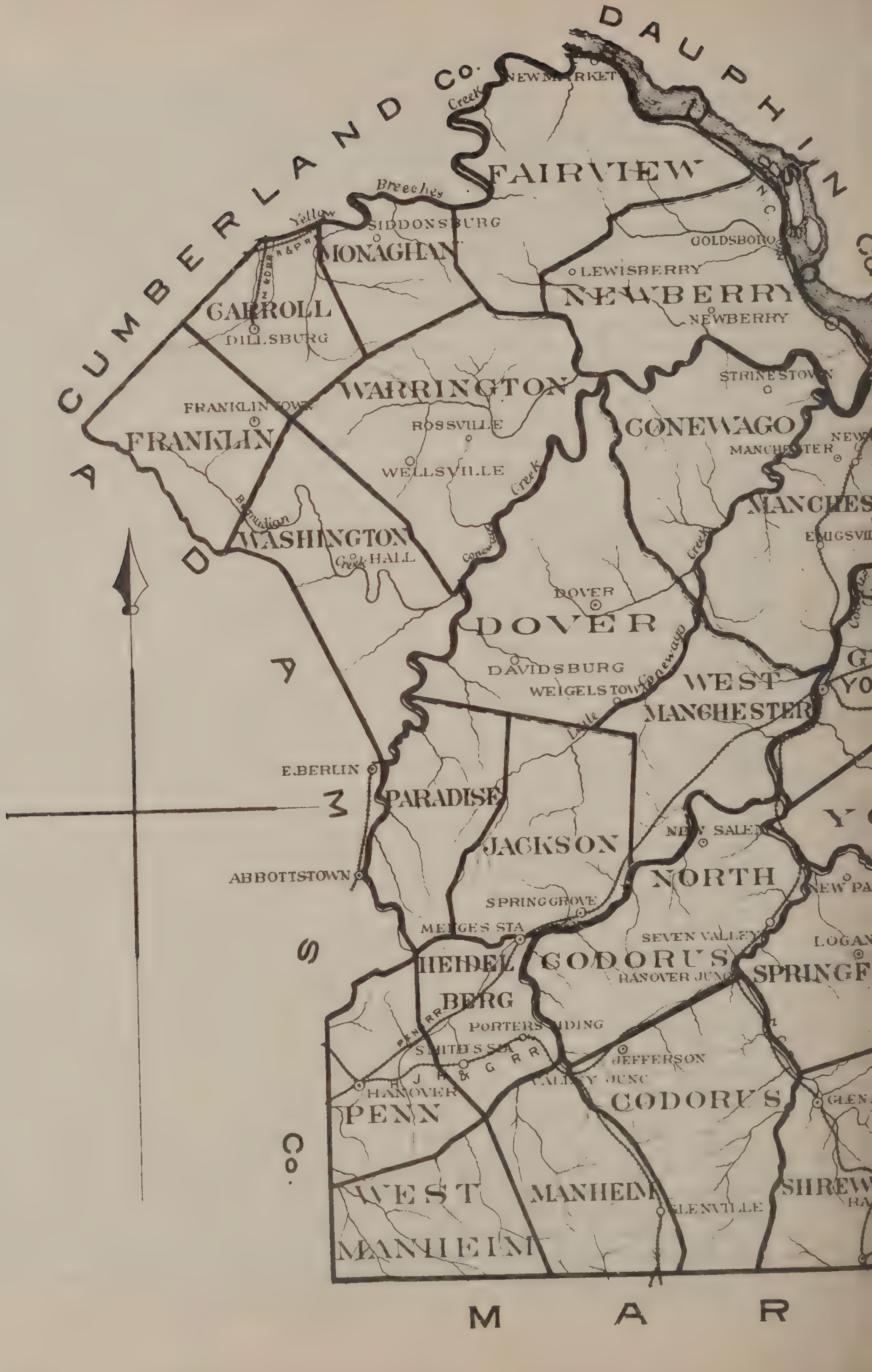
In 1710, the Germans appropriated the rich alluvial vales in the limestone country. The Scotch-Irish, coming last, would find the available valuable land already pre-empted and dwelt upon, and nothing but the bench lands—the older and poorer—unoccupied. They did not know this, nor did it matter to them. They were too poor to find fault or grumble at fate. Be this as it may be, is it not remarkable when we observe the facts that the very kind of country the early settlers rejected was the heart's desire and would have been the first choice of our wanderers? Pennsylvania through Penn's agents had sent them greeting and kind invitation to the province. Indeed, Penn himself had been among them in 1677, and a few had come over about 1711. Brotherly love and friends are what they sought. West from the Delaware and Susquehanna was a land in which they would find the object of their search. But three counties, Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, comprised this vast region in 1727. The settlers who had already made them homes here were a gentle folk, Germans and Quakers, with Irish and Scotch. The poor, down-trodden Scotch-Irish could come among such and find hospitality and friends. In November, 1727, toward the capes of Henlopen and May, that bring the tides of ocean lapping the shores of Pennsylvania, were pointing the bows of our emigrant ships. Those who entered the Delaware landed at New Castle and Philadelphia. Those who would have gone into Boston were refused; "No Irish emigrants or ships," were the words hurled at the homeless strangers by the authorities. Turning out of the harbor in their ship, the "Eagle," they went northward to Maine. The country along the York and Penobscot, Rivers became their abiding place. Where the towns of Saco and Gorham stand they began their settlements in dense pine forests. From these sprung that vigorous New England manhood not already claimed by the Puritans. It is desired more particularly to notice those who came to Pennsylvania. They were kindly received by the Swedes and Quakers. They were eager for acquiring location on lands. They went at once into the woods and settled on what are now described as Londonderry, Oxford, Highland and Wallace Townships in Chester County. The more enthusiastic and energetic pressed close up toward the foot hills of the mountains and occupied territory which Irish before them had called Donegal. Whereever they settled in fertile valleys, they dwelt but a little while. In no single instance were they not pressed upon and superseded by the Germans. Later another part, migrating from the older settlements in Chester County, came to the southern section of what is now Lancaster County. Colerain and Drumore will ever maintain their names as a testimony to their Scotch-Irish ancestry. What are now Northampton, Lehigh, Lebanon and Northumberland Counties were first settled by the Scotch-Irish. In brief, these were the first Scotch-Irish settlements in America. It cannot be said no Scotch-Irish were here before,—a scattered few had come (1711 to 1714), but there was no distinctive immigration prior to 1727. After this time they began to pour into Pennsylvania and locate from what is now Snyder County to Maryland, along the west bank of the Susquehanna River.

In 1729 Lancaster County was organized, including York County and all the country lying west. The unbroken wilderness west of the Susquehanna had already been entered from Maryland by intruding surveyors and others from Lord Baltimore's colony. It was a vast tract of land extending from the river to the Blue Ridge. It was hilly, interspersed with high plateaus, deep grooved valleys and ravines; wild streams, bordered with extensive forests of chestnut, ash, hickory, oak, sassafras, poplar, dogwood, birch and beech, drained the remote interior and wound by devious courses through a secluded country unfrequented and unexplored. The Colonial Assembly of February 28, 1728, characterized country like it "barren or uninhabited." They designated the uninhabited parts of Chester County (those near the Carnarvon Hills) "barrens." In fact, the uninhabited portions of the province beyond the mountains were described thus. I cannot quibble with those who think the name of "barrens" a title which has long misrepresented the "Lower End," grew out of the Indians having burned the timber for hunting purposes. The character of the Indian refutes such an idea. The surface and soil were indeed like to that in old Ulster, Ireland. The hills were steep and stony. The land, when cleared, was thin; broken rocks protruded everywhere, and winter swept the hill-tops mercilessly. It is conjectured by many that the striking similarity between the two regions had much to do with winning the Scotch-Irish to the unkindly country. Prior to 1720 the country of Chanceford, Lower Chanceford, Fawn, Hopewell and Peach Bottom had remained unknown, save to the prowling Indian, who hunted game in its fastnesses, or had his solitary wigwam near its pure springs of water. The dismal owl and catamount echoed the hills, and ferocious wolves roamed the rocky ridges undisturbed. Early in 1721 the woodsman and Maryland surveyor broke the primeval silence with voice and ax. The country was in dispute. The Calverts claimed it by their charter. The parallel 40° north latitude runs through Lower Windsor Township. The grant of Maryland, it was claimed, extended to it. Among the first surveys of Maryland was one, "Son James' Park" (named after King Charles' son), surveyed along the river and stretched from "Rapid Creek" to "James Creek." This tract included the romantic and picturesque scenery from some stream near Muddy Creek "flowing into the Susquehanna" to the stream with the waterfall at York Furnace. I have in my possession a Lord Baltimore survey mark—a copper image—found on Duncan's Island ninety-eight years ago. It was intended for and was used in establishing permanent points or corners. It clearly shows the course and bearing of one Seldon's compass, surveying north—Seldon's name is stamped upon it, together with degrees and minutes. Disputes multiplied between Pennsylvania and Maryland. August 17, 1724, Maryland, through Charles II, granted to Thomas Larkin and Benjamin Tasker the famous "Solitude" tract, embracing the country north of Muddy Creek, west of Son James' Park, 5,000 acres. The northern point was in a swamp near the large spring on the property of John Bair, Esq.; the western upon lands owned by the Misses Pedan, sisters. This northern corner was at one time lost, and another adopted, 100 chains northwest. Through this an important series of lawsuits began among the Scotch-Irish, notably that of "Ankrine and McIlhenny." In 1874, while workmen were ditching the marsh, the "old corner" was found buried in muck two feet below the surface.

Troubles were increasing between the settlers and proprietaries. Pennsylvania, in order to cut off further encroachments on the part of presumptuous Marylanders, began June 19, 1722, opposite the mouth of Conestoga Creek, to survey the southern boundary of Springetsbury Manor, including the valley of York and Wrightsville. As time went on the feuds became more violent, and some blood was shed. By 1730 the continual uproar between those claiming title under Baltimore County, and those under Lancaster County, began to attract general attention. Such a state of affairs, such tumultuous excitement, kept peaceable and quiet settlers out of the territory. Not so the Scotch-Irish: to them it had allurements. What were they? They would "rather fight than eat." Mitchel and Worley, their kinsfolk, had been through its woods. "It looked like Ireland." The quarreling settlers (interlopers) were already called "wild Irish." The land was in contention. Timber was sparse upon the high lands. A home could be selected without money. There was an open chance to take possession where they might find it. No rents to pay; nor would they be compelled to recognize authority. The clannish nature could be gratified; they could join their lands and live in common. Together they could watch the *furore* of the borders, and evade the law. To them our "lower end" of York County was most temptingly desirable; to it they came. Being a law unto themselves, they summarily enforced the squatter law in many instances. They chafed under authority, and refused to recognize it. They would not pay quit rents. This is proven by the fact that many of them lived fifteen to twenty years on their settlements before they were granted titles to their lands. The condition and the state of disquiet of the "barrens beyond the river" was very suitable to their wishes, and to it they began to move themselves from Northampton, Chester and Lancaster Counties in 1734. The peculiar eccentricities of the Scotch-Irish are to be accounted for. Usage makes habit, and custom makes law. In Ireland these people had paid no land rents for 119 years. Their homes were theirs by right. Taxes there were none, and over them the only power, save that of God, they recognized was the king's prerogative. There is little wonder that, accustomed to the rights of man upon untaxed soil, and reared to believe in the generosity of their ruler, they should imagine that here, upon the boundless continent of free America, they had equal rights with all mankind to possess its wide domain. Inheriting the blood of contention from stubborn forefathers, they found the possibilities for exercising contrariness in the disputed country west of the Susquehanna. It is not to be denied they made themselves very unpleasant to the governor and his tax-gatherers. Hardiest and boldest of the early settlers, they always pressed forward upon the wild frontier. They were foremost in the acquisition of dangerous country, and measured their fields beyond the most remote outposts. When they had resolved upon an action no terrors turned them from their enterprise. Independent and fearless, they were fit strength to pioneer civilization into the wilderness, and there lay the foundations of a rugged church. The Indian named the streams, the bays and rivers; he left his records on the rocks and waterfalls. But the Scotch-Irish, bold in his endeavor to uphold sturdy truth, has left his landmarks not so much in sterile fields, old chimney stacks, decaying orchards and lonesome fence rows, straggling through the woods, as upon the history of his times, the character of his posterity, the glory of his country. He too, indeed, has left his rude, though sweet, melodious Celtic names, where no devastation nor invasion can be obliterated. They did not build towns, as the Germans did. They clanned upon wide scopes, and never huddled in villages. Where they lived was no "habitation without a name"—Allen, Hempfield, Latrobe, Connaught, Conemaugh, Westmoreland, Monaghan, and beyond doubt, Chanceford. The names they gave were clear-cut and full of dignity. Go where you will, you will find vestiges of this people in every section of the State. Who knows the names of Armor, Aikin, Taylor, Armstrong, Mitchel, McIntosh, Cowen, McConnell, Livingston, McClellan, Ross, Graham, Pedan, McKimm, Galbraith, McPherson, Ewing, Lowery, Stewart, McKellum, McIntyre, McCleans, McIlhenny, McKeen, McCulloch, McCall, Wilson and Buchanan—who knows these and does not know the old blood of Graham and Armstrong is in their veins? Peculiar people, these Scotch-Irish, poor, but intelligent; needy, but independent; paupers, but princes; men, not weaklings—they had their power within themselves. The influences of education in the schools King James had given to Ulster were upon them. Lancaster County for years drew upon this stock of intelligence for its schoolmasters, and it has not been long since every schoolhouse within her borders had its "Irish pedagogue from York County," or elsewhere. Their big Scotch brains and native wit, their warm, passionate natures, their intense zeal and earnestness, marked them with distinctive individuality. No other nationality had greater integrity of purpose, more enthusiastic ardor or undaunted force of character. They were young men of vigor and stout principles. Most of them brought young wives from Ireland. The women of their hearts were their only possession, and rich treasures of love and fidelity they were. They were the women who reared boys with broad shoulders and brave, honest hearts. It was they who poured into their breasts the pure impulses of patriotic devotion, and kindled the fires of American independence. Yes, they were poor; they had left Ireland, because to have staid meant to starve. They came to found homes. Homes were their greatest need. They had no homes. They came, leaving no estates in trust; they had no property; they left none behind. They brought the little they had with them—a spinning wheel, a saw, an ax, £10 in money and the hemp clothes they wore. They left nothing but misery, and really had nothing but hope. This explains why few, if any, Scotch-Irish ever looked for or received legacies from the "Ould Kentry." The German had treasure in the "fatherland," but the Scotch-Irish had none. They built stone houses and stone churches. These enduring structures indicate they had come to stay; their old graveyards, likewise, that they had made their resolves to die amid their works. They tilled the land, and when it was starved out in one place they abandoned it and cleared another, farming likewise until it would no longer grow their crops. Corn, buckwheat and flax were about all they could grow. The sickle was their "Champion" mower, the flail their steam-thresher and the palms of their hands their patent corn-sheller. Piety and industry was the story of their daily life. The "good old times" they had, the trials and hardships, withal, the contentment and happiness in their simple lives, their struggles for a homestead and patrimony, are subjects for delightful contemplation, and have afforded themes for endless winter night tales by the fireside.

What were their influences upon the early times and the men with whom they dwelt? What were their relations to the land they had joined others in occupying? Indeed, what mysterious agencies evolved the possibilities of American greatness through them? The correctness of their judgment, the unchangeableness of their decisions, the nobility of their convictions, their intellectuality and depth of spirituality, joined to vital physical force—these were the bases of their influence and character. Ever since mankind began to band in families, in clans, and finally into that vast organization we call society, the energy of events was moulding and shaping a people—population eventually—for a great new continent. The ages grew necessities and the world contributed to the upbuilding and glory of American nationality. Out of the old loins children of fate came—came to an inheritance of fame and fortune upon our native soil. To Europe we trace our forefathers and all there is of American genealogy. The Atlantic slope appropriated to its grand expanse the best head and heart of Teutonic, Gallic, Anglican and Celtic monarchies. The voluminous past is only known. If you were to ask what in it were the mightiest forces employed in laying the foundations of our republic, of vitalizing its genius of strength, of surmounting its imposing structure with the glory of American ideas, I would answer, there were four. These were the four: the Puritan, which was pure; the Huguenot and Waldense, which was sturdy; the Quaker, which was passive, devout; the Scotch-Irish, which was belligerent and God-fearing; the Puritan for intellectuality and courage; the Huguenot for labor and worth; the Quaker for peace and unselfishness; the Scotch-Irish, for impetuosity, fire, valor, war, freedom, heart. Where the Puritan would build a church, the Waldense would plant a field. Where the Quaker would turn his cheek to a smiting blow, the Scotch-Irish would knock down and paralyze. While the New Englander would give birth to pure principles and lead out the virtuous ideas of liberty, the powerful Scotchman backed them up with muscle. While the German lived in fertile valleys, growing rich, the Scotch-Irishman dwelt upon the poorest hills, producing brains. While the Quaker loved freedom, he hated strife. The Scotch-Irish rushed boldly in, quelling disorder, battering the heads of cropped bullies, silencing the mouths of blatant pugilists, grasping the throats of hoarse tyrants, crushing the breath out of every kind of arrogance, despotism or treason. They have all filled a wise purpose and these four are the bed rock of American society in its every relation to politics, religion, peace or war. It is difficult to say that one could have done well without the other; or that our national character would have so grandly developed to what it is, had any been left out. This we can say: none were derelict in their heaven-imposed duty. But as our choicest blessings of freedom were secured to us by force of arms, the sons of Graham and Armstrong performed their conspicuous part with determination, bravery and honor.

The Puritan came with his laws, the Vaudois with his wheat, the Quaker with his fellowship, the Scotch-Irish with his shoulders and arms. They all came with their Bibles; and here is the genius of our strength. They all came with pure, unfettered thought, and on their coins, as in their breasts, they wrote: "In God we trust;" and here is the glory of the American national idea. Jehovah has blessed the constitution of the Pilgrims, the fields of the Teuton, the brotherhood of William Penn, the zeal and fidelity of the Celt. The one believed in prudence and preaching; another in perseverance and plowing; another in peace and persuasion; the Scotch-Irish in pluck and power. They all believed in prayer and Providence. The Scotch-Irish always asserted, "God helps him who helps himself," and depended outside of himself only for the blessing that would reward his integrity of purpose. They knew it a good thing to trust in Providence, but they were practical, and, as one of their deacons said whose horse ran away with him, "I held on to Providence till the harness broke, then I jumped out." The Puritan gave wisdom to counsel, the German sobriety to judgment, the disciples of George Fox simplicity to worship, the Scotch-Irish dignity to impulse and fortitude to every struggle. Born to all the attributes of true men, they were workers; an earnest worker is a God-fearing man; courageous thinkers, they were good preachers; good preachers, they were heroic fighters. Beneath rugged exteriors gleamed the sunshine of gentleness and affection, tenderest sympathy and unselfish generosity. They carried fine metal in their tongues, and high spirit in their breasts. With towering wrath for treason, they had all the graces of love and loyalty. When through the land the fiery whirlwind swept that British guns had flashed at Lexington, righteous indigation blazed upon their arms and seized the flaming women in their homes. The Scottish nature was aroused —the soul burned—down the old flint-lock came and hurrying to the scene of action, Scotch Irish were among the first to hurl their hate on English foes. American patriots and Scotch-Irishmen are synonymous. Their devotion to this land of liberty, the freedom with which they gave their lives and sons a sacrifice to virtue and independence, will stand as long as time endures, and the names of Ewing, Warren, McCulloch, Montgomery and Hamilton live immortal. Christianity always called strong men to do her office, make her history and career. Freedom ever called upon the monarchs of the land for battle, and never called in vain. When freedom called from Concord hills, the plow stopped in the furrow, and from a thousand fields went war's proudest heroes. The character of the Scotch-Irish was the character of the Revolution. Hardiest, they were most enduring in every conflict. Brave, they were ever bayoneting or clubbing guns with their enemies. Devout, the hymns of Calvin and psalms of David arose in every camp. The Scotch-Irish of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Pennsylvania had no superiors in strength or resistless madness in attack. Their "on! on!" was slaughter, and their charge death. Go, read of that Ticonderoga Ethan Allen; of Stark, whose "Mollie Stark would be a widow," if, ere the sun went down, the day was lost at Bennington; of that Long Island, where York County men fought nobly and went down. Read of that Brandywine and Saratoga. Take up the records of the army in the North, and restore that Valley Forge and all the cruel rigor of an eight years' war, and from the horrid day at Lexington to that famous day at Yorktown, where Cornwallis laid his laurels at the feet of Washington, you will find Scotch-Irish covered themselves with glory, and won the abiding praise and love of a grateful nation. Future generations will revere them even from the French and Indian war to that great Rebellion in which God cursed with His wrath the crimes and iniquities of the times. They joined in every great attempt. They signed that sacred chart, the Declaration of Independence, and in its risks and dangers took their part. In that immortal assemblage (born in Pennsylvania, Scotland or Ireland), sat George Ross, George Taylor, of Northampton, James Smith, of York, James Wilson, John Witherspoon, Matthew Thornton and Thomas McKean. These were the influences and resultants of King James, brought out of enfeebled Ireland to be used as chief corner-stones in that enduring temple —designed by virtue, builded in the might of the two-fold power *vox populi*, *vox dei*, the government of the United States. Can the world leave them go? Can colonies and commonwealths they gave to the Union see them vanish forever? Can those who are their children, or we who live upon their ancient settlements know so little of them? Should men who were the first in war to pay tribute blood to freedom, should they be forgotten or lie within their graves their fame unsung? Conscientious and honorable, by them no man was ever cheated of his confidence. Quick to resent an injury, they never forgot the kindness of a friend. With charity for the defenseless, they could penetrate and course skillfully the villainy of a knave. Rigid in the control of family, they grew sons of wisdom and worth. They trained daughters, wives to first statesmen in the commonwealth. Being patriotic, they were sure tyrrany was the lowest limit of baseness. Being brave, they believed, where justice was the standard, heaven was the warrior's shield. Being noble, they realized "the beauty of truth is, nothing can rest upon it save eternal justice." When the Scotch-Irish decided they were right, I defy facts to show me they were ever proven wrong. They scanned enemies and friends alike; they saw motives behind every action, and principles beneath every pledge. Their heads and hearts were boldly strung. In politics and government, in theology and ethics, in the capitol and home, in the grainfield as on that other field that drank their life, they prayed to be a "benefaction to mankind." Their prayers were answered. From our hills, from our Susquehanna hills, we can look over the Scotch-Irish realm. Among all people are scattered their descendants. Along the slopes their churches stand. The little graveyards with their silent slate slabs show where the last of the Grahams and Armstrongs halted to rest. Their foot-prints are to be traced from the Atlantic seaboard to the remote valleys and summits of the Alleghanies. The old patriarchs are gone. If we but follow with half the zeal they pressed on to excellence, our foot-prints will yet be seen winding along the earth, till at last they, too, shall be lost upon the sunlit tops of the highest mountains.



CUMBERLAND Co.
DAUPHIN
ADAMS Co.
MAR
Creek
NEWMARKET
FAIRVIEW
Breeches
Yellow
SIDDONSBURG
MONAGHAN
GOLDSBORO
LEWISBERRY
NEWBERRY
NEWBERRY
CARROLL
DILLSBURG
WARRINGTON
STRINESTOWN
FRANKLINTOWN
ROSSVILLE
CONEWAGO
MANCHESTER
FRANKLIN
WELLSVILLE
Creek
MANCHES
EMIGSVIL
Bermudian
WASHINGTON
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HALL
Conewago
Creek
DOVER
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DAVIDSBURG
WEIGELSTOWN
Conewago
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MANCHESTER
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E.BERLIN
PARADISE
JACKSON
NEW SALEM
Y
ABBOTTSTOWN
NORTH
NEW PA
SPRINGGROVE
MENGES STA
SEVEN VALLEY
LOGAN
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BERG
CODORUS
HANOVER JUNC
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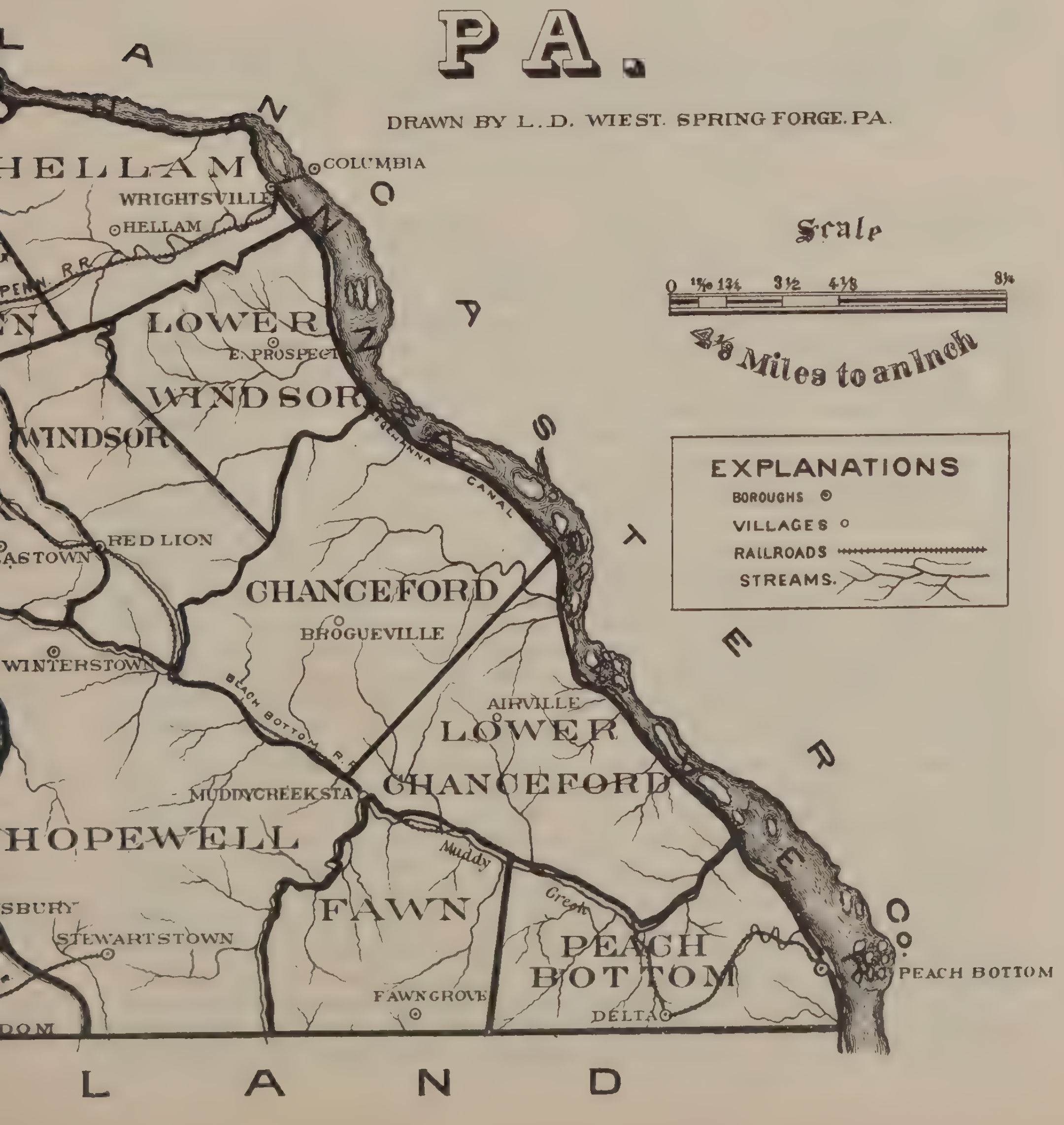
PENN RR
PORTERS SIDING
SMITH'S STA
H J H & G RR
JEFFERSON
VALLEY JUNC
HANOVER
CODORUS
GLEN
PENN
WEST
MANHEIM
MANHEIM
GLENVILLE
SHREW

MAP of YORK CO. PA.

DRAWN BY L. D. WIEST. SPRING FORGE. PA.



SPECIAL HISTORY.

BY GEORGE R. PROWELL.

ERECTION OF COUNTY—CIVIL LIST—PUBLIC INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—AGRICULTURE—EDUCATIONAL—JOURNALISM—RELIGIONS—HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHIES—BENCH AND BAR—MEDICAL—TOPOGRAPHY AND GREAT FLOODS—GEOLOGY—IRON INDUSTRIES—CENSUS RETURNS—NOTES FROM EARLY COURT RECORDS—SLAVERY AND REDEMPTIONERS—SECRET ORDERS—FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, ETC., ETC.

PRELIMINARY HISTORY.

CHESTER, Bucks and Philadelphia were the three original counties established at the first settlement of the Province of Pennsylvania, under the direction of its distinguished founder, William Penn. These counties were organized within two months after the arrival of Penn, under the charter granted him by Charles II., king of England, on March 4, 1681. It was then, he said, in a letter directed to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, that they should be governed by laws of their own making, and that he "would not usurp the right of any." Chester, the first county formed, obtained its name from the following interesting incident: The landing-place of the proprietary was at Upland (now Chester City), and he resolved that its name should be changed. Turning around to his companion, Pearson, one of his own Society of Friends, who had accompanied him on the ship "Welcome," he said: "Providence has brought us safe here. Thou hast been the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I should call this place?" Whereupon Pearson, in remembrance of the city from which he came, in England, exclaimed, "Chester." Penn replied that it should be called Chester, and that when he divided the land into counties, one of them should be called by the same name. Bucks, the next county laid out, took its name from a district in England, from whence came a number of passengers in the "Welcome," who located within the limits of that county. Philadelphia is a scriptural name, and was selected by Penn himself to designate the city which he founded. It means "brotherly love."

By the treaty of 1718, with the Indians, the western boundary of Chester County was not definitely established until the erection of Lancaster County, from Chester County, by act of May 10, 1729. There were then no authorized settlements west of the Susquehanna, within the present limits of York County. As far as the treaties with the Indians were instrumental in establishing county boundary lines, the Susquehanna was the western limit of Chester County before 1729. Lancaster County, the first county formed after the death of William Penn, owes its name to John Wright, a prominent and influential settler, who emigrated from Lancashire, England, and together with Samuel Blunston and Robert Barber, located at the present site of Columbia. When the commissioners were appointed to divide Chester County, John Wright was made one of them, and he then petitioned to have the new district called Lancaster County, after his native place. He served for twelve years as the first president justice of the Lancaster Court, and in 1730 obtained a charter to his ferry at the present site of Wrightsville.

At the conclusion of the Indian treaty in 1736, the limits of Lancaster County were extended indefinitely westward. It included all of the present counties of York, Cumberland, Adams and Dauphin, and a large portion of Berks and Northumberland. The

Indians then being peaceful, the fertile lands west of the Susquenanna were soon occupied by immigrants, and in an incredibly short time hundreds of industrious farmers were clearing the lands and planting their crops. In a few years a number of petitions were presented to the Provincial Council, signed by influential citizens of "Lancaster County, west of the Susquehanna," asking for the erection of a new county.

The causes of these early petitions for the formation of a new county were owing to the rapid increase of the population west of the river, troubles and difficulties that arose among settlers, and the long distance to Lancaster Court, where a redress of grievances might be obtained. One of the petitions to the Governor and General Assembly for the division stated "how difficult it was to secure inhabitants against thefts and abuses, frequently committed among them by idle and dissolute persons, who resort to the remote parts of the province, and by reason of the great distance from the court or prison frequently found means of making their escape."

The first petition was presented in 1747, but it was unheard. In 1748 a strong and urgent request was made, whereupon favorable action was accordingly taken, and on August 19, 1749, the act obtained the official sanction of James Hamilton, deputy governor of the Province, and the new county, the first west of the Susquehanna River, and in order of date the fifth in the Province of Pennsylvania, was formed. The county from which it was detached had the historic name of Lancaster, after a shire on the west coast of North England. East of Lancashire is the grand old district of Yorkshire, rendered memorable by the War of the Roses, its magnificent cathedrals and castles of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and for its ancient manufacturing city of York, where the first English parliament assembled in the year 1160. It has been for a long time, and is to-day, the largest county of England. It has now a population of more than 2,500,000, and an area of nearly 6,000 square miles. By the unanimous consent of the petitioners for a division of Lancaster County, in Pennsylvania, and the commissioners, who formed the division, making low water mark on the west side of the Susquehanna the boundary line, York County was named after Yorkshire, in England. The town of York was laid out and named eight years before this event.

The commissioners named in the act to carry out its provision and lay off the new county were Thomas Cox, of Warrington Township; Nathan Hussey, of Newberry; John Wright, Jr., of Wright's Ferry; George Swope, of York, and Michael Tanner, who then lived near York, but soon after removed to the vicinity of Hanover. To him that town owes its name. The first three were English Quakers. The others were Germans. They all became court justices. Tanner was the first leader of the German Baptists, or Dunker Church, in York County.

COUNTY LIMITS.

The boundaries of York County, as then formed, which included the present county of Adams, according to act of Assembly, embraced "all and singular the lands lying within the Province of Pennsylvania, to the westward of the river Susquehanna, and southward and eastward of the South Mountain, bounded northward and westward by a line to be run from the Susquehanna River, along the ridge of said South Mountain to the Maryland line, and from thence eastward to the Susquehanna." The northern boundary line was not definitely established, until after the erection of Cumberland County, which was also formed from Lancaster County, by act of March 27, 1750, and named after a maritime county of Northern England. The commissioners to view and lay off York County viz.: Thomas Cox, Michael Tanner, George Swope, Nathan Hussey and John Wright, Jr., met the commissioners of Cumberland County near the site of the present village of New Market, Fairview Township, in 1750, to fix the northern boundary, but they disagreed. The commissioners of Cumberland County wished the dividing line to begin opposite the mouth of the Swatara Creek, and run along the ridge of the South Mountain (Trent Hills). By this demand a greater portion of what is now Fairview Township would have been included in Cumberland County. Much of the land now embraced in that township was originally taken up under the name of Pennsborough Township, Lancaster County, which township was laid out in 1739. It was the first township laid out within the present limits of Cumberland when it yet belonged to Lancaster County, and then embraced the whole of what is now Cumberland County. This is what gave rise to the contention and division of sentiment. The York County Commissioners wished that the Yellow Breeches Creek should form part of the dividing line. The difficulties were finally settled by a special act of the Provincial Assembly dated Feb. 9, 1751.

STATISTICAL.

York County, when first formed according to above specifications, including Adams County, and contained 1,469 square miles, or about 950,000 acres. In 1749, the year of its formation, it had 1,466 taxable inhabitants with an entire population of about 6,000. In 1750 there was 1,798 taxables, and in 1751 there were 2,043 taxables and entire population of over 8,000. This will illustrate how rapidly immigration into the county took place, as the increase of population in two years was 33⅓ per cent. Immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war in 1783, by an action of the county court, the township assessors were required to take an enumeration of in their respective districts. According to their reports the county in that year contained a population of 27,007; of this number 17,007 lived within the present limits of York County. There were in addition to this, 657 colored slaves.

The first official census, taken by the authority of the United States Government in 1790, gave York County a population of 37,747, which was an increase of about 10,000 in seven years. This would seem to be enormous, but illustrates that immigration to the county during that period was rapid. The next census was taken in 1800, after the formation of Adams County from York County, when the latter had a population of 25,643; in 1810, York County had 31,938; in 1820, 38,759; in 1830, 42,859; in 1840, 47,010; in 1850, 57,450; in 1860, 68,200; in 1870, 76,134; in 1880, 87,841.

LIMITS CONTRACTED.

By an act of the Legislature passed January 22, 1800, Adams County was erected out of York, with an area of 548 square miles. It was named in honor of John Adams, who was then President of the United States. This reduced York County to its present area of 921 square miles or 589,440 acres. It is the shape of an irregular quadrangle, with far-famed Mason and Dixon's line for the base, a distance of forty miles, and is the fourth in line westward of the southern tier of counties, with Lancaster and Dauphin Counties on the east and northeast, the State of Maryland on the south, Adams County on the west and Cumberland and Dauphin on the north. The Susquehanna River washes the eastern boundary from the mouth of the Yellow Breeches to the Maryland line, a distance of fifty-five miles. The southern boundary is a due east and west line, located by the astronomical and mathematical calculation of the distinguished English surveyors whose name it bears. The western boundary line from the southern line north eight and one-half miles, is an exact meridian; from thence the Beaver Creek and a public road from a winding line northwestward to a point on the South Mountains, where York, Cumberland and Adams Counties meet. From here the boundary is a due northeast line along a ridge of the South Mountains to the Yellow Breeches Creek, continuing in nearly the same direction along the many remarkable bends of this placid stream to its mouth at the Susquehanna, two miles below the city of Harrisburg. According to the census of 1880, there were 498,344 acres of the land embraced in York County improved, and 101,096 acres unimproved, leaving one-third of the entire county woodland and uncultivated land. This estimate seems high.

The fortieth parallel, which is the latitude of the northern limit of Philadelphia, enters the county at Wrightsville, passes through Emigsville is a short distance above the village of Dover, and strikes Adams County where the south branch of the Bermudian Creek enters York County.

The seventy-seventh meridian, or the line designating the longitude of Washington, the capital of the United States, crosses the county one-half mile east of Hanover, passing out of the county two miles east of Dillsburg.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.

The surface area of York County is subdivided irregularly into thirty-one townships, within whose limits are twenty-one incorporated boroughs, and about forty small villages and hamlets. York, the oldest, the largest town, and the seat of justice, is near the centre of the county, corresponding exactly to the position of York in Yorkshire, England, after which it was named. Nearly all the original townships were marked by natural boundaries. Many divisions and subdivisions of townships have been made since the erection of the county, but now a number of the boundaries are artificial lines. Although there were at least 2,000 settlers west of the Susquehanna in what is now York County before 1739, there is no official record to establish the fact that townships were laid off before that date. On church records, diaries of travelers, and in the correspondence of first settlers and surveyors, the name Conewago settlement (Hanover), Marsh Creek (Gettysburg), Codorus, Newberry and Manchester, appear as names to designate places. A special act of the General Assembly was passed in October, 1739, for dividing the region west of the Susquehanna into townships. The name Hallam first appears for that year. Between 1740 and 1744, Chanceford, Fawn, Shrewsbury, Newberry, Dover, Codorus, Manchester, Warrington, Monaghan, Paradise, Manheim, in what is now York County, and Tyrone, Straban Menallen, Cumberland, Hamilton's Ban, Mount Joy, Germany, Mount Pleasant and Berwick, in the present territory of Adams County were laid off by various surveyors.

THE PEOPLE.

The inhabitants who first gazed upon the primitive forests, hunted the wild animals that roamed and sported in their dense shade, and caught the fish which abundantly stocked the winding streams, and whose squaws raised small patches of corn and beans, were Indians, a dark copper-colored race, whose origin and history previous to the settlement of the whites in this section, as far as can be ascertained, will be found in the general history.

From the time of the earliest authorized settlements made west of the Susquehanna, York County contained three distinct classes of people. Among the first to enter the county with proper permits to locate land were the English Quakers, nearly all of whom located north of the Conewago Creek ; some of them located in the Redland and Fishing Creek Valleys as early as 1732, and a goodly number of them the following year. They migrated thence from Chester County. A year later Warrington Township, which then included Washington, was settled by people of the same religious society. A few located in Manchester. The Quakers obtained free grants of land from the Penns, on which to locate their meeting houses. One of these is still standing in the village of Newberrytown, one midway between the last named town and Lewisberry, and a third in Warrington, one-half mile from Wellsville. Monaghan, which included the balance of the territory in York County north of the Conewago, was at first populated by the Scotch-Irish, the same class of people who first settled Cumberland County, and that portion of York now embraced in Adams County.

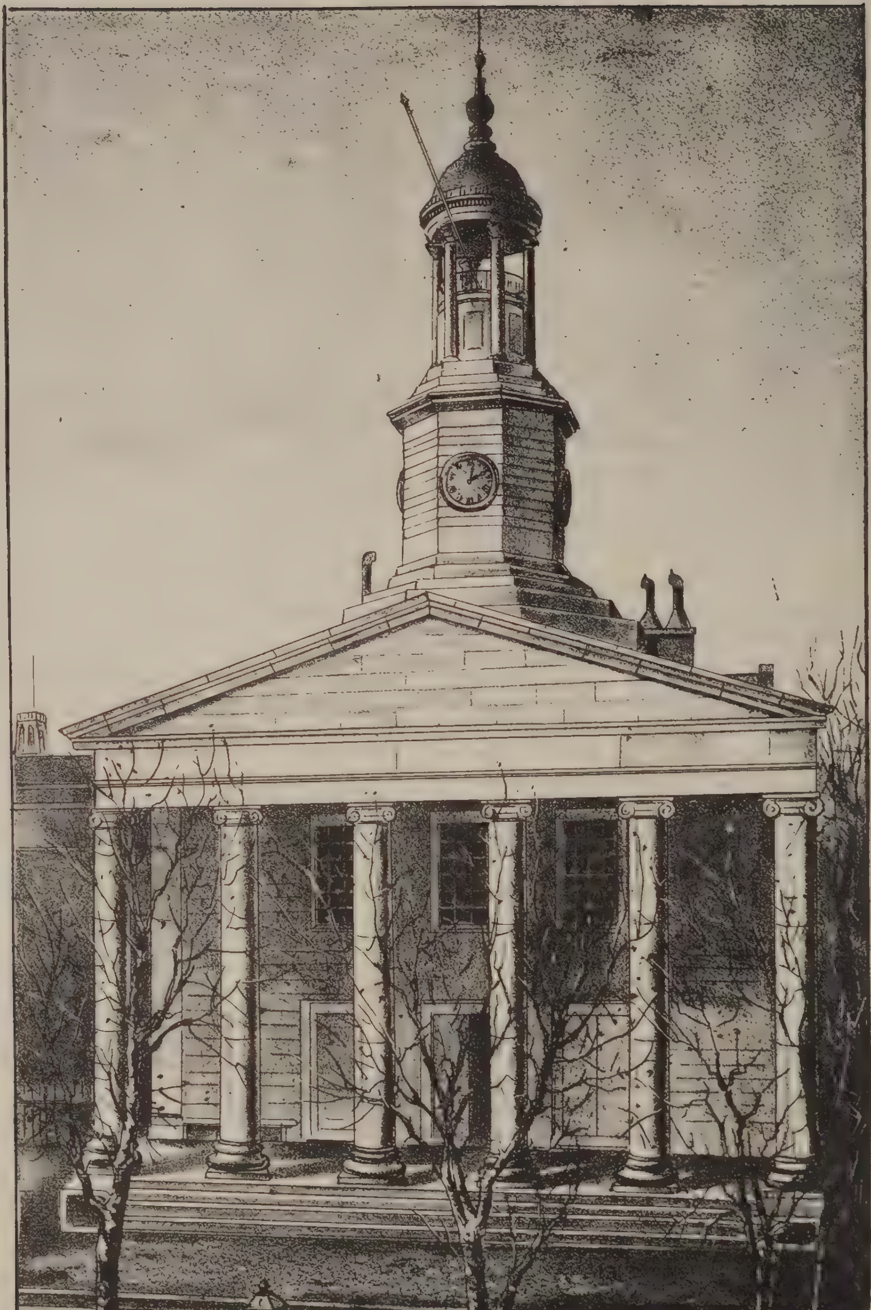
The vast body of the early settlers were Germans, who populated the fertile valleys of the central, western, and southwestern portions of the county, beginning their authorized settlements as early as 1731. An excellent chapter devoted to them will be found elsewhere in this book. There were a few English located in and around York. They were either Friends or members of the Church of England. The county officers were nearly all English for many years after the county was formed.

In the southeastern portion of the county, in the Chancefords, Fawn, Peachbottom and Hopewell, a colony of sturdy Scotch-Irish located, commencing their settlements contemporaneously with the Germans and the English above them. Some of them had located there and obtained lands under Maryland titles a few years earlier. This section was not at first populated so rapidly, however, the census statistics will show, as the upper sections, which was owing greatly to the sterility of the soil, after a few years' cultivation. By the descendants of the same class of people, of late it has been rendered exceptionally fertile and productive. The Marsh Creek settlement, now Adams County, was almost entirely composed of Scotch-Irish.

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTY.

Dense forests of valuable oaks, chestnuts, walnuts, hickory, poplar and ash covered the hills and valleys of York County, when the whites first came. Many of these the ax of the industrious settler soon felled, in order to clear the land to sow his crops, while yet the red man of the forest was his neighbor. The timber of all of them could not be used, consequently such of what would now be of great value, then decayed, as trunks of large trees. Some were hewn into logs to construct rude cabins; the chestnut and the oak to build the fences; the walnut for making articles of household furniture, and a portion for fuel. A large forest of primitive trees is now almost a curiosity to the prosperous York County farmer. If there be one, some avaricious individual is on the alert to purchase it, and fell the grand old trees for gain. An occasional old white oak, a tree which lives the longest in this section, is seen here and there on the farms of judicious husbandmen, whose reverence for grandeur, beauty, and antiquity, will allow no one to "touch a single bough," and yet it is just the object the industrious wagon-maker loves to feast his eyes upon. There are still a few chestnut trees standing along the fences and road-sides, under whose venerable boughs our fathers' grandfathers rested their weary limbs during the harvest noon, and later in the season their children, dressed in homespun and linsey-woolsey, gathered the precious fruit, while on the alert for the wolf and the deer.

The introduction of the charcoal forges



YORK COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

and bloomaries, and the vast number of tanneries erected, ruthlessly destroyed hundreds of acres of valuable timber land, which two hundred years of undisturbed growth could not now replace. On account of the scarcity of valuable bark, the tannery business has greatly declined. Hundreds of cords of bark are yet annually hauled to market.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

An act of the General Assemby passed August 19, 1749, named Thomas Cox, Michael Tanner, George Swope, Nathan Hussey, and John Wright, Jr., as commissioners to carry out its provisions in forming the County of York, and also to purchase land at some convenient place in the county, to be approved by the governor, and held in trust for the purpose of erecting on it a court house and prison. Centre Square of York was selected as the site.

The sessions of the courts from 1749 to 1756 were held in the houses of the court justices until the completion of the first court house. In April, 1754, the county commissioners entered into an agreement with William Willis, a skillful bricklayer, and one of the first English Quakers, who located in Manchester Township, to erect the walls of the court house. Henry Clark, also a Quaker, from Warrington, entered into a contract to saw and deliver scantlings for the building. He then owned a saw-mill near the mouth of Beaver Creek. John Meem, who generally was called "doctor," and Jacob Klein of York, both Germans, were employed as carpenters. Robert Jones, a Quaker, who lived a few miles from town, in Manchester Township, was engaged to haul seven thousand shingles from Philadelphia. The building was not completed till 1756. Attached to one end of it was a building called, in its day, the State House, and in it were the county offices. At the other end was the market house. This court house stood from 1756 to the fall of 1840—a period of eighty-four years. The most historic period of its history was from September, 1777, to June, 1778, during which time the members of the Continental Congress held their deliberations within its hallowed walls. This was the darkest period of the Revolution, the account of which is given in the general history. The Articles of Confederation were passed by Congress while sitting here, which alone would make it an historic building. It should never have been destroyed, but the people of York County, like Americans in general, did not, at that time, properly reverence historic old landmarks. The walls around the three enclosed sides of the present court house yard, were made of the bricks that formed the walls of the old court house, and this is all that is left of a building which, if it now stood, would be one of the greatest and most important objects of veneration in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The State House was torn down in 1842.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

When it was decided to erect a new court house, a great controversy arose concerning the location of it. The commissioners finally selected the site where the present one now stands. For the erection of this building Jacob Dietz was master-carpenter, and Henry Small was associated with him. Charles Eppley was master-mason, and George Odenwall, assistant. The county commissioners then were William Nicholas, John Rieman and John Beck. The bricks and wood were obtained in York County. Part of the granite used in its construction was hauled in wagons to York from Baltimore County, Md. The granite pillars used as supports in the front of the court house were brought from Maryland on the railroad in 1840, soon after its completion, to York. The cost of the building was nearly $100,000. County notes of the denomination of $3 were issued, and also county bonds. It was completed in 1840. The cupola was placed on it and the bell put in position in 1847. The bell on the old court house was brought to York from England, and belonged to the Episcopal Church. It has since been recast, and now is on St. John's Church, North Beaver Street.

COUNTY OFFICES.

Prothonotary, Recorder, Register, Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.—These several offices were established when the county courts were organized at York, in 1749, and were filled by appointments made by the Governor of the province before the constitution of 1776, and under it, and the constitution of 1790 appointments were made by the supreme executive council or the governor of the commonwealth.

The constitution of 1838 changed this plan to an election by the 'people. These offices were for the first time filled in York County by the voice of the people at the general election held October 11, 1839. The term of office then began on the 1st day of December after the election, until the adoption of the New Constitution of 1873, when the first Monday of January following the election was authorized as the time for assuming the duties of office. It will be noticed from the following lists that during our early colonial history the different offices were filled by one person for many years. George Stevenson, who was an intelligent Englishman, and one of the first men of political influence in the county, and who was also a large land owner and a practical surveyor, served continuously in all of these offices from 1749 to 1764. He soon afterward moved to Carlisle, where he died.

Prothonotaries.—The following is a list of the prothonotaries—George Stevenson, appointed in 1749; Samuel Johnston, 1764; Archibald M'Lean, 1777; Henry Miller, 1786; John Edie, 1794; Charles William Hartley, 1800; William Barber, 1806; Michael W. Ash, 1823; Richard Porter, 1830; John W. Hetrick, 1833; Benjamin Lanius, 1836; William Ilgenfritz, elected October 11, 1839; William Ilgenfritz, 1842; John R. Donnell, 1845; John R. Donnell, 1848; Elijah Garretson, 1851; Joseph Holland, 1854; Henry G. Bussey, 1857; Henry G. Bussey, 1860; William Ilgenfritz, 1863; Thomas G. Cross, 1866; James B. Ziegler, 1869; Frank Geise, 1872; William Y. Link, 1875; Samuel B. Heiges, 1878; W. H. Sitler, 1881; Samuel B. Hoff, 1884.

Recorders.—George Stevenson, appointed in 1749; Samuel Johnston, 1764; Archibald M'Lean, 1777; Jacob Barnitz, 1785; Jacob B. Wentz, 1824; Frederick Eichelberger, 1829; Charles Nes, 1830; Michael Doudel, 1833; Daniel May, 1836; William Schall, elected in 1839; William Schall, 1842; Edwin C. Eppley, 1845; Edwin C. Eppley, 1848; William Tash, 1851; William Tash, 1854; George Wehrly, 1857; Amos Shearer, 1860; William B. Woods, 1863; Henry Reisinger, 1866; Noah Ehrhart, 1869; William H. Schweitzer, 1872; James R. Schmidt, 1875; Jacob Lanius, 1878, E. C. Grevemeyer, 1881; Wesley Glatfelter, 1884.

Registers.—George Stevenson, appointed in 1749; Samuel Johnston 1764; Archibald McLean, 1777; Jacob Barnitz, 1785; Jacob B. Wentz, 1824; Frederick Eichelberger, 1829; William P. Fisher 1830; Jesse Spangler, 1830; Michael Doudel, 1833; James R. Reily, 1836: John Stahle, elected in 1839; John Stahle, 1842; David Bender, 1845; Jacob Glessner, 1848; George Maish, 1851; William Davis, 1854; Abraham Hershey, 1857; Amos Shearer, 1860; William Philby, 1863; Jacob Stickle, 1866; George Pollinger, 1869; John Giesey, 1872; Christian S. Gerber, 1875; (Mr. Gerber died while in office); James Kell, appointed February, 1877; John S. Hiestand, elected in 1877; Oliver Stuck, 1880; Henry W. Bowman, 1883.

Clerks of the Orphan's Courts and Court of Quarter Sessions.—George Stephenson, appointed in 1749; Samuel Johnston, 1764; Archibard M'Lean, 1777; Henry Miller, 1786; John Edie, 1794; Charles W. Hartley, 1800; William Barber, 1806; Adam King, 1818; Robert Hamersly, 1821; Adam King, 1823; Jacob Spangler, 1827; Jacob B. Wentz, 1830; George Frysinger, 1838; George A. Barnitz, elected October, 1839; George A. Barnitz, 1842; John A. Wilson, 1845; John A. Wilson, 1848; Thomas Jamison, 1851; Joseph O. Stewart, 1854; John Reeser, 1857; William Tash, 1860; Samuel Ziegler, 1863; William Tash, 1866; William L. Keech, 1869; E. D. Bentzel, 1872; B. F. Koller, 1875; William A. Thompson, 1878; J. Alexander Blasser, 1881; William F. Ramsay, 1884.

Treasurers.—From 1749 to 1841, a period of nearly 100 years, the county treasurers were appointed annually by the county commissioners. Some of them were re-appointed several times as the accompanying dates will indicate. An Act of Legislature, passed May 27, 1841, made this an elective office, the incumbent to serve two years. The constitution of 1873 extended the term to three years. David McConaughy, appointed in 1749; Thomas McCartney, 1752; Hugh Whiteford, 1754; Robert McPherson, 1755; Frederick Gelwicks, 1756; William Delap, 1757; John Blackburn, 1759; David McConaughy, 1764; John Blackburn, 1766; Robert McPherson, 1767; Michael Schwaabe, 1769; Michael Hahn, 1777; John Hay, 1778; Rudolph Spangler, 1801; John Forsyth, 1805; John Strohman, 1808; Peter Kurtz, 1811; George Spangler, 1814; William Nes, 1817; Henry Smyser, 1820; John Voglesong, 1823; Peter Ahl, 1826; Jacob Bayler, 1829; Daniel Hartman, 1832; John W. Hetrick, elected, 1841; John McConkey, 1843; Samuel McCurdy, 1845; Peter Ahl, Jr., 1849; Samuel Fry, 1851; Edie Patterson, 1853; Alexander Wentz, 1855; John Stough, 1857; George W. Stair, 1859; Henry Bender, 1861; Zachariah Heindel, 1863; George Daron, 1865; John Glalfeller, 1867; John M. Deitch, 1869; Henry Bortner, 1871; Herman Noss, 1773; William Frey, 1875; Adam F. Geesey, 1878; John Landis, 1881; Henry Neater, 1884.

Chief Ranger.—George Stevenson, who was so much honored in the early days of this country, filled an office which is now unknown in our laws. James Hamilton, deputy governor of Pennsylvania, constituted him on January 7, 1750, Chief Ranger of and for the county of York; granting "full power and authority to range, view and inspect all our woods and lands within the said county, and to seize, take up, and appropriate to our use all and every such wild colts or young horses, cattle, and swine, as shall be found within the bounds of said county, that are not marked by the owners of their dams, and are liable to be seized by law; and also all marked strays for which no lawful owners can be found, that may be taken up in the said county, and to publish every such stray in the most public places in the said county for the space of one year, and also keeping some public mark of their being strays for the said space about them, hereby requiring you to sue and prosecute all persons presuming to act contrary to law in cutting down and destroying any of our timber, trees or wood, or that shall in any wise invade the powers hereby granted to you within the said county."

This commission of Chief Ranger induces us to transcribe a few passages connected therewith from the records of Quarter Sessions for the county.

"Moses Wallace of Chanceford Township, his marks for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, &c., a crop on the left ear, etc. Brand an I on the near shoulder and buttocks. April 25, 1751."

"James Hetrick, his marks, a crop and slit on the off ear, and a slit in the ear. Brand, a fleur-de-luce, on the near buttocks. May 2, 1751."

"Alexander Creighton, Shrewsbury Township, his brand for horses, etc. A C on the near buttocks; and marks for cattle, sheep, swine, etc., a crop in the off ear, a half penny out of the forepart of the near ear. June 26, 1751."

"The marks of Jacob Shetter's hogs and cattle; the off ear cropt, and the near slit. Entered January 10, 1757."

County Surveyors.—The office of Surveyor General of the State was created by act of April 9, 1784. This office was empowered to appoint a deputy in any county of the State. The first appointment made for York County was Jacob Spangler, in 1800, who was many times reappointed and afterward elected surveyor-general. On April 9, 1850, an act was passed, making this an elective office. The first election was held in October, 1850. The county surveyor under the provisions of this act serves a term of three years. The following is a list of those elected by the people: Christian S. Gerber, 1850; Christian S. Gerber, 1853; Christian S. Gerber, 1856; Benjamin Leese, 1859; Benjamin Leese, 1862; Samuel N. Bailey, 1865; Benjamin Leese, 1868; Benjamin Leese, 1871; William L. Keech, 1874; William T. Williams, 1877; William T. Williams, 1881; James H. Blasser, 1884.

THE FIRST COUNTY JAIL.

The laws of England were strictly carried out by our Provincial Government, hence it was not uncommon during the early history of our county courts, for criminals, convicted of crime, to be sentenced to undergo the excruciating punishment of the whipping-post and the pillory. Some were sold into temporary slavery. There were a few convicts sentenced to the "county gaol" in 1750, during the second year after the establishment of county courts.

At the July session of court, 1768, the county commissioners, Joseph Updegraff, Hugh Dunwoodie, and William Gemmill, requested that the "county prison be enlarged, as it was too small for a work-house and prison, and the walls are not safe," whereupon the court ordered them to erect an additional building. It was erected of blue limestone, from quarries near York, the next year. The work was superintended by William Willis. It stood on the corner of South George and King Streets, familiarly known as "the old jail corner," was used until 1855, and torn down a few years later by Ambrose Schmidt, of York, now of Hanover, and ex-sheriff Pfahler.

THE PRESENT COUNTY JAIL.

The old prison became dilapidated, was too small for the demand and not at a suitable place, consequently in 1854, county commissioners, George Dick, John Myers and Felix C. Herbert entered into contracts for the erection of the present jail and work-house, with Jacob Gotwalt, of York. The sandstone in the front wall and in the tower, were furnished by Henry Kochenour, of Conewago Township. The blue limestone used was obtained from John Winter's quarry near York. Edward Haviland, of York, was the architect. The chief contractor let out sub-contracts for work to Peter and James McGuigan and William Gearing, of York. The rough stonework was done by Joseph Foller, and the tower and sandstone work by a man from Harrisburg.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR.

The laws now in force in Pennsylvania for the maintenance of the poor and helpless, were borrowed in their leading features from those instituted in England in the reign of

Queen Elizabeth. They were introduced into the State by act of Assembly in 1771.

During our early colonial history the poor of each township were maintained by the people of the district, and "overseers of the poor," one for each township, were appointed by the court justices.

At a court of private sessions of the peace held at York, for York County, on March 26, 1750, in the twenty-third year of the reign of George II, before John Day, Thomas Cox, George Swope and Patrick Watson, Esqrs., the following named persons were appointed overseers of the poor for York County:

Yorktown, William Sinkler (Sinclair), and Michael Laub.

Hellam, Casper Williart and Peter Gardner.

Chanceford, Robert Morton, John Hill.

Fawn, Alexander McCandless, John Gordon.

Shrewsbury, Hugh Montgomery, Hugh Low.

Codorus, Peter Dinkle, John Wothering.

Manchester, Peter Wolf, Valentine Crans (Krantz).

Newberry, Nathan Hussey, George Thauly.

Dover, Philip Couf, Andrew Spangler.

Warrington, William Griffith, George Grist.

Monaghan, James Carrothers, George Cohoon.

Heidelberg, Peter Schultz, Andrew Schreiber.

Manheim, Samuel Bugdel, Solomon Miller.

Paradise, Clement Studebaker, John Rode.

There were the same number of overseers appointed for each of the townships in that portion of York County now embraced in Adams County. This system of appointing township overseers of the poor is still in force in some counties of the State.

THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

On February 6, 1804, the Legislature passed a special act which granted to the county commissioners power to levy a tax for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting thereon, and furnishing necessary buildings for the support and employment of the poor of the county. Under the provisions of this act, the following named persons were directed to fix upon the place for the erection of a poor house: Martin Gardner, Peter Small, Abraham Graffius, Daniel Spangler, of York borough; Henry Krieger, of Newberry Township, John Heneisen, of Dover; Christian Hetrick, of Codorus; Samuel Collins, of Lower Chanceford; Peter Storm, of the vicinity of Hanover. The site of the public common was determined upon as an eligible spot for the location of the county almshouse by these men, and they so reported on June 30, 1804. A conflict of claims arose concerning the right to this land, whereupon the Legislature was petitioned, and that body by special act, April 1, 1805, empowered the newly elected directors of the poor (Daniel Spangler, Jacob Small and Martin Ebert), to determine upon a site as to them might appear eligible, and likewise to cause the erection of appropriate buildings. After short deliberation, on the 16th of April, the same year, they reported in writing that they had purchased the "Elm Spring Farm,"* a certain plantation and tract of land of and from Andrew Robinson, containing 132 acres and 156 perches, for the sum of £4,400 currency. On this tract is located the present county almshouse. The "Elm Spring," surrounded by large elm trees, was long noted for the crystal beauty and excellent quality of water which it furnished to the early residents of that section. At the same time the directors purchased a tract of woodland two miles farther northeast, containing 150 acres and 17 perches, for £600.

In the summer of 1805 the first buildings were erected at a cost of $4,761.54, and the poor of all the townships of the county removed thither in April, 1806.

A hospital building was erected of brick in 1828, at a cost of $7,800. A great deal of the labor in the construction of this building was done by the paupers; thus decreasing its cost. It was considered in those days a model of architecture. Jacob May was the mason, Messrs. Dietz and Straber, carpenters. The original almshouse and hospital buildings, after various changes and needed improvements are still standing. The first great improvements were made when George S. Morris, of York, was elected resident director. They have now all the best improvements necessary to such an institution. For neatness, cleanliness and efficient management, the present York County almshouse has an excellent reputation. During the year 1885 apparatus for the purpose of heating by steam were introduced through all the buildings. A portion of the original "Elm Farm" tract was sold to a company on which was erected a rolling mill. A handsome new almshouse barn was burned down some years ago, and the present large and commodious one erected.

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*The history of this farm is as follows: On October 17, 1766, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn granted a patent to John Hahn and Michael Hahn for a tract called "Rigen," On the 4th of November John sold to Michael Hahn. On November 20 Michael Hahn sold to Mathias Sitler. On November 27, 1796, Sitler sold to George Bentz. On April 15, 1796, Bentz sold to Henry King. On March 2, 1802, King sold to Andrew Robinson. In April, 1805, it passed to the directors of the poor.

The first election of directors of the poor was held on October 9, 1804. The following is a list of the directors who served since that time, together with the years of their election: Daniel Spangler, 1804; Jacob Small, 1804; Martin Ebert, 1804; Jonathan Jessop, 1808; George Lottman, 1808; Martin Weiser, 1809; George Barnitz, 1810; Gotlieb Ziegle, 1812; Jacob Sheaffer, 1812; George Spangler, 1813; Philip Kissinger, 1814; Jacob Upp, 1815; Michael Welsh, 1816; William Johnston, 1817; Andrew Kramer, 1817; George Spangler, 1817; Thomas Taylor, 1818; John Fahs, 1819; Jacob Laucks, 1820; Michael Eurich, 1821; Henry Stover, 1822; Jacob Diehl, 1823; Clement Stillinger, 1824; Casper Laucks, 1825; John Strickler, 1826; Henry Smyser, 1827; John Emig, 1828; Henry Wolf, 1829; Alexander Small, 1830; Nicholas Diehl, 1831; John Rieman, 1832; Christian Hildebrand, 1833; John W. Hetrick, 1836; Samuel Myers, 1837; John Lauer, 1838; William Strecher, 1839; Jacob Smyser, 1841; Martin Carl, 1842; Peter Peter, 1843; Daniel Loucks, 1844; T. W. Haller, 1845; Adam Free, 1846; Peter Wilt, 1847; George S. Morris, 1848; James Klinedinst, 1849; John Fahs, 1850; George Loucks of C., 1851; Peter Becker, 1852; William Spangler, 1853; Killian Small, 1854; Joseph McCurdy, 1856; Charles Underwood, 1858; James Ross, 1859; William Stokes, 1860; David Small, 1861; James Ross, 1862; William Stokes, 1863; David Small, 1864; Henry Kochenour, 1865; William Kilgore, 1866; David Small, 1867; David Bentzel, 1868; William Kilgore, 1869; David Small, 1870; George Hamm, 1871; Samuel Hively, 1872; F. T. Scott, 1873; A. B. Reynolds, 1874; Mathias Reigart, 1875; John B. Sayers, 1876; Adam Kohr, 1877; John Henry, 1878; William Gilberthorpe, 1879; Solomon Boyer, 1880; Isaac Hovis, 1881; Alexander Kidd, 1882; Andrew Bentz, 1883, Enos Hively, 1884.

The physicians of the hospital connected with the poor-house, have been the following gentlemen, in the order in which they stand, viz.—Dr. John Morris, Dr. Thomas Jameson, Dr. John Rouse, Dr. Martini, Dr. John Bentz, Dr. William McIlvaine, Dr. Luke Rouse, Dr. William McIlvaine, (a second time;) Drs. Jacob and Michael Hay; Drs. McIlvaine and Small, Dr. Alexander Small, Dr. John Fisher Drs. Haller and Luke Rouse, Dr. E. C. Pentz, Dr. M. J. McKinnon, Dr. J. T. Perkins. Dr. John Ahl, Dr. O. C. Brickley, Dr. Z. C. Myers.

COMMISSIONERS.

The office of county commissioner in York County has always been elective. At the first election held, there were three commissioners chosen, who were divided into three classes, one of them to serve one year, one two years, and one three years. From 1749 to 1875, one commissioner was elected annually, to serve for three years. The new constitution of 1873 provided for the election of three commissioners in 1875, and every third year the same number thereafter. This constitution also provides that the political party in the minority shall be entitled to one member of the board of commissioners. The following is a list of the commissioners:

First Class. George Schaabe, qualified October 31, 1749; Bartholomew Maul, October 29, 1751; Peter Shugard, October, 1754; Martin Eichelberger, October, 1757; James Welsch, October, 1760; William Douglas, October, 1763; Joseph Updegraff, October, 1766; John Heckendorn, October 31, 1769; John Hay, October 20, 1772; Michael Hahn, October, 1775; William Ross, 1776–77; Philip Rothrock, October 30, 1778; Jacob Schmeiser, October 12, 1781; Michael Hahn, October 29, 1784; Godfrey Lenhart, October 29, 1787; John Spengler, October 26, 1790; Joseph Welshhans, October 17, 1793; John Forsythe, December 6, 1796; Daniel Spengler, October 29, 1799; Christopher Lauman, October 16, 1802; Abraham Graffius, November 4, 1805; Jacob Heckert, November 7, 1808; Peter Small, November 5, 1811; Jacob Spengler, November 2, 1814; John Barnitz, November 5, 1817; Michael Doudel, November 7, 1820; Henry Schmeiser, November, 1823; John Voglesong, November, 1826; Peter Ahl, November, 1829; Jacob Dietz, November, 1832;

Second Class. Walter Sharp, qualified October 31, 1749; William McClellan,[*] October 30, 1750; John Mikel, October, 1752; Thomas M'Cartney, October 28, 1755; William Delap, October, 1758; George Meyers, October 31, 1761; Philip Ziegler, October, 1764; Hugh Dunwoodie, October, 1767; John Monteith, October 15, 1770; Henry Tyson, October 20, 1773; John Hay, October, 1776; John Sample, October, 1779; William Cochran, October 29, 1782; Robert

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[*] As there was no return of an election in York County in 1750, the court continued the former commissioners; but as Mr. Sharp had died, the surviving commissioners and the assessors elected Mr. McClellan in his place. Here, by the way, it may be remarked of George Schwaabe that he was requalified in October, 1750, for regularly his period of office had terminated.

Morrison, November 1, 1785; William McClellan,* November 1, 1786; John Morrow, October, 1791; Henry Welsh, October, 1794; John Edie, December 4, 1794; Anthony Hinkle, October 28, 1800; Robert Ramsey, October 24, 1803; Christopher Hetrick, November 3, 1806; Fredrick Hoke, November 7, 1809; John Kauffelt, November 2, 1812; Joseph Reed, November 7, 1815; Andrew Kitterman, November 2, 1818; Michael Newman, November 6, 1821; Matthew Clark, November, 1824; Philip Henise, November, 1827; William Patterson, November, 1830; John Shultz, November, 1833.

Third Class. Patrick Watson, qualified October 31, 1749; James Agnew, October 30, 1753; Robert McPherson, October, 1756; John Frankelberger,† October, 31, 1758; John Adlum, October 30, 1759; Samuel Edie, October, 1762; Thomas Stocton, October, 1765; William Gemmill October 27, 1768; William Nelson, October, 1792; James Black, October, 1795; James M'Candless, December 3, 1798; Samuel Nelson, October 26, 1801; Jacob Heckert,‡ November 10, 1802; Jacob Glancy, October 29, 1804; William Collins, November 6, 1807; John Klein, November 5, 1810; Peter Reider, November 2, 1813; Charles Emig, November 5, 1816; Stephen T. Cooper, November 2, 1819; Peter Wolfhart, November, 1822; Charles Diehl, November, 1825; Daniel Kimmel, November, 1828; John W. Hetrick,§ November, 1831; Samuel Harnish, 1833.

The date of the election is given in the following list: John Beck, 1836; William Nicholas, 1837; John Rieman, 1838; Jacob Newman, 1839; David Maish, 1840; Henry Logan, 1841; Valentine B. Wentz, 1842; Thomas Kerr, 1843; Joseph Detweiler, 1844; George Eichelberger, 1845; Daniel Ginder, 1846; John Emig, 1847; John Moore, 1849; David Leber, 1850; Philip Sheffer, 1851; George Dick, 1852; Felix C. Herbert, 1853; John Myers, 1854; Aaron G. Blackford, 1855; Jesse Workinger, 1856; Daniel Meisenhelder, 1857; Jacob Greenfield, 1858; Adam Paules, 1859; Adam H. Smith, 1860; John Hyde, 1861; Henry Miller, 1862; John E. Anstine, 1863; William Reeser, 1864; Henry Hammond, 1865; Daniel Miller, 1866; William Wintermoyer, 1867; R. Duncan Brown, 1868; Peter Strickhouser, 1869; Lewis Strayer, 1870; Jacob Kohler, 1871; David Smyser, 1872; Michael Knisely, 1873; N. E. Leber, 1874; Thomas Platt, 1875; John Pfaltzgroff, 1875; John Beard, 1878; Jacob Lamotte, 1878; J. Klinedinst, 1878; Stephen Keefer, 1881; Charles Haines, 1881; Jacob S. Bentz, 1881; George Anthony, 1884; Henry Anstine, 1884; John F. Beck, 1884.

CLERKS TO THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

This office was appointive from 1749 to 1871. A special act of the Legislature was approved May 16, 1871, providing for the election of one clerk to the county commissioners; to be elected every second year, and serve at $1,000 per annum. The following is a list of clerks from 1749 to 1885:

John Reed, appointed, 1749; John Reddick, 1757; Henry Harris, 1757; William Leas, 1764; John Morris, 1776; George Lewis Leoffler, 1780; Jacob Spangler, 1792; Peter Spangler, 1815; George W. Spangler, 1823; Daniel Small, 1829; John W. Hetrick, ——; Christian S. Picking, ——; John M. Heiges, ——; Amos Shearer, ——; Emanuel S. Smith, ——; Edward D. Zeigler, elected, October, 1871; Emanuel S. Smith, 1873; Samuel A. Firestone, 1875; Samuel A. Firestone, 1877; Frank G. Metzgar, 1879; A. Duncan Thompson, 1881; A. Duncan Thompson, 1883.

County Auditors.—The board of county auditors is composed of three members. Up to the year 1809 they were appointed by the judges of the court. An act providing for the annual election of three auditors was passed by the Legislature, March 16, 1809. By a special act of 1814 the law was modified as to require the election of one new auditor annually thereafter. The constitution of 1873 provided for the election of three auditors in 1875, and the same number every third year thereafter, the minority party in politics to be represented by one auditor: John M. Anderson, 1836; Adam Paules, 1838; S. McKinley, 1839; Jacob Miller, 1840; Matthias Nes, 1841; Samson Smith, 1842; Jacob F. Krone, 1843; Joseph Hartman, 1844; Edie Patterson, 1845; George Klugh, 1846; Felix C. Herbert, 1847; J. Gehley, 1848; John Reeser, 1849; William Snodgrass, 1850; James Fulton, 1851; James Ross, 1852–53; John S. Keech,

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*Mr. Morrison removed from the county shortly after his election to office. To complete his term Mr. McClellan was elected October 10, 1786; and when that term had expired, he was re-elected October 14, 1788, for three years, and was qualified on the 29th of the same month.

†Gen. Forbes in 1758, marched with an army from Philadelphia and reduced Fort Du Quesne, which is now Pittsburgh. As Mr. McPherson joined him in this, as it was then called "Western Expedition," it was to supply his place as commissioner that Mr. Frankelberger was elected for one year.

‡Mr. Heckert was appointed till the next election to supply the place of Samuel Nelson, deceased; he was nominated by the commissioners, and the nomination was assented to by the court.

§John W. Hetrick, was, in 1833, appointed prothonotary, and the two other commissioners (Jacob Dietz and William Patterson), appointed Samuel Harnish to supply the vacancy until the ensuing election. At the election in 1833, Harnish was chosen to serve out the last year of the time for which Hetrick had been elected.

1854; Anthony Dessenberg, 1855; Ezra May, 1856; Z. B. Heindel, 1857; Henry Brubaker, 1858; J. W. Landis, 1859; Calvin Ritchey, 1860; Samuel Newman, 1861; Abraham Klinefelter, 1862; Charles Smith, 1862; Elijah Garrettson, 1864; William B. Morrow, ——; John W. Landis, 1865; David Gemmill, 1866; J. B. Pfaltzgroff, 1867, John Seiffert, 1868; John Heidelbaugh, 1869; Henry Rudy, 1870; Jacob Altland, 1871; William H. Croll, 1872; —— ——, 1873; Jeremiah Brown, 1874; Andrew Maffet, 1875; Wentel Gross, 1875; John Stallman, 1875; Thomas Brubaker, 1878; Henry J. Deitch, 1878; J. W. Lamison, 1878; T. B. McDonald, 1881; William Kunkle, 1881; William Douglas, 1881; William H. Croll, 1884; George W. Evans, 1884; Jesse S. Crone, 1884.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

The office of jury commissioners was created by a general act of Legislature, passed April 10, 1867. Before this time the jurors for the trial of cases before the different courts were selected by the sheriff and the county commissioners from the qualified voters of the county. The first election in York County for jury commissioners was held in October, 1867, when, under the provisions of the act, two persons were selected for a term of three years, and the same number to succeed them at the end of every third year. They are to select a number of names designated by the court and then place them in a jury wheel in the presence of one of the judges of the court. Grand, petit, and traverse jurors are thus drawn by the sheriff and jury commissioners.

MERCANTILE APPRAISERS.

From 1749 to 1846, nearly 100 years, only dealers in imported goods were required, under the then existing laws, to take out a county license, in order that they might sell their merchandise. By act of April 22, 1846, all dealers in goods, wares, and merchandise, were required to take out a county license, and under this act the county commissioners were empowered to appoint a mercantile appraiser yearly whose duty it is to assess and classify all dealers, and furnish a list of them to the county treasurer.

SHERIFFS.

The English laws introduced into the Province of Pennsylvania in 1676 provided that justices of the peace should nominate three persons within their jurisdiction, one of whom the governor may appoint a sheriff to serve for one year. Under the "Charter of Privileges" granted by William Penn to his new province in 1701, the inhabitants of each county were authorized to choose two persons to present to the proprietary for the office of sheriff, one of whom should be commissioned by him to serve for three years. This law was in force until the first State constitution was adopted in 1776. This prescribed that two persons should be elected annually in each county, and one of them selected to be sheriff by the president of the State. Under the constitution of 1790 elections were also held, but the term was extended to three years, and the commission issued by the governor. No person was allowed to serve two terms in succession. Under these constitutions, it frequently happened that the one who received the lowest number of votes was commissioned. The amended constitution of 1838 provided that but one person should be elected, and under the constitution of 1873 there is no change.

Hance Hamilton became the first sheriff of York County, assuming the duties of office at the first session of the York County Court, which opened October 31, 1749.

THE RIOT AT THE ELECTION IN 1750.

At the election held in October, 1750, a serious riot ensued between the supporters of Hance Hamilton and Richard McAllister, the two candidates for the office. The former lived in the present vicinity of Gettysburg, and was urgently supported by the Scotch-Irish, the latter lived at the present site of Hanover, which town he afterward founded, and although a Scotch-Irishman himself, was the candidate of the Germans. The whole county, which then included the present territory of Adams County, was one election district. The voting place on this occasion was at the unfinished public inn of Baltzer Spangler in the town of York. The votes were received through the opening between two logs of the building. The different clans came riding on horseback into the then small village of York, in squads from the north, the east, the south and west. Some of them rode a distance of twenty-five or more miles, for the purpose of enjoying the elective franchise on this important occasion. The forenoon passed without any disturbance, but by the noon hour, hundreds of gallant frontiersmen, nearly every one born on foreign soil, speaking two different languages, and representing four nationalities, after partaking of a meal at one of the six public houses of entertainment in the frontier town of York, or as was much the custom in those days, sat by the banks of the Codorus, and ate a cold dinner of victuals they brought with them, with great determination and impetuosity began to clamor for their favorite candidates, and crowd around the voting place. McAllister's Germans, marshalled by their audacious leader, were bold and defiant, and the impetuous Scotch-Irish were at first equally determined and demonstrative.

Under this confused state of affairs, Hance Hamilton, who was then the sheriff, assumed an authority for which he was afterward sustained, and refused to go on with the election. A general commotion and confusion ensued. A lusty German, insisting on the right to deposit his vote, tripped up the heels of one of the Scotch-Irish guards. An affray began, which in a few minutes become general and quite exciting. Saplings cut along the Codorus were used as offensive and defensive weapons, and blows were dealt with unsparing hands. Hamilton and his party fled west of the Codorus. During the remainder of the day the Scotch-Irish were not seen east of the creek. There were a few limbs broken and considerable blood was shed, but no lives were lost in the affray. At the time of this riot the Scotch-Irish present were greatly inferior in numbers, as most of them lived a long distance from York, while the Germans were quite abundant in and around the town. Hamilton was not the man to beat a retreat, unless for good cause or from necessity. He was then but a young man of twenty-nine. His future career as a military commander, against the French and Indians, showed that he was a bold, daring and courageous man. On the occasion of this riot, being sheriff himself and having charge of the election poll, he represented the law-abiding element, and it would seem, showed manly courage, by retreating with his adherents, out of contact with his violent and tumultuous opponents. The Quakers, of whom there were a great number present from the northern part of the county, being a non-resistant class of people, took no part in the affray.

Nicholas Ryland, the coroner, who was appointed with Hance Hamilton the year before, opened another election box with new officers, and proceeded to take votes until evening. Nearly all votes cast at this place were in favor of Richard McAllister, who, when the day ended, it was claimed by his followers, was triumphantly elected sheriff of York County. But now came the time for Hance Hamilton to assert his official right. He thereupon declined to assist in counting the votes and make official returns to the Provincial Government at Philadelphia, stating as his reasons that he was "driven by violence from the place of voting," and by the same violence was prohibited from returning there, whereby it was not in his power to do his duty, and therefore could make no returns." On a public hearing by the Provincial Governor and Council at Philadelphia it was unanimously agreed "that it was not owing to Hamilton that the election was obstructed, and likewise he could not in his circumstances as proven by witnesses, make a return." The Governor therefor granted Hance Hamilton a commission as sheriff, during his (the Governor's) pleasure. At the next session of court beginning October 30, 1750, the following was ordered to be recorded:

> *Whereas*, Hance Hamilton, Esq., high sheriff of this county, hath by his remonstrance in writing to this court set forth, that by reason of the tumultuous behaviour of sundry persons at the last election held here for this county, and of the ballots or tickets not having been delivered to the inspectors on three several pieces of paper, as directed by an act of the General Assembly of this province, entitled "an act for raising the county rates and levies," he could not make such returns as by the aforesaid act is enjoined: It is therefore considered and ordered, by the court here, that the commissioners and assessors who served this county in their several stations the last year, shall (in pursuance of the act aforesaid), serve for the ensuing year, or until there shall be a new election.

As a consequence of this riot, York County was without representatives in the General Assembly for that year. Hamilton* served as sheriff until January, 1753, when he was succeeded by John Adlum, but was re-elected in 1755, serving until he led a company of York County soldiers in 1756 to take part in the the French and Indian war.

The following is a complete list of the sheriffs of York county, from 1749 to 1885: Hance Hamilton, elected October, 1749; John Adlum, October, 1752; Hance Hamilton, 1755; Thomas Hamilton, October, 1756; Zachariah Shugard, October, 1758; Peter Shugard, October, 1759; Robert McPherson, October, 1762: David McConaughy, October, 1765; George Eichelberger, October, 1768; Samuel Edie, October, 1771; Charles Lukens, November, 1774; William Rowan, June, 1777; Henry Miller, October, 1780; William Bailey, November, 1783; John Edie, October, 1786; Conrad Laub, October, 1789; Godfrey Lenhart, October, 1792; William McClellan, October, 1795; Nicholas Gelwicks, October, 1798; John Strohman, October, 1801; Jacob Eichelberger, October, 1804; Michael Klinefelter, October, 1807; Benjamin Hirsch, October, 1810; Michael Gardner, November, 1811; John Kauffelt, November, 1815; Zachariah Spangler, October, 1818; Thomas Jameson, October, 1821; Michael Doudel,

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*For his after history see chapter on Historical Biography.

October, 1824 ; William Spangler, October, 1827 ; Andrew Duncan, October, 1830 ; Adam Eichelberger, October, 1833 ; Adam Klinefelter, October, 1836 ; Michael Hoke, October, 1839 ; Jacob Hantz, October, 1842 ; Thomas Jamison, October, 1845 ; James Adams, October, 1848 ; George Albright, October, 1851 ; Daniel Ginder, October, 1854; Samuel Forscht, October, 1857: William Martin, October, 1860 ; William W. Wolf, October, 1860 ; Charles H. Bressler, appointed January 27, 1866 ; Jesse Engles, elected 1866 ; Christian Pfhaler, ——— 1869 ; George Geiger, appointed (served one year), 1870 ; J. Park Wiley, elected 1871 ; Michael Stanbaugh, November, 1874 ; James Peeling, November, 1877 ; Samuel Altland, November, 1880 ; Jesse Workinger, November, 1883.

ANOTHER GREAT CONTEST.

A great deal of importance has always been attached to the election of sheriffs in York county. In early days there were many lively contests. There were then but few elective offices. The delegate system not being in use, the numerous candidates traveled the county from farm to farm soliciting votes. If the canvassing were done about harvest time, the candidates were required to show their skill at reaping in order to make a favorable impression. The election was closely contested in October, 1789, when Conrad Laub was elected. The two candidates were Conrad Laub and William McClellan, of whom the former had 2,130 votes, and the latter, 2,111. Immediately after the election a very amusing article appeared in one of the York newspapers. It was written by William Harris, a York merchant. The full text of it is as follows:

THE FIRST CHAPTER OF CHRONICLES.

1. Now it came to pass in those days when George was President, even George the Great, was President over the nation, and John, even John surnamed the steady, who had done justice and judgment among the people, had fulfilled his time, that there was a great stir among the people, whom they should choose to reign in his stead.

2. Then the Williamites, who inhabited the western country, and the people gathered themselves together, and communed one with another, and said: We will make William to rule over us, for he is a proper young man, and will do justice and judgment even as John has done, whose work is fulfilled.

3. And when these sayings went abroad among the people, there were certain men rose up and withstood the Williamites and said. God do so to us, and more also, if William shall rule over us at this time in the stead of John.

4. Then the governors, the judges, the captains of the fifties, and the rulers of the people gathered themselves together.

5. And so it was that they communed together, even the Schlegelites, the Rudisellites, the Shermanites, the Gosslerites, the Millerites, the Campbellites, the tribe of Eli, and John the Lawyer.

6. Now all entered into a covenant, and said, of a truth we will make Conrad our ruler, for he is an upright man, and will do what is right in the eyes of the people.

7. And after these things it came to pass on the thirteenth day of the tenth month, about the eleventh hour, in the fourteenth year after the people had come out of the house of bondage, that the people strove with one another, even the Williamites on the one side and the Conradites on the other.

8. And there was a great slaughter, for the battle continued until the going down of the sun.

9. For the Conradites came forth by hundreds and by thousands, by their tribes, as sands by the seashore for multitude.

10. And so it was, that the army of the Williamites was discomfitted.

11. Now the land will have rest for three years.

There were at this time four election polls in the county: one at Nicholson's mill, Muddy Creek Forks; one at York, one at Hanover, and one in the vicinity of York Springs. On this occasion it was again a contest between the Germans and the Scotch Irish, and the former won. The "Williamites" were the Scotch-Irish, of the Marsh Creek (Gettysburg) country, and supporters of William McClelland, who, it will be observed, was elected in 1795.

The "Schlegelites" and the "Rudisellites" were the friends of Col. Henry Schlegle and Associate Judge Jacob Rudisell, of Hanover; the "Shermanites" the friends of Conrad Sherman, who lived five miles south of Hanover, in Manheim Township; the "Gosslerites," the friends of Philip Gossler, who then lived in Hellam Township; the "Millerites'' the friends of Henry Miller of York; the "Campbellites" the Scotch-Irish of the southeast end of York County, represented by John Campbell; the "Tribe of Eli" were the Quakers of the upper end, and were led by Eli Lewis who founded the village of Lewisberry; "John the Lawyer" was John Lukens, a young member of the York bar, admitted that year.

David McConaughy elected in 1765, was the first collector of excise in York County, being appointed by the General Assembly, on August 19, 1794.

Charles Lukens and William Rowan were candidates in 1776. But Lukens, being then engaged in other public services, was prevented from accepting the office; whereupon a commission was granted to William Rowan, although not highest in votes.

Congress, in November, 1777, appointed Lukens major-commissary of military stores in the department of Carlisle. It may here be remarked, that although Congress fixed upon Carlisle as a proper place for the erection of laboratories and for laying up magazines of military stores, yet General Washington, in a letter to that body, dated January 17, 1777, says, "General Knox, and others whom I have consulted upon this occasion, think that Yorktown would be as safe, and more convenient than Carlisle."

Sheriff Rowan, who was elected in 1771, not long after the expiration of his term of office, removed into the State of Kentucky. His son John, who was born in this county, and who accompanied his father on his removal, elected by the Legislature of Kentucky, to represent that State in the Senate of the United States in 1826, and served until 1832.

Benjamin Hirsh who was elected in 1810, served but one year and then resigned; Jacob Hautz elected in 1842, was the first Whig sheriff; James Adams was elected by the Whig party in 1848, served three years, but died the same evening that his term expired; Christian Phfaler died while in office, whereupon George Geiger of Peach Bottom, was appointed to serve until the next election; Sheriff Wolf died while in office and Dr. Charles Bressler succeeded, serving nine months and seventeen days.

CORONERS.

Nicholas Ryland was the first coroner elected, October, 1749; Alexander Love in 1750; Archibald McGrew, 1754; Zachariah Shugard, 1754; William King, 1758; Michael Schwaabe, 1761; John Adlum, 1763; Joseph Adlum, 1764. Mr. Adlum continued in office fourteen years—the election for coroner in those times was held annually, and there was no limitation to his term of service. Who was coroner in 1779–80–81, the records do not show. After that time the succession was as follows: Jacob Rudisell, 1782; Ephriam Pennington, 1784; Andrew Johnson, 1786; John Morris, 1790; Jacob Updegraff, 1796; Geo. Hay, 1799; Geo. Stake, 1802, John Spangler 1806; Dr. Thomas Jamison, 1808.

At the election in October, 1811, the votes for coroner were 1,893 for Michael Gardner, and 1,893 for John Rouse. Mr. Gardner, however, being appointed sheriff, upon the resignation of B. Hirsch, in 1811, did not receive any commission as coroner, by reason whereof the person then in office (Dr. Thomas Jameson), was continued: Dr. John Rouse, 1812; Dr. Thomas Jameson, 1816; Dr. William McIlvaine, 1818; Dr. Luke Rouse, 1821; Dr. Henry Ness, 1824; Dr. James Gerry, 1830; Dr. Theodore N. Haller, 1833; Dr. Andrew Patterson, 1834; Dr. Benjamin Johnson, 1836; Dr. H. M. McClellan, 1839; Dr. Theodore N. Haller, 1842; Dr. John Ahl, 1845; Dr. John Ahl, 1848; Dr. Edward C. Pentz, 1851; Dr. Samuel J. Rouse, 1854; Dr. Samuel J. Rouse, 1857; Dr. H. M. McClellan, 1860; Dr. H. M. McClellan, 1863; Dr. Samuel J. Rouse, 1866; Dr. Samuel J. Rouse, 1869; Dr. Obediah C. Brickley, 1872; Dr. Obediah C. Brickley, 1875; Dr. John Ahl, 1879; Dr. John Ahl, 1882.

CIVIL LIST.

DURING REVOLUTION.

THE deputies to the Provincial Convention, held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, from York, were James Smith, Thomas Hartley and Joseph Donaldson.

At a Provincial Convention for the province of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, and continued by adjournments from day to day to the 28th, there were present for York County, James Smith, Esq., Thomas Hartley, Esq., Joseph Donaldson, George Eichelberger, John Hay, George Irwin, Michael Smyser.

The committees of the Provincial Conference, held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1775, were, for York—Col. James Smith, Col. Robert McPherson, Col. Richard McAllister, Col. David Kennedy, Capt. Joseph Read, Col. William Rankin, Col. Henry Slagle, Mr. James Edgar and Mr. John Hay.

The delegates to the convention of 1776, from York, were John Hay, William Rankin, Francis Cragart, Robert McPherson, James Edgar, Henry Slagle, James Smith and Joseph Donaldson.

The member of the Committee of Safety, from June 30, 1775, to October 19, 1775, Benjamin Franklin, president, was, for York—Michael Swope; also from October 20, 1775, to July 22, 1776; also of the Council of Safety from July 24, 1776, to March 13, 1777. From October 17, 1777, to December 4, 1777, James Edgar, who was also a member of the Supreme Executive Council, and James Marshall.

Of the judges of the High Court of Appeals, James Smith, of York, November 20, 1780.

The members of the Board of Property, at different times, from 1783 to 1786, were James Ewing and Michael McAllister.

Monday, July 8, 1776, was appointed for electing members of a constitutional convention.

York County was divided into five districts:

The first—Yorktown, the townships of York, Manchester, Codorus, Shrewsbury, Windsor, and Hellam, to be held at the court house in Yorktown.

The second district—Cumberland, Hamilton's Ban, Straban, Mountjoy, Menallen and Tyrone, to be held at the house of Samuel Geddis.

The third district—Heidelberg, Berwick, Mount Pleasant, Manheim, Paradise and Germany, to be held at Hanover.

The fourth division—Fawn, Hopewell and Chanceford, to be held at Nicholson's mill.

The fifth division—Dover, Newberry, Warrington, Manahan, Huntingdon and Reading, to be held at the house of Robert Stevenson.

The following gentlemen were appointed judges of the election:

First division, at Yorktown—Charles Lukens, John Hay, Michael Hahn.

Second Division at Samuel Gaddis's—William McClellan, John Agnew, James Dickson.

Third Division, at Hanover—Joseph Jefferies, Thomas Lilly, Frederick Wolf.

Fourth Division, at Nicholson's mill—James Leeper, Patrick Scott, James Savage.

Fifth Division, at Robert Stevenson's—John Nesbit, James Naylor, William Mitchell.

Members of the Supreme Executive Council.—James Edgar, November 14, 1777; James Thompson, February 13, 1779; James Ewing, October 26, 1781; Richard McAllister, October 26, 1784; Andrew Billmyer, January 19, 1787; Samuel Edie, October 25, 1787.

Members of the Council of Censors.—Thomas Hartley, October 20, 1783; Richard McAllister, October 20, 1783.

Justices of the Quarter Sessions.—Richard McAllister, president, November 18, 1789; Henry Slagel, president, August 20, 1784.

Justice of the Orphans Court.—Richard McAllister, November 18, 1780.

Commissioner of the Taxes.—Benjamin Tyson, October 20, 1783.

Collectors of Excise.—William Rowan, January 1, 1778; Jacob Rodroch, November 27, 1778; Thomas Armor, November 22, 1779; Matthew Henderson, November 25, 1780; Jacob Barnitz, May 6, 1785; John Forsyth, November 25, 1785; John McClelland, December 7, 1786; John Forsyth, August 31, 1787.

Dedimus Potestatemus.—Archibald McLean, June 10, 1777; David McConaughy, June 10, 1777; William Scott, June 10, 1777.

Deputy Surveyor—John Huston, April 18, 1784.

Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.—Michael Swope, March 3, 1781; Henry Slagle, March 3, 1781.

County Lieutenants.—Richard McAllister, June 14, 1777; William Scott, March 30, 1780.

Sub-Lieutenants.—Hance Morrison, March 12, 1777; Robert Stevenson, March 12, 1777; John Hay, March 12, 1777; James McCandless, March 12 1777; John Carson, March 12, 1777; John Trevis, March 28, 1778; Matthew Dill, May 19, 1779; John Agnew, October 2, 1779; Matthew Dill, March 30, 1780; Henry Slagle, March 30, 1780; William Ross, March 30, 1780; James Dixon, March 30, 1780; William Alexander, July 17, 1787.

Paymasters of Militia.—Michael Hahn (resigned September 14, 1777); Maj. William Scott, September 16, 1777; William Alexander, June 26, 1781.

Wagon Masters.—Joseph Jeffreys, January 9, 1778; James Chamberlain, June 29, 1780.

Agents for Forfeited Estate.—Robert Stephenson, May 6, 1778; James Naylor, May 6, 1778; William Chesney, May 6, 1778; Thomas Stockton, May 6, 1778; Thomas Lilly, May 6, 1778; William Mitchell, August 4, 1779; Michael Hahn, May 24, 1783.

Michael Hahn, of York, was one of the commissioners of exchange appointed April 5, 1779, to facilitate the calling out of circulation the emissions of paper money of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

William Scott April 3, 1780, was one of the army purchasers, and Yorktown a place of delivery. Assistant commissaries, Henry Miller and William Scott, July 7, 1780.

The persons to take subscriptions for the continental loan, appointed by the Assembly, December 16, 1777, were, for York County—William Scott, Robert Stevenson, David Kennedy, James Dill, William Ross, and Henry Slagle.

Commissioners to seize the personal effects of traitors, appointed October 21, 1777, for York County, were—William White, James Nailor, William Chesney, Robert Stevenson, Matthew Dill and John Ewing.

The commissioners to collect clothing in the county of York, were, November 8, 1777—Joseph Donaldson, George Erwin, Thomas Stockton, Frederick Gelwix, Thomas Weems, John Nesbit, Henry Cotton, Jacob Staley, Robert Smith.

For paying one-third depreciation certificates—Henry Slagle, April 23, 1781.

OF LATER DATE.

For carrying into effect the act respecting the Susquehanna navigation, appointed June

24, 1785—James Ewing, Michael Simpson, William Bailey, Dr. Robert Harris.

The members of Constitutional Convention of 1838 from York County were—John R. Donnell, Samuel C. Bonham.

The members of the Constitutional Convention of 1873 were—Jeremiah S. Black, delegate at large; John Gibson and Thomas E. Cochran.

Jeremiah S. Black was attorney general in President Buchanan's cabinet; Jacob S. Haldeman was minister to Sweden from 1860 to 1864; Thomas E. Cochran was auditor general of Pennsylvania from 1860 to 1863; Chauncey F. Black was elected lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania in 1882.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS.

There can be no truer index of the political principles of our county, than the votes it has given at different times, for governor of the commonwealth. The office of governor in this State, was substituted for that of president of the council, September 2, 1790, at which time the second constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted. Before proceeding to state the result of the different elections in this county for governor, we will give a list of the provincial governors (*i. e.* those who exercised the supreme executive power in Pennsylvania prior to the adoption of the constitution of September 29, 1779) and a list of the presidents of the council, an office created by the constitution of 1779.

Provincial Executives.—William Penn, from October 24, 1682, to August 12, 1684; council and president, Thomas Lloyd, from August 12, 1684, to December, 1688; John Blackwell, deputy governor, from December, 1688, to February, 1689; council and president, Thomas Lloyd, from February, 1689, to April, 1693; Benjamin Fletcher, governor, from April, 1693, to June, 1693; William Markham, deputy governor, from June 1693, to December, 1699; William Penn again governor, from December, 1699, to November, 1701; Andrew Hamilton, deputy governor, from November, 1701, to February, 1702; president and council, from February, 1702, to February 1703; John Evans, deputy governor, from February, 1703, to February, 1709; Charles Gookin, deputy governor, from March, 1709, to May, 1717; William Keith, deputy governor, from May, 1717, to June, 1726; Patrick Gordon, deputy governor, from June, 1726, to 1736; council and president, James Logan, from 1736 to 1738; George Thomas, deputy governor, from 1738, to 1747; council and president, Anthony Palmer, from 1747, to November, 1748; James Hamilton, deputy governor, from November, 1748, to October, 1754; Robert Hunter Morris, deputy governor, from October, 1754, to 1756; William Denny, deputy governor, from 1756, to 1759; James Hamilton, again deputy governor, from 1759, to 1764; John Penn, son of Richard, deputy governor from 1764 to 1771; council and president, James Hamilton, 1771; Richard Penn, governor from 1771 to 1773; John Penn, brother of Richard, governor from 1773 to 1776.

Presidents of the Councils, under the Constitution of 1776.—There were five different persons who presided, at different periods, over the executive council of Pennsylvania. They were elected and presided in the following order—Thomas Wharton, Joseph Read, John Dickinson, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Mifflin.

The first election for governor was held October 12, 1790, at which the votes stood in York County as follows—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 1,699 votes; Arthur St. Clair, Federal, 29 votes. Thomas Mifflin was elected.

Second Election.—October 8, 1793. F. A. Muhlenberg, Federal, 712 votes; Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 1,265 votes. Thomas Mifflin was elected.

Third Election.—October 11, 1796. Thomas Mifflin, Democrat, 1,124 votes; Peter Dinkel, 12 votes; Henry Miller, 11 votes; F. A. Muhlenberg, Federal, 1 vote. Thomas Mifflin was elected.

Fourth Election.—October 8, 1799. James Ross, of Pittsburgh, Federal, 2,026 votes; Thomas McKean, Democrat, 2,705 votes; scattering, 4 votes. Thomas McKean was elected.

Fifth Election.—October 12, 1802. Thomas McKean, Democrat, 1,691 votes; James Ross, of Pittsburgh, Federal, 742 votes. Thomas McKean was elected.

Sixth Election.—October 8, 1805. Thomas McKean, Democrat, 1,883 votes; Simon Snyder, Democrat, 747 votes; James Ross, of Pittsburgh, Independent Democrat, 9 votes. Thomas McKean was elected.

Seventh Election.—October 11, 1808. Simon Snyder, Democrat, 2,867 votes; James Ross, of Pittsburgh, Federal, 1,651 votes; John Spayd, Independent, 18 votes. Simon Snyder was elected.

Eighth Election.—October 14, 1811. Simon Snyder, Democrat, 1,834 votes; scattering, 19 votes. Simon Snyder was elected.

Ninth Election.—October 11, 1814. Simon Snyder, Democrat, 1,593 votes; Isaac Wayne, Federal, 1,027 votes. Simon Snyder was elected.

Tenth Election.—October 14, 1817. William Findlay, Democrat, 2,918 votes; Joseph Hiester, Federal, 1,944 votes. William Findlay was elected.

Eleventh Election. — October 10, 1820. William Findlay, Democrat, 2,621 votes; Joseph Hiester, Federal, 2,131 votes. Joseph Hiester was elected.

Twelfth Election.—October 14, 1823. John Andrew Shultze, Democrat, 3,912 votes; Andrew Gregg, Federal, 2,166 votes. John Andrew Shultze was elected.

Thirteenth Election.—October 10, 1826. John Andrew Shultze, Democrat, 2,494 votes; scattering, 107. John Andrew Shultze was elected.

Fourteenth Election.—October 13, 1829. George Wolf, Democrat, 1,894 votes; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 769 votes. George Wolf was elected.

Fifteenth Election. — October 9, 1832. George Wolf, Democrat, 2,367 votes; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 2,357 votes. George Wolf was elected.

Sixteenth Election.—October, 1835. Henry A. Muhlenburg, Democrat, 1,658 votes; George Wolf, Independent, 1,070; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 2,665. Joseph Ritner was elected.

Seventeenth Election.—October, 1838. David R. Porter, Democrat, 4,197 votes; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 3,257 votes. David R. Porter was elected.

Eighteenth Election.—October, 1841. David R. Porter, Democrat, 3,825 votes; John Banks, Whig, 2,429 votes. David Porter was elected.

Nineteenth Election. —October, 1844. Francis R. Shunk, Democrat, 4,691 votes; Joseph Markle, Whig, 3,802 votes; F. J. LeMoyne, Abolitionist, 50 votes. Francis R. Shunk was elected.

Twentieth Election.—October, 1847. Francis R. Shunk, Democrat, 4,006 votes; James Irvin, Whig, 3,103 votes. Francis R. Shunk was re-elected and died while in office.

Twenty-First Election.—October, 1848. William F. Johnston, Whig, 4,162 votes; Morris Longstreth, Democrat, 4,345 votes; E. B. Gazzam, Free Soil, 165 votes. William F. Johnston was elected.

Twenty-Second Election.—October, 1851. William Bigler, Democrat, 5,738 votes; William F. Johnston, Whig, 4,728 votes. William Bigler was elected.

Twenty-Third Election.—October, 1854. James Pollock, Whig, 4,777 votes; William Bigler, Democrat, 4,707 votes. James Pollock was elected.

Twenty-Fourth Election.—October, 1857. William F. Packer, Democrat, 5,314 votes; David Wilmot, Free Soil, 1,778 votes; Isaac Hazelhurst, American, 1,332 votes. William T. Packer was elected.

Twenty-Fifth Election.—October, 1860. Andrew G. Curtin, Republican, 5,322 votes; Henry D. Foster, Democrat, 5,661 votes. Andrew G. Curtin was elected.

Twenty-Sixth Election.—October, 1863. Andrew G. Curtin, Republican, 5,510 votes; George W. Woodward, Democrat, 8,069 votes. Andrew G. Curtin was elected.

Twenty-Seventh Election.—October, 1866. John W. Geary, Republican, 5,796 votes; Hiester Clymer, Democrat, 8,780 votes. John W. Geary was elected.

Twenty-Eighth Election.—October, 1869. John W. Geary, Republican, 5,561 votes; Asa Packer, Democrat, 8,326 votes. John W. Geary was elected.

Twenty-Ninth Election.—October, 1872. John F. Hartranft, Republican, 6,400 votes; Charles R. Buckalew, Democrat, 8,388 votes. John F. Hartranft was elected.

Thirtieth Election.—October, 1875. John F. Hartranft, Republican, 5,268; Cyrus L. Pershing, Democrat, 8,285; R. Dudly Browne, Prohibitionist, 92. John F. Hartranft was elected.

Thirty-first Election. — November, 1878. Henry M. Hoyt, Republican, 5,960; Andrew H. Dill, Democrat, 9,644; Samuel R. Mason, Greenback, 79. Henry M. Hoyt was elected for four years under new constitution.

Thirty-second Election.—November, 1882. Robert E. Pattison, Democrat, 10,439 votes; James A. Beaver, Republican, 6,148 votes; John Stewart, Independent, 261 votes. R. E. Pattison was elected.

The above statement exhibits the fluctuations of political opinion in this county, and affords several remarkable instances of entire revolution in public opinion in a single gubernatorial term of three years. At the first election Mifflin had 1699 votes, at the second 712, at the third 1124. At the second election F. A. Muhlenberg had a majority over Mifflin of more than 500 votes, and three years after that Mifflin beat Muhlenberg 1123 votes, the latter receiving but a single vote. These changes are observable throughout the history of gubernatorial elections in this county. In 1829, George Wolf had a majority over Joseph Ritner, of 1125 votes. In 1832, Ritner had a majority of ten over Wolf.

Since 1863 it will be observed the Democratic majority has been very large in York county.

Simon Snyder who was elected in 1808, lived in York in 1780, and followed the occupation of a tanner. James Ross, of Pittsburg, who was his competitor at that election was born in Peach Bottom Township. He was an eminent statesman.

In the early history of American politics the parties were frequently called Federalists and anti-Federalists. The last-named political party however was generally called the Democratic-Republican party.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

The office of representative to Congress was created by the Constitution of the United States which was adopted September 17, 1787, and ratified by the convention of Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787. The term of office was then made two years, and has not since been changed. The number of representatives is apportioned among the States according to population. York County for a number of years was a separate congressional district. At present York, Adams and Cumberland form one district. The following is a list of those who represented York County:

Thomas Hartley was the first congressman elected to represent York County in 1788, and continued a member until the time of his death, on December 21, 1800.

John Stewart was elected at a special election held January 15, 1801, to fill Col. Hartley's unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1802.

James Kelly was elected in October, 1804, and re-elected in October, 1806.

William Crawford was elected in October, 1808, and re-elected in 1810.

Hugh Glasgow was elected October, 1812, and re-elected October, 1814.

Jacob Spangler was elected October, 1816, and resigned before expiration of term.

Jacob Hostetter was elected in March, 1818, to fill the unexpired term of his predecessor, and was re-elected in October of the same year.

James S. Mitchell was elected in October of the years 1822—24.

Adam King was elected in October, 1826, and re-elected in October, 1828—30.

Charles A. Barnitz was elected in 1832.

Henry Logan was elected in 1834 and re-elected in 1836.

Dr. James Gerry was elected in 1838, and re-elected in 1840.

Dr. Henry Nes, was elected in 1842, and re-elected in 1844, and served until 1850.

William K. Kurtz was elected in 1850, and re-elected in 1852.

Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, was elected in 1854.

Dr. John A. Ahl, of Carlisle, was elected in 1856.

Benjamin F. Junkin, of Perry County, was elected in 1858 to represent York, Cumberland and Perry Counties.

Joseph Bailey, of Perry County, was elected in 1860 and re-elected 1862.

Richard J. Haldeman was elected in 1868, and re-elected in 1870.

John A. Magee, of Perry, elected 1872.

Levi Maish, of York, elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1876.

Frank A. Beltzhoover, of Carlisle, elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1880.

William A. Duncan, of Gettysburg, elected in 1882, re-elected in 1884, and died a few days after election.

Dr. John Swope, of Gettysburg, was elected at a special election in January, 1885.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE SENATE.

The office of the State senator was created by the constitution of 1790, which provided that the legislative power of the commonwealth, should be vested in a General Assembly; consisting of a senate and a house of representatives, the number of senators in the State not to be less than one-fourth, nor more than one-third of the number of representatives. The senate upon its organization was composed of twelve members. In 1801 the number was increased to twenty-five, in 1808 to thirty-one, in 1822 to thirty-three, and so continued until 1874, when it was increased to fifty.

The term of office was four years, from 1790 to 1838, and three years from 1838 to 1874, when the new constitution increased the term to four years. The first four years to 1794, York and Lancaster Counties formed one district, which was entitled to three senators. York County was constituted a separate district in 1794, and was entitled to two senators. When Adams County was formed, the two counties formed one district, and were allowed two senators, one elected every two years, generally chosen from the counties alternately. In the accompanying list it will be noticed that sometimes elections were held more frequently than biannually before 1838. This was caused by a death or resignation. The following is a list of State senators, who represented York County and the year of their election. For the district composed of York and Lancaster Counties under State constitution of 1790:—1790, Adam Hubley, Jr., Michael Schmeiser, and Sebastian Groff; 1794, Michael Schmeiser and Thomas Lilly; 1795, Gen. James Ewing; 1799, Gen. James Ewing;

1800, Gen. William Reed; 1803, Rudolph Spangler, 1805, William Miller; 1807, Col. Thomas Campbell; 1809, William Gilliland; 1811, John Strohman; 1813, James McSherry; 1815, Charles A. Barnitz; 1817, William Gilliland; 1819, Frederick Eichelberger; 1821, Jacob Eyster; 1823, William McIlvaine: 1824, Zephaniah Herbert; 1826, Henry Logan; 1829, Ezra Blythe; 1831, Henry Smyser; 1833, David Middlekauff; 1836, James McConkey, with two associate senators represented York and Lancaster. He was elected in 1836 for York County; 1840, Thomas E. Cochran; 1843, Adam Eby.

The following-named persons represented York County as a separate senatorial district—1846, Philip Smyser; 1849, Henry Fulton; 1852, Jacob S. Haldeman; 1855, William H. Welsh; 1858, William H. Welsh; 1861, A. Hiestand Glatz.

The following-named persons represented York and Cumberland as one senatorial district—1863, George H. Bucher; 1866, A. Hiestand Glatz; 1879, Andrew G. Miller. The next two represented York and Adams—1872, William McSherry; 1875, H. G. Bussey; 1878, James H. Ross; 1882, James H. Ross.

At present York County is the twenty-eighth senatorial district, and under the constitution of 1873 the state senators are elected for a term of four years.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The office of Assemblymen, now generally called members of the House of Representatives, was created by the frame of government prepared by William Penn before leaving England.

After the erection of York County it was entitled to two members in the General Assembly, which then met at Philadelphia. They were elected annually. The constitution of 1776 provided that in the years 1776–77–78, each county of the State was entitled to six members, and thereafter the number was to be determined by the General Assembly according to population. In 1779 the number was increased to eight members, and again reduced to six in 1786. The constitution of 1790 provided for an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and an apportionment of the members of the two houses created by that constitution, among the counties, according to the number of taxables, and a similar enumeration and apportionment every seven years thereafter. The number of members for York County continued to be six until 1800, when Adams County was formed. The number was then reduced to four, in 1829 to three, and in 1858 to two. The apportionment of 1874 increased the number to four. All members were elected annually from 1749 to 1874. The elections were always held in October, until 1874, when the time was changed to November. Under our present constitution the term is two years. The names of the members who represented York County from the time of its erection to 1885, together with the years of their election are as follows:

1749, John Wright and John Armstrong; 1750, no sheriff's return nor did any representative appear; 1751, John Wright and John Witherow; 1752, no return. From 1753 to 1759, John Wright and David McConaughy.

1760, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1761, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1762, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1763, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1764, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1765, John Blackburn and Robert McPherson; 1766, John Blackburn and Robert McPherson; 1767, Robert McPherson and Archibald McGrew; 1768, Thomas Minshall and Michael Schwaabe; 1769, Thomas Minshall and Michael Schwaabe.

1770, Thomas Minshall and Michael Schwaabe; 1771, James Ewing and Michael Schwaabe; 1772, James Ewing and John Pope; 1773, James Ewing and John Pope; 1774, James Ewing and Michael Schwaabe; 1775, James Ewing and Michael Schwaabe; 1776, Archibald McLean, Michael Schwaabe, David Dunwoodie, James Dickson, Michael Hahn, John Read. 1777, David Dunwoodie, James Dickson, Michael Hahn, Matthew Dill, John Agnew, John Orr; 1778, Thomas Hartley, Samuel Edie, Thomas Lilly, Michael Schmeiser, William Ross, Henry Schlegel; 1779, David Dunwoodie, James Dickson, Matthew Dill, John Orr, Henry Schlegel, James Leeper, John Hay, David Kennedy.

1780, James Dickson, Thomas Lilly, Michael Schmeiser, Moses McLean, Robert Gilbraith, James Smith, William Mitchell, James Ramsay; 1781, Michael Hahn, John Agnew, Thomas Lilly, Michael Schmeiser, Moses McLean, Robert McPherson, James Ramsey, Joseph McGuffin; 1782, Michael Hahn, Thomas Lilly, Michael Schmeiser, Moses McLean, Robert McPherson, Joseph McGuffin, John Hay, Patrick Scott; 1783, Moses McLean, Robert McPherson, Joseph McGuffin, John Hay, Henry Miller, Philip Gardner, David Grier, David McConaughy;

1784, Robert McPherson, John Hay, Henry Miller, Philip Gardner, David McConaughy, James Ewing, Henry Tyson, Joseph Lilly; 1785, Henry Miller, Philip Gardner, David McConaughy, Henry Tyson, Joseph Lilly, David McLellan, Adam Eichelberger, Michael Schmeiser; 1786, David McConaughy, Henry Tyson, Joseph Lilly, David McLellan, Adam Eichelberger, Michael Schmeiser; 1787, Michael Schmeiser, Joseph Lilly, David McLellan, William Mitchell, Joseph Read, Thomas Clingan; 1788, Michael Schmeiser, Thomas Lilly, Henry Tyson, David McLellan, Joseph Read, Thomas Clingan; 1789, Thomas Lilly, Thomas Clingan, Jacob Schmeiser, John Stewart, William Godfrey, Joseph Read.

1790, Joseph Read, Philip Gardner, Henry Tyson, William McPherson, John Stewart, Thomas Lilly; 1791, Thomas Lilly, John Stewart, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Thomas Thornburg, Henry Tyson; 1792, Philip Gardner, John Stewart, Alexander Turner, Thomas Thornburg, Thomas Lilly, William McPherson; 1793, Thomas Lilly, Philip Gardner, John Stewart, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, James Kelly; 1794, Philip Gardner, John Stewart, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, James Kelly; 1795, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, Philip Gardner, William Miller, John Stewart; 1796, William McPherson, John Stewart, Philip Gardner, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, William Miller; 1797, Thomas Campbell, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Philip Gardner; Jacob Hostetter, James Kelly; 1798, Thomas Campbell, Alexander Turner, William McPherson, James Kelly, Jacob Hostetter, Philip Albright; 1799, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, Yost Herbach, Alexander Cobean, Jacob Hostetter.

1800, Jacob Hostetter, Frederick Eichelberger, William Anderson, Michael Gemmill; 1801, Frederick Eichelberger, William Anderson, Michael Hellman, Daniel Stouffer; 1802, Frederick Eichelberger, William Anderson, Michael Hellman, Daniel Stouffer; 1803, Michael Hellman, Daniel Stouffer, Matthew Clark, George Spengler; 1804, Michael Hellman, Matthew Clark, George Spengler, Adam Hendricks; 1805, George Spengler, Conrad Sherman, William McLellan, Benjamin Pedan; 1806, William Anderson, George Spengler, Adam Hendricks, Robert Hammersly; 1807, Conrad Sherman, Jacob Eichelberger, Robert Gemmill, John McLellan; 1808, George Spengler, Abraham Graffius, Archibald Steele, George Nes; 1809, George Spengler, Abraham Graffius, George Nes, Archibald S. Jordan.

1810, George Nes, James S. Mitchell, Moses Rankin, Rudolph Spengler; 1811, Adam Hendricks, James S. Mitchell, Moses Rankin, George Stake; 1812, James S. Mitchell, Peter Storm, Jacob Heckert, Adam Hendricks; 1813, James S. Mitchell, Jacob Heckert, Archibald S. Jordan, George Frysinger; 1814, Archibald S. Jordan, Peter Storm, Peter Small, James S. Mitchell; 1815, Frederick Eichelberger, Peter Storm, John Livingston, John Strohman; 1816, Frederick Eichelberger, Peter Storm, Michael Gardner, John Livingston; 1817, Michael Gardner, Frederick Eichelberger, Peter Storm, Moses Rankin; 1818, Jacob Doll, Peter Reider, Robert Ramsey, Henry Logan; 1819, Jacob Doll, Peter Reider, Robert Ramsey, Henry Logan.

1820. Jonas Dierdorff, William Nes, John Livingston, Peter Storm; 1821, Jonas Dierdorff, William Nes, John Livingston, Peter Storm; 1822, John Gardner, Samuel Jordan, William Diven, Christian Hetrick; 1823, John Gardner, Samuel Jordan, William Diven, Christian Hetrick; 1824, Samuel Jordan, Christian Hetrick, William Diven, John Kauffelt; 1825, Christian Hetrick, Simon Anstine, John Eichelberger, Michael Gardner; 1826, Christian Hetrick, John Becker, Peter Wolford, Stephen T. Cooper; 1827, Stephen T. Cooper, Peter Wolford, John Becker. George Fisher; 1828, Stephen T. Cooper, Michael Doudel, Thomas Metzler, George Fisher; 1829, Michael Doudel, George Fisher, Andrew McConkey.

1830, George Fisher, Andrew McConkey, John Rankin, 1831, Andrew Flickinger, John R. Donnel, John Rankin; 1832, John Rankin, John R. Donnel, Daniel Durkee; 1833, John R. Donnel, William McClellan, Henry Snyder; 1834, William McClellan, Henry Snyder, Samuel Brooks; 1835, Jacob Kirk, Jr., Joseph Garrettson, and William Cowan. The last named (1885) is still living in Lower Chanceford at the age of ninety-five years. 1836,–37 Martin Shearer, John Thompson, Samuel Brooks, Jr; 1838, Martin Shearer, James Kerr, George Dare.

1840, Jacob Stickel, William Snodgrass, Robert McClellan; 1841, Isaac Garrettson, Adam Ebaugh, John May; 1842, Adam Ebaugh, Isaac Garrettson, William S. Picking; 1843, Samuel N. Bailey, M. W. McKinnon, William S. Picking; 1844, William S. Picking, Samuel N. Bailey, Stephen McKinley: 1845, Samuel N. Bailey, Stephen McKinley, John Kellar; 1846, James Starr, William

McAbee, George S. Murphy; 1847, William McAbee, William Ross, Daniel L. Gehley; 1848–49, George F. Carl, David F. Williams, Thomas Grove.

1850-51, Edwin C. Trone, Alexander C. McCurdy, Jacob S. Haldeman; 1852-53, George Kraft, James M. Anderson, Ezekiel R. Herbert; 1854, Jacob K. Sidle, Vincent C.S.Eckert, Joseph Wilson; 1855, Eli W. Free, William McConkey, Daniel Rutter; 1856-57 Isaac Beck, Samuel Manear, James Ramsay; 1858-59, A. Heistand Glatz, William W. Wolf.

1860-61, Frederick Sultzbach, John Manifold; 1862, J. Dellone, James Ramsay; 1863, Joseph Dellone, A. C. Ramsay; 1864, Daniel Reiff, John F. Spangler; 1865, John F. Spangler, James Cameron; 1866, James Cameron, A. S. Lawrence; 1867-68, Levi Maish, Stephen G. Boyd; 1869-70, George R. Hursh, B. F. Porter.

1871-72, Lemuel Ross, Frank J. Magee; 1873-74, George W. Heiges, D. M. Loucks; 1875-76, John B. Gemmill, Emanuel Myers, Adam Stevens, George Anstine; 1877-78, John B. Gemmill, Adam Stevens, Philip S. Bowman, George E. Sherwood; 1879-80, George E. Sherwood, Philip S. Bowman, William Campbell and John Wiest.

1881-82, William Campbell, John Wiest, Millard J. Blackford, J. C. Deveney; 1883-84, Millard J. Blackford, J. C. Deveney, Morris M. Hays, William B. Bigler; 1885-86, M. J. McKinnon, S. J. Barnhart, J. P. Robison, Charles Williams.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

*First District.**—Composed of York Borough and Township, and part of Spring Garden: Andrew Billmeyer, commissioned August 29, 1791; Conrad Laub, December 14, 1792; William McClean, December 14, 1792; Jacob Hay, October 6, 1794; George Lewis Leoffler, November 6, 1795; Andrew Johnston, November 6, 1795; John Forsythe, June 2, 1799; Jacob Heckert, June 18, 1800; Peter Mundorff, April 2, 1802; Jacob Lefever, April 2, 1804; Ignatius Lightner, April 1, 1806; Ephraim Penington, September 30, 1808; John Stroman, February 15, 1809; Thomas Whitaker, January 3, 1811; George Haller, November 1, 1813; Daniel Heckert, May 15, 1815; Joseph Morris, February 14, 1817; Henry Schaeffer, March 31, 1817; Charles F. Fischer, December 19, 1819; Martin Boyer, November 1, 1820; John Youse, April 5, 1821; Louis Shive, July 17, 1821; Henry Ruthrauff, August 3. 1821; Penrose Robinson, October 31, 1821; George Klinefelter, December 9, 1828; Francis McDermott, December 11, 1823; Jacob Seitz, December 12, 1823; Philip Smyser, March 10, 1823; John Smith, March 26, 1824; Anthony Knisely, March 26, 1824; Michael Gardner, March 21, 1825; Francis McDermott, November 9, 1825; Zachariah Spangler, August 25, 1828; George Lauman, November 10, 1829; Benjamin Lanius, December 10, 1829; Jacob Eichelberger, December 14, 1829; Jacob Lehman, February 19, 1830; John A. Wilson, January 23, 1832; John Shaeffer, February 25, 1833; Benjamin Ziegler, February 25, 1833;

Second District.—Composed of the townships of Heidelberg and Manheim, including the borough of Hanover. Philip Wolfhart (The commission is not to be found on record). Henry Welsh, October 29, 1795; John Hinkel, January 8, 1803; Michael Hellman, April 1, 1805; Anthony Hinkel, February 15, 1809; Peter Reider, May 6, 1814; John Hoshauer, December 6, 1816; David Shultz, December 18, 1816; John L. Hinkel, March 14, 1817; Peter Storm, December 21, 1818; Michael Lechner, February 22, 1819; David T. Storm, December 11, 1820; Charles T. Melsheimer, February 18, 1822; Michael Bucher, J., November 27, 1823; Peter Overdeer, May 5, 1824, Luther H. Skinner, October 20, 1825; George Freysingr, October 31, 1825; John Maul, August 12, 1831.

Third District.—Composed of the townships of Newberry and Fairview. Martin Shetter, April 23, 1792; Henry Greiger, March 8, 1796; Michael Simpson, April 19, 1797; Robert Hamersly, February 18, 1799; James Todd, March 28, 1799; John Spence, April 1, 1805; Adam Kister, January 1, 1807; Michael Hart, March 30, 1809; Robert Thornburg, March 29, 1813; Isaac Kirk, February 2, 1814; Frederick Stoner, December 23, 1814; Mills Hays, August 13, 1817; Isaac Spence, March 2, 1818; George Ashton, January 7, 1820; Henry Etter, October 17, 1822; William Culbertson, January 19, 1823; John C. Groom, February 7, 1825; John Rankin, May 2, 1827; Jacob Kirk, Jr., April 15, 1830; John G. Kister, April 4, 1831; John Thompson, March 30, 1831; James Nichols, April 24, 1833; Jacob Smith,

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*The Legislature April 4, 1803, required the commissioners of the different counties to lay out their counties into districts for justices of the peace, and to make returns to the secretary. etc., containing the number and description of the bounds of each district, the number of acting justices in each, and, as near as might be, the place of their residence. In pursuance of this request. the commissioners of this county met, and after having divided the county into fourteen districts, and collected the information required, completed their report, and set their hands and affixed the seal of office thereto October 26, 1803. From the report it appears at that time there were 5,540 taxables in the county and thirty-nine acting justices.

April 24, 1833; Joseph McCreary, January 30, 1834.

Fourth District.—Composed of the townships of Chanceford and Lower Chanceford: William Morrison, October 1, 1799; William Ross, (commission not recorded). James Patterson, June 18, 1800; Joseph Herr, April 1, 1805; William Morrison, April 1, 1806; William Douglass, October 20, 1809; John Geben, March 22, 1814; John Finley, October 9, 1814; John Lane, January 11, 1816; Hugh Long, February 4, 1818; Samuel Nelson, December 11, 1820; Andrew Clarkson, April 1, 1822; Andrew Duncan, April 1, 1822; Hugh Ross, March 31, 1823.

Fifth District.—Composed of the townships of Warrington and Washington: E. Underwood, August 29, 1791; John Hippel, June 18, 1800; William Squibb, October 24, 1807; George Huber, March 29, 1808; Frederick Herman, March 28, 1811; David Bauer, December 9, 1823; Jacob Stickell, December 9, 1823; William Ross, March 5, 1830; John S. Smith, May 23, 1833; Abraham Griffith, February 7, 1834.

Sixth District.—Composed of the townships of Monaghan and Franklin: Thomas Black, November 22, 1797; Francis Culbertson, March 28, 1799; John Blackley Jones, December 9, 1799; David Meyer, March 10, 1813; William McMillan, January 9, 1816; William Divin, January 24, 1818; Peter Wolfhart, March 15, 1820; Matthew Black, April 1, 1822; Hugh O'Hail, April 1, 1822; Hugh McMullen, December 5, 1823; Daniel Bailey, June 19, 1827; Robert Hamersly, April 23, 1829; Thomas Godfrey, September 24, 1829; James O'Hail, July 15, 1834.

Seventh District.—Composed of the township of Shrewsbury, including Strasburg: Henry Rehman, June 18, 1800; Caleb Low, April 2, 1807; George Klinefelder, November 1, 1813; Jacob Rothrock, May 16, 1818; Joshua Hendricks, May 16, 1818; Jacob Rothrock, June 10, 1822; Henry Snyder, September 15, 1828; Jacob N. Hildebrand, May 8, 1833.

Eighth District.—Composed of the township of Codorus: John Brien, August 21, 1797; Henry Miller, June 18, 1800; John Drexler, June 18, 1800; Henry Strickhauser, April 2, 1802; Peter Reider, March 15, 1809; John Hendrick, March 18, 1817; Graham McCamant, March 29, 1821; Daniel Lease, May 28, 1828; George Fisher, February 23, 1833; Jefferson Drout, February 25, 1833; Jacob Dehoff, March 1, 1834.

Ninth District.—Composed of the townships of Dover and Conewago: John Sharp, commission not recorded; John Bull, December 3, 1799; Henry Stover, February 15, 1809; William Caldwell, January 20, 1814; John McCreary, June 10, 1823; John Aughenbaugh, December 9, 1823; Ross Bull, December 13, 1823.

Tenth District.—Composed of the township of Paradise: William Ziegler, August 25, 1796; Henry Meyer, June 11, 1809; Jacob Ernst, June 11, 1810; Henry Buse, April 4, 1823.

Eleventh District.—Composed of the townships of Manchester and West Manchester: Yost Herbach, December 19, 1794; George Philip Ziegler, May 21, 1799; Andrew Ritter, December 3, 1799; John Weyer, June 18, 1800; Frederick Eichelberger, January 7, 1808; John Quickell, December 19, 1808; Adam Wolff, March 24, 1817; John Weyer, April 2, 1818; Jacob Smyser, June 12, 1822; Charles Bishop, March 26, 1824; Anthony Dessenberger, February 6, 1833; Samuel C. Bonham, March 25, 1833.

Twelfth District.—Composed of the townships of Hellam and Windsor and part of Spring Garden: Henry Tyson, April 10, 1793; Samuel Jago, June 20, 1797; Jacob Leibhart, December 10, 1799; Henry Leibhart, June 18, 1800; Christian Rathfon, January 2, 1804; Anthony Hines, April 1, 1806; Matthias Baker, March 13, 1809; John Welschans, March 29, 1813; William Wilson, March 2, 1818; William White, March 2, 1821; Christian Hamaker, March 2, 1822; Samuel Johnson, March 26, 1824; Jacob Fries, March 26, 1824; John Ruby, February 25, 1828; Adam Paules, August 3, 1829; George Addig, June 7, 1830; George Shenberger, May 23, 1833; Samuel Landes, July 18, 1834.

Thirteenth District.—Composed of the township of Hopewell: William Smith,* Andrew Duncan, (commission not recorded); Thomas Jordan, August 10, 1800; John Smith, August 16, 1821; Adam Ebaugh, February 6, 1834; Henry Fulton, February 11, 1834; Sampson Smith, April 2, 1834.

Fourteenth District.—Composed of the townships of Fawn and Peach Bottom: John Gibson, (commission not recorded;) John Boyd, March 17, 1799; William Anderson, March 29, 1808; James Walton, March 29, 1808; John Livingston, December 20, 1810; Samuel Jordan, December 5, 1815; James Wilson, January 24, 1818; James

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*Esq. Smith is mentioned in the report of the commissioners October 27, 1803; and they describe his residence as being nearly in the central part of Hopewell Township. When his commission as a justice of the peace for Hopewell was issued, cannot be found; but on December 7, 1764, he was for the first time commissioned as a judge of the courts of York County, and after the revolution he was commissioned to the same on June 10, 1777, and on September 17, 1784. This upright magistrate, and unshaken friend of his country in the days of her darkest adversity, died in October, 1818, in the eightieth year of his age.

Johnson, March 1, 1820; Robert Cunningham, March 31, 1823; William Coulston, December 9, 1823; Joseph James, March 26, 1824; James Ramsey, March 5, 1830; Samuel Irwin, July 8, 1830; Joseph Bennet, April 4, 1832; Thomas Henderson, February 20, 1834.

PUBLIC INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

TRADERS' ROUTES.

BEFORE permanent settlements were made by the whites west of Susquehanna, there were traders' and missionary routes, crossing this country from north to south, and from east to west. These generally followed the Indian trails, of which there were several through the present limits of York County. One of these trails extended over what is now McCall's ferry road; another over the line of what after was known as the Monocacy road, through York and Hanover westward. One from the mouth of Fishing Creek, at Goldsboro, through the valleys to the mouth of Yellow Breeches. Pack horse travel was very common in early days of York County. For nearly half a century after first settlements were made, much of the transporting of goods was done by means of pack horses. Huge sacks, wallets and baskets or panniers were constructed for such purposes. In this way produce was taken to Lancaster, York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Horsemen would be seen almost surrounded with poultry, flax, butter, pork, etc.; even live calves and sheep were thus "taken to market." Much of the merchandise was transported in the same manner. An old record says as many as 500 pack horses were at one time in Carlisle, and possibly nearly the same number in York, at a very early day, all on their way westward or southward.

Some of them carried "bars of iron, crooked over and around their bodies; barrels or kegs were hung on either side of these. Pack horses were generally led in divisions of ten to fifteen horse, each horse carrying about 200 weight, going single file and managed by two men, one going before the leader, and the other to the rear of the last horse. Pack horses generally had bells on them, which were kept from jingling during the daytime, and were put on them at night while at pasture.

Wagons came into use very early in southern Pennsylvania. Of course they had been in use for centuries in Europe, but they were too expensive to transport. It will be noticed in an article to follow this, that wagon roads were opened in York County as early as 1745. Sleds were put into prominent use during the winter season; hundreds of them came to York at one time as early as 1760. There was much opposition to the opening of wagon roads by owners of pack horses. As an evidence however that wagons were abundant in York County very early, from official records it is known that in 1755 Benjamin Franklin, then postmaster general of Pennsylvania, obtained 150 wagons, 250 pack horses in York, Lancaster and Cumberland Counties for Braddock's expedition to Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh.

Many of the first wagons made by our forefathers, were entirely of wood; the wheels formed by sawing the trunks of huge gum, hickory or white oak trees.

EARLY ROADS.

The road from Lancaster to the plantations of John Wright (Columbia) was laid out in 1734. An Indian trail and a route for pack horse travel and for missionaries was used, which extended across the territory, now embraced in York County, to western Maryland and Virginia many years before 1739. It was during that year however, that, under the authority of the Lancaster court, this route, long known as the Monocacy road, was opened upon the petition of numerous settlers west of the Susquehanna in the present limits of York County.

The viewers to locate this important road were Joshua Minshall, Francis Worley, Henry Hendricks, Christian Crawl, Michael Tanner and Woolrich Whisler. The road began on the line between the lands of John Wright, Jr., and Samuel Taylor (now Wrightsville); thence west 500 perches, south 72°, west 562 perches to Crawl's Run, south 70°, west 430 perches to a marked white oak, west 76 perches to Canoe Run, south 68°, west 454 perches, west 994 perches to west branch of Grist (Kruetz) Creek, west 544 perches to Little Codorus (Stoney Run), west 684 perches to Big Codorus (York, not yet laid out), continuing westward across Perrin's Run, 1½ miles southwest of York, ¾ mile farther to Springer's field, 1½ miles farther to the "point of a steep hill;" thence west to Loreman's Run, to Christian Oyster's (Eyster's, near Wolf's Church) land, to Nicholas Coucher's Run, to west branch of Codorus Creek, to John Link's Run, by "the Barrens" to Conrad Low's plantation, west

4½ miles to Adam Forney's land (now the site of Hanover); thence nearly due southwest by Kitzmiller's mill, on Conewago Creek, to the provincial line. The entire length of the road was 34 miles, 290 perches. It soon became a prominent highway of travel from the east to the south and southwest. This route was taken by Gen. Wayne on his trip with his 900 American patriots on their way to Yorktown, Va., during the Revolution, and the route taken for transporting Hessian and British prisoners to Maryland during the same war; also the course of Gens. St. Clair and Wayne, in 1792, on their way to Ohio to quell the Indian troubles there. During the war of 1812, when the British Army occupied Washington and were threatening Baltimore, immense trains of wagons, conveying cotton from Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and other points in the South, used this route on their way to Philadelphia and New York.

It was the first road laid out within the present limits of York County under the authority of Pennsylvania.

A petition of citizens of Manheim and Heidelberg, 1766, sets forth that "the road from Conewago Settlement (now Hanover) to Baltimore Town was laid out thirty years before, or in 1736, by order of Baltimore County Court, before the temporary line between the two provinces was run, and this was then thought to belong to Maryland; since the running of which line there is about ten miles on north side of line of as useful a road as perhaps any in the Province of Pennsylvania, and not on record in this province."

Henry Slagle, Esq., Michael Danner, Richard McCallister, Cooper Reineka, Christian Millheimer and Marks Forney were appointed by the court "to view the road that it might be recorded." It began at the dwelling house of Michael Carl, north of Hanover, and extended nearly due south over the line of the present Hanover & Baltimore turnpike. Being laid out first in 1736, it was the first road in the county.

At the November session of court at Lancaster in 1741 a number of inhabitants near Codorus Creek petitioned for a road the nearest way from "the new town on the Great Codorus (York) to William Smith's patented land under Maryland." Smith's land was ten miles and thirty-nine perches south of York. The wishes of the petitioners were granted, and the court appointed Woolrich Whisler, Michael Krieger, Michael Tanner, Michael Rolke, Adam Miller and George Copel to view and lay out the road. Their report was confirmed in February, 1742. The road began at a Spanish oak on Smith's land, extended nearly due north by way of Woolrich Whisler's mill, which was about two and one fourth miles south of York, and must have been one of the first mills in the county. From thence it extended to the "end of the street, leading to the place intended for a court-house in the town of York, and joining the road to John Wright's ferry." This road was laid out the year after the founding of the town of York.

On the 4th day of May, 1742, in answer to petition, Robert McClure, Benjamin Chambers, Hance Hamilton, Patrick Carson, and William Bayley were appointed, and soon after laid out a road (the report of which was confirmed), extending from Walnut Bottom, now in Cumberland County, across the Yellow Breeches Creek at present site of Lisburn to Nathan Hussey's ferry, near the site of Goldsboro. Its entire length according to draft was thirty miles. During August of the following year the report of John Noblet, Joseph Bennett, Joseph Green and James Crawford was confirmed, laying out a road "seven and three-fourth miles in length, from Nathan Hussey's ferry to Thomas Wilkin's ferry, over the Susquehanna below the mouth of Conewago Creek."

Upon receiving two petitions signed by many citizens from the Marsh Creek settlement (Gettysburg) and vicinity, William Ruddock, Richard Proctor, John Sharp, Benjamin Chambers and James Ruddock were appointed to view and lay out a road to York and Lancaster. It was soon after opened, and corresponded very nearly to the route of the present York and Gettysburg pike.

The following petition is for the first public highway southward to the town of York. It was long known as "the Newberry Road."

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Newberry and Manchester and others of the West Side of the Sisquehanna river to the Honorable Bench, the Justices now Sitting att Lancaster most humbly Sheweth.

Whereas We your humble Petitioners, having great need of a Wagon road to york-town, therefore we humbly pray the Honorable court that we may have a road Laid Out the nearest and best way from John Day's Mill to ye said york-town and we your petitioners, as in Duty bound, Shall Pray.

10 mo., 12 da., 1745.

Nathan Hussey,
John Day,
John Garretson,
Joseph Bennett,
Peter Stout,
James Frazer,
Thomas Rogers,
Patrick Carson,
Robert Hodgin,
John Hussey,
Charles Jonas,
John Snell,
Bartholomew Maul,
Adam Niller,
George Allbright,
George Swope,
Andrew Rodgers.

This road started thirteen miles north from York, at John Day's mill crossed the townships of Newberry and Manchester to

York. It passed William Ewing's mill eight miles from York.

John Day became the first president court justice of York County. He was a Quaker, Nathan Hussey, also of the same religious faith, became one of the commissioners to lay off York County.

Upon the petition of sundry inhabitants of Warrington, Monahan, Dover and Manchester townships for a road from Isaac Rutledge's mill to the town of York, the Lancaster Court appointed Francis Worley, Matthew Lambert, Peter Cook, Baltzer Knetzer and Henry Clark to view and lay out the road. They made their report to the court which was confirmed at the October Quarter Session, 1747. The road began at Rutledge's mill on the Yellow Breeches (the first mill in that section). From that point to Street (Straight) Hill, in Warrington Township, with devious courses was ten miles. It continued from thence across Conewago Creek and top of mountain to York, and corresponded nearly to the present road through Dover, Wellsville and Dillsburg and what is since known as the State road.

In 1748 a joint petition, with many signers of the "townships of Hallam and Donegal, was presented to the Court at Lancaster for a road from Anderson's Ferry (Glatz') to join the road from John Wright's ferry to York." On the petition the names of all signers from Donegal are Scotch-Irish, and all except two of Hallam, German. The viewers appointed to open the road were George Swope, John Kelly, Lazarus Lowry, Martin Schultz, and James Patterson. The road was surveyed and opened by order of the Lancaster Court April, 1749.

In January 4, 1810, in pursuance of an act of assembly, John G. Bull, Anthony Hinkle, and Anthony Slaymaker were appointed commissioners to view the road from John Park's House in Chester County through Strasburg, Lancaster County to McCall's Ferry on the Susquehanna, thence southwest to Maryland. It was opened as a State road, and was intended as a through route from Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington. A route very similar to this one had been opened as early as 1748 from Stevenson's ferry (McCall's) to Potapsco, now Baltimore.

The following is a petition for what afterward became the first road from the southeast toward York. It was the last of the roads laid out by the authority of the Lancaster Court.

To ye Worshipfull Justices of the County of Lancaster now sitting the Borough of Lancaster:

The petitioners Having frequent occasion to The Town of New York (meaning the new town of York) and No roads Being Made Amongst us, it is very Difficult for your Petitioners To Travell Especially in ye Winter for Reason of ye Swamps and Savannahs, That is betwixt us and said Town of York. Therefore we your petitioners, Humbly crave That your Worships Would Be Pleased To Grant an order for laying out and making of a Road from John Nelson's ferry to ye 4 said Town of New York.

Therefore, your Petitioners Pray that your Worship your Wisdom would be pleased to Take the Pettition into Consideration, and order your Petitioners What you shall Think Proper, and your Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall Pray.

May Sessions, 1749.

Daniel Laverty,
Paul Martin,
John Campbell,
Edward McMahon,
Manasa Lamb,
Thomas Carson,
John Carson,
William Buchannan,
Charles Caldwell,
Hugh Ross,
Matthew Long,
John Nelson,
Alex. Nelson,
Morton Mahaffey,
Finley Gray,
James McCartley,
Benjamin Saylor,
Daniel Johnson,
Thomas Johnson,
James Anderson,
William Anderson,
George Baughman.

The names of these petitioners are all of English or Scotch-Irish origin, except the last one, which is, doubtless, German. They were some of the first settlers, having only been living there a few years. The petition asks for a road from Nelson's ferry (now McCall's) to York. Action was taken by the court, during the May sessions of 1749, and Charles Caldwell, John Campbell, Robert Smart, William Buchanan, Robert Morton and Nathaniel Morgan appointed to view and lay out the road. Their report was made and confirmed at the next session of the Lancaster Court. Its courses and distances nearly correspond to the present Peachbottom public road.

The Honorable pettition of the people, the Inhabitants on the Branches of the Burmudian, in Monahan Township.

To the Honorable, the court at Lancaster, now Sitting. we, your humble pettitionars take leave to inform you of our great Disadvantage we labor under, for want of a Road being Made or opened from our settlement to York Town, it being our Nighest & best way to Lancaster & Philadelphia, our places of market, & likewise our Court. We humbly petition your Court, that you would grant us an order from your court *to open said Road sufficient for wagons to Travel* between Archibald McAllister's Mill and York, and that you would appoint such men as you see best, as prospectors and overseers of said road. We remembering the favours granted to us by your honours already Comfort our selves in the hope of your granting in this favor, & we, as in Duty bound, shall Ever pray,

April 7, Anno Domino 1749.

John Griest,
Andrew Miller,
Henry Wilson,
Charles Coulson,
Matthew Dill,
Tho. Dill,
Wm. Underwood,
John Hendricks,
Thomas Pettit,
Caleb Hendricks,
James Pettit,
Edward How,
Joseph Dennis,
John Douglass,
John Lease,
Mathew Mellon,
Edward Robbards,
Rich'd Cox,
Alexander Underwood,
Jacob Beals,

John Jesper,
James Hendricks,
John Powell,
William Beals,
Samuel Cox,
Abraham Nesbitt,
John Brandon.

This petition being made the same year that York County was formed, the Lancaster Court deferred the matter, whereupon a similar petition, which was the first presented to the York Court upon its organization after the erection of the county, was granted, and the road ordered to be opened from "McAllister's mill, on the Bermudian Creek, to the town of York." The viewers were John Beales, William Cox, John Greist, Abraham Lerew, John Lease and James Pettit. This route is what is at present known as the "Shippensburg road." McAllister's mill was in what is now Adams County. The names were all signed in well written English.

Upon the petition of Joshua Lowe and others, a road was laid in April, 1750, from his ferry, at what is now York Haven, from Lancaster to Shippensburg. It passed through the site of the present villages of Newberry, Lewisberry and Lisburn. In early history it was a prominent route of travel. In 1794 many of the soldiers, going to quell the whisky insurrection in western Pennsylvania, passed over it.

In January, 1752, Nathan Morgan, John Griffith, Alexander Wallace, Hugh Whiteford and Archibald White were appointed to "view and lay out a road from Peach Bottom ferry, so called, to York. They reported at the June session of court that, after viewing said road, are of the opinion that there is a necessity for such road; but the season of the year being so unfit for taking the courses and distances, and being a very busy time for farmers, they asked to have the return of the report made at next session of court. The same year the order was granted to open a road to York to join a road from Chanceford to same point already laid out. A temporary private road was laid out from Peach Bottom Ferry to join the Ashmore Ferry road, in 1749, to York under the authorities of the Lancaster Court before the formation of York County.

The road above mentioned, extending south from York to Smith's patented land, was declared "to be crooked and hilly, and a good wagon road was needed over more level ground." A petition was presented to court in 1765 to extend it to "the temporary line toward Joppa and Potapsco." Joppa, now a small village on the Gunpowder River, a few miles east of Baltimore, was then the most important town in Baltimore County, and the county seat.

The same year, 1752, a road was laid out from George Crogan's place, near the mouth of the Yellow Breeches, to Cesna's fording place by Frazer's mill on same creek; length, three and one-third miles. A road was petitioned for in 1752 to pass through Newberry and Warrington from Frazer's mill through the gap in the mountain to intersect the road leading from Rosebury's mill to York between the creeks of Beaver and Conewago. Henry Willis, Allen Robinet, John Farmer, Thomas Heald and Joseph Bennet viewed and opened it.

Jacob Miller and sundry inhabitants in and around York petitioned for a road from his mill to York Town. The mill was located about one mile northeast of York.

In 1753, the inhabitants of Warrington and Paradise secured the opening of a road from "Christopher Hussey's mill in Warrington, to John Lane's mill, and from thence through the Pidgeon Hills so as to fall in the road that leads to Potapsco." Pidgeon Hills were named after Joseph Pidgeon, an English surveyor from Philadelphia County, who assisted in laying off the first townships in York County. Potapsco is now Baltimore.

Alexander McCandless, Nathaniel Morgan and Hugh Whiteford in 1753 laid out a road from Robert Morton's plantation, in Chanceford, toward Rock Run and the temporary line. Upon the petition of Peter Wolf and sundry persons, the Monocacy road was changed from its course in 1754, to avoid hills, at a distance five miles west from York, where it forks with the Marsh Creek Road.

On September 27, 1754 Conrad Holtzbaum, Baltzer Spangler, Henry Hendricks and Hugh Low presented to the court at York, Patrick Watson president justice, a report of a road review from York, through the townships of York and Shrewsbury to the temporary line between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The length of this road according to their survey was 18¾ miles. Beginning "at the court house door," it extended nearly in a due south direction. The report was confirmed.

Abraham Burkholder established a ferry across the Susquehanna in the year 1762. In 1766 he petitioned for a road from his ferry "to William Nicholson's mill at the forks of Muddy Creek, and thence to the road leading to Potapsco." The viewers were Thomas Scott, David Kirkpatrick, John McCall, William Edgar, and William Gemmill. A road had been laid from Stevenson's ferry (now McCall's) to Read's mill, thence to Leeper's mill, about ten years before.

In October 1765 "a bridge road was opened from Nicholas Wierman's mill to the great road leading through Warrington from Carlisle to Baltimore, and along said road to the old Friend's meeting house road and along said meeting house road unto Rev. Samuel Thompson's meeting house."

Petitions, in 1769, from a number of people called Quakers of the townships of Newberry, Warrington, Huntingdon, Tyrone and Menallen, were presented for a road leading westward through the different townships mentioned, for them to pass and repass to and from their different places of worship; to begin at McGrew's mill, thence along by the meeting houses at Huntingdon (York Springs) and Warrington, and to intersect the road leading from Low's Ferry to Carlisle, at or near the Newberry meeting house. The road was opened by John Blackburn, Ellis Lewis, Charles Coleson, Robert Nelson, and James Rankin. It terminated near the present village of Newberry. A petition of sundry inhabitants of York County was presented to court January, 1769, for a road for the passage of large wagons from Tate's ferry and William Willis' mill, into the great road from Carlisle to York near widow Noblet's house, which would be some miles nearer for the Baltimore trade."

The same year a petition was presented for division of Chanceford and Windsor townships, and from parts of both to form a new township, to be called Rossel Township; not granted.

In April, 1769, inhabitants of Hellam, Windsor, and Chanceford requested that a road be made from Hellam Forge at mouth of Codorus across said townships toward Rock Run and Baltimore Townships and join the road already laid out to John Finly's tavern. Viewers were appointed and road opened. It is still known as the "old Baltimore road."

In 1769 citizens of York and Codorus townships asked for the opening of a road in behalf of Thomas Usher and Joseph Donaldson, who, "at a great expense, had erected a merchant mill on the land formerly owned by Zachariah Shugart near lands of David Jamison, Esq., Henry Spangler and Michael Hanks. This road would be of great advantage to the town of York." The road was opened.

In July, 1770, a road was opened from Yonerstown (Dover) to George Ilgenfritz's mill in Dover Township by Michael Quickel and others.

In 1767 a road was opened in Chanceford from "John Finley's tavern house to Jacob Grove's mill, lately erected."

The same year a road was opened from the Brogue tavern to Nicholson's mill at forks of Muddy Creek, thence to temporary line," by David Kirkpatrick, Thomas Scott, John McCally, William Gemmill, Benjamin Johnson and James White.

A petition, in 1768, of divers inhabitants of Shrewsberry and Codorns stated that "a road, formerly made by themselves, which led from Maryland road to the mill of Christian Meckley, was stopped up by Peter Seis and others." William Ehrhart, Frederick Fishel, Michael Geiselman, Peter Runk, Kilian Divinger and Moses Lawson were appointed by the court to open the road.

The inhabitants of Chanceford and Fawn, in 1768, stated, in a petition, that "they needed a road from Samuel Leeper's mill, which is now fitted for merchant work, and has on hand a quantity of flour;" the road to begin "at the great road leading from York to Peach Bottom Ferry; to pass between Roland Huss and James Hill to said mill, and from thence to Provincial Line, where James Webb lives."

On motion of James Smith, Esq., on behalf of Caleb Lowe and others, viewers were appointed April, 1768, to open a road from Lowe's ferry (now York Haven) to intersect the road leading from York Town to Carlisle." This afterward was known as the "Canal Road."

The petition of sundry inhabitants of Newberry and Dover, July, 1768, apprehended that "a road from James Rankin's house to Great Conewago, at or near a place called the wolf pit, and from thence to a ferry on the Susquehanna, would be useful. Whereupon the court appointed James Welsh, Esq., John Garretson, Sr., Henry Entzminger, Joseph Hutton, Peter Sneider, and Ellis Lewis, to open such road." It was laid out in October. Its length was "fifteen miles, three-fourths of a mile, and fifty-six perches." It began at Lewisberry and ended at New Holland.

In 1769, in answer to many petitions in behalf of James Cooper, who had built a merchant mill near Peach Bottom Ferry, a road was opened from the ferry to said mill.

In 1770 a road was opened from Hellam Iron Works, at the mouth of Codorus, to York.

James Dickson, at April session, 1769, stated that "he had contracted with commissioners, and built a bridge across the Little Conewago Creek, at Henry Sturgeon's house, for £100, and to uphold the some for seven years; at the same time had the verbal promise of the commissioners that they would not see him at a loss, for they said that it would be wrong to let one man suffer by a county. Accordingly they told him to lay his bill of expenses before the grand jury; that nevertheless he had not yet obtained redress." The court appointed six men to view the bridge, whose report was favorable to the contractor, and the court ordered the county to relieve him. It is doubtful if a contractor would be so favored now.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

In the infancy of our history, letters were carried by travelers or traders, or by messengers specially entrusted with them. The colonial governors began, as early as 1683, to establish post-routes to the interior settlement, starting at Philadelphia. There was one to York as early as 1750, and postal affairs were managed by George Stevenson, the intelligent court clerk and surveyor. At first, and for many years, mail was brought to our forefathers on pack horses.

Stage coaches without springs ran from Philadelphia to New York beginning in 1756. During the Revolution, York became a very important post town on account of the meeting of Congress here, and lines of stages then ran from Lancaster and Reading to York. In 1784 Frederick Sheaffer began to run a stage line from Philadelphia to Lancaster, which a year or two later was extended to York. William McClelland, and Samuel Spengler, in 1797, started the "Lancaster, York & Baltimore Stage Line." The trip one way was made in two days, and was begun on Monday, at the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster; fare for way passengers 5½ cents per mile. In May, 1800, William Scott started a line from Lancaster through York, Hanover, Gettysburg to Hagerstown and Frederick, Md. The line from Baltimore to Harrisburg was a very important route from 1796 to 1838, when the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad was completed to York. There were several competing lines over this route. Two rival lines ran between York and Harrisburg after 1838. At one time, on account of cutting rates, one of the owners of a line conveyed passengers from York to Harrisburg for 50 cents, and furnished a dinner in the bargain. Nearly all stage lines exchanged horses every ten or twelve miles. The York and Harrisburg line changed a mile below Goldsboro. Stages on all lines did not forget to stop a short time at the wayside inns "to refresh the inner man." The line from Carlisle through Hanover to Baltimore was an important route, and was opened in 1790, or thereabouts. The arrival of a stage coach at a town or tavern was heralded with great joy. The hardy driver of an influential line always "felt his importance," but he generally knew very well how to "tip the decanter" as well as to crack his whip to the trot of his noble steeds.

A line was started mainly for the conveyance of mails from York, through Dover, Rossville, Lewisberry, Lisburn to Carlisle in 1815, and also one from York to Peach Bottom. All these villages mentioned became post towns that year under our present postal system. During the days of wagoning to Baltimore, and from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, the roads and turnpikes of York County were brought into very important use. Lines of teams loaded with grain, goods or merchandise might be seen daily, passing over our public highways, with six and even eight horses hitched double, and frequently with bells attached to the harness. Sometimes horses were hitched tandem. The stage coach lines have all been discontinued in York County. There are still a number of government star postal routes in the County, by which the mails and also passengers are conveyed to points where there are no railroads.

EARLY FERRIES.

Wherever practicable, streams were forded, but when necessary ferries were established. There were a number of them across the Susquehanna at a very early date.

John Wright's ferry, chartered in 1730, was the most important of its day. For one hundred years it was part of the great highway to the West. Anderson's ferry, at Marietta, was chartered soon after. The Vinegar Ferry was also much used. Peach Bottom Ferry was named as early as 1738; Ashmore's ferry and Nelson's ferry, later known as Stevenson's, White's, and now McCall's, both originated about 1740. Nathan Hussey's ferry, near Goldsboro, started in 1740, and many of the Quaker emigrants crossed there.

Rankin's ferry, at York Haven, at a later day was much used. This was first known as Joshua Lowe's ferry, as early as 1737.

There was an important ferry near Newmarket, known in early days chronologically as Chamber's, Chesney's & Simpson's ferry. William Chesney, prominent in the Revolutionary war, died there in 1782. Gen Michael Simpson succeeded in the ownership of the ferry, and in 1794, had the distinguished honor of entertaining President

Washington over night on his return from the Whisky Insurrection.

The Blue Rock Ferry was established by Col. Cresap, the Maryland chieftain, under a charter in 1735 from his own State at the base of the Conojohela Valley, four miles south of Wrightsville; it was afterward known as Myers, and Dritt's Ferry. The Conewago, Codorus and smaller streams had fording places until the era of county bridge building.

BRIDGES.

The first known bridge was built across the Codorus Creek, at Market Street, York, about 1743. A legal record entered in January, 1768, petitioning for a new stone bridge, says, "The old bridge of wood at High (Market) Street is much decayed; the sills are rotten, so that it is dangerous to cross with heavy wagons." The stone bridge was built there that year. A bridge across the Conewago, beyond Dover, was built about the same time, the stone one at same site in 1811. Other county bridges were built at an early date. The Columbia Bridge across the the river was built in 1809. It was a covered wooden structure, stood on twenty-three piers, and existed until June 28, 1863, when it was burned by the Union forces under Col. Frick, to prevent the advance of the approaching Confederate force, under Gen. Gordon. A new one has since been erected.

By an act of the legislature approved April 2, 1811, a State appropriation was made to assist chartered companies in the erection of bridges across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, at Northumberland and at McCall's ferry in this county; they were all built by the distinguished civil engineer, Theodore Burr, the inventor of the "Burr Bridge plan." The Harrisburg bridge was commenced in 1812 and completed October 1816, at a cost of $192,138. A part of the bridge is still standing. The part nearest the city was taken away by the flood of 1846, and a second one at a subsequent flood. Mr. Burr and his son soon completing the Harrisburg Bridge, commenced the construction of the one at McCall's ferry, which cost about the same sum. During its short existence, it was considered a remarkable structure, but was taken away by the ice flood of 1817. Theodore Burr who was born at Torringford, Conn., in 1762, and in 1789 married the grand-daughter of Capt. Cook, the great English Navigator, died at Middletown, Dauphin County, November 21, 1822, while superintending the erection of a bridge across the Swatara there.

A bridge was built across the Susquehanna at York Furnace, in 1855, and taken away by a flood the next year.

TURNPIKES.

No attempt was systematically made to fit the early roads for extensive wagon traffic until 1792. During this year a turnpike was commenced to extend from Philadelphia to Lancaster, sixty-two miles long, and was finished two years later at a cost of $465,000. This was the first stone pike in the United States. The progress of roadmaking in Pennsylvania, however, compares very favorably with that of modern European countries. After the decline of the Roman Empire, roads were neglected. One of England's historians says that in 1770 the trip from Liverpool to Manchester was not a little perilous from the bad condition of the road. In Pennsylvania, within forty years after the Philadelphia & Lancaster turnpike was built, 220 companies were chartered to construct turnpikes. The following description and history of the development of these enterprises in York County, arranged in chronological order of construction, was carefully prepared from the official records of the different companies:

SUSQUEHANNA & YORK BOROUGH TURNPIKE COMPANY.

The charter of this company was passed by the legislature on March 19, 1804, and letters patent issued to the stockholders thereof by Gov. Thomas McKean, May 16, 1808.

At an election held in the court house, on July 23, 1808, Samuel Miller was elected president; Jacob Upp, Daniel Spangler, John Grier, George Bard, Jacob Liephart, Christian Stoner, Christian Hamaker, William Wright, James Wright, Philip Gossler, Christian Brenneman, Thomas P. Cope, managers, and William P. Beatty, treasurer. The judges of this election were William Ross and Godfrey Lenhart. Thomas P. Cope, the last named director, was a prominent citizen of Philadelphia.

The first business meeting was held at "Wright's ferry-house on the Susquehanna," August 22, 1808,—all directors present, except Thomas P. Cope. On this day the board proceeded to lay out the road, and progressed the first day as far as Canoe Run. The next day continued to York. At the next meeting, September 10, 1808, John Barber, of Columbia, was elected secretary. The macadamized part of the road was made twenty-one feet wide and one foot thick in the center, slanting to the sides. After various proposals were presented, the one made by John Grier and Penrose Robinson, of

York, to make the whole road, bridges, aqueducts, etc., at $11 per perch, and take ten shares of stock, was accepted at a meeting, held October 13, 1808, at the house of George Bard. The charter empowered the company to organize with a capital of $35,000. Jacob Eichelberger was appointed superintendent. Gate No. 1 was erected at Rudy's Run; John Newcomer appointed keeper, at a salary of $160 per annum, and Christian Kreidler to keep gate No. 2. This gate has been discontinued; it was located on the west side of Little Codorous, in Spring Garden Township. A committee was appointed by Gov. Simon Snyder, to view the road, who reported it completed according to law, whereupon he issued an order empowering the company to erect gates, and turnpikes, and collect tolls. The first dividend declared was at the rate of 4 per cent, June 6, 1818; the second in November of same year of 4 per cent; the third in May, 1819, of 4 per cent. The following is a list of the presidents of the company in order of succession:—Samuel Miller, elected in 1808; James Wright, in 1817; Jacob Eichelberger, in 1821; James Johnson, in 1829; John Barnitz, in 1836; Dr. Jacob Hay, 1849; Philip A. Small, 1875; E. G. Smyser, 1876. Treasurers:--William P. Beatty, 1808; John Schmidt, 1817; John Hahn, 1829, and who was made secretary, 1824; Philip Smyser, who was also secretary, 1836; John A. Weiser became treasurer in 1868, and Joseph Smyser, secretary.

HANOVER & MARYLAND LINE TURNPIKE ROAD.

An act was passed on February 2, 1808, by the State legislature, then in session at Lancaster, and signed by Thomas McKean, governor of Pennsylvania, "incorporating a company to make an artificial road by the best and nearest route from the town of Hanover to the Maryland line, at or near the place the turnpike road from Baltimore to State will strike the same." Conrad Sherman, Henry Welsh, Peter Storm, Frederick Wentz, Francis Lamotte, Jacob Metger and Peter Eckard were named in the act as commissioners. Immediately after the passage of the act these men began soliciting stock, and having succeeded in their efforts, an election was held for officers and managers on August 5, 1808. The commissioners appointed as judges of this election were Henry C. Wampler and George Carl; Jacob Metger was elected president and Paul Metger, treasurer and secretary. The managers were Conrad Sherman, Jacob Eichelberger, Christian Wirt, George Nace, Adam Forney, Samuel Lilly, Samuel Graybill, Henry Welsh, Henry Bowman, Abraham Hiestand and Peter Forney. Three hundred and fifty shares of stock were sold, some of it in Baltimore, but most of it to citizens of Hanover and vicinity. The price of each share was $100. The entire cost of the road, however, seven miles in length, was $37,500. A contract was first made with Conrad Sherman to construct the turnpike, but he resigned before the work began, and Edward McCabe entered into a contract to complete it within fifteen months from time of beginning. It was completed in November, 1809. Paul Weaver was appointed keeper of gate No. 1, at a salary of $135 a year, and Abraham Bixler, keeper of gate No. 2, at a salary of $140 a year.

C. T. Melsheimer was elected secretary of the company; Nicholas Gelwicks was elected president in 1810, and was succeeded by John Danner in 1815; John Scholl in 1817; Jacob Eichelberger in 1818; Henry Wirt, Sr., in 1840; Jacob Wirt in 1861; Henry Wirt, who is now president of the company, was elected in 1870. The other members of the board are R. Young, R. A. Eichelberger, W. C. W. Welsh, Joseph Brockley, Luther Weigle and W. N. Scholl. Before the railroad from Harrisburg to Baltimore was built, this turnpike was a part of the leading route from Carlisle, and other points north, to the metropolis of Maryland, to which place most of the trade of York, Cumberland and Adams Counties was generally directed. During a portion of its history the company paid large dividends. It is now in excellent condition. Its course is nearly the same as the old road laid out by the Province of Maryland, in 1735, to the Conewago settlement, around the present town of Hanover.

YORK & GETTYSBURG TURNPIKE.

This turnpike road was organized under the act of 1804, incorporating the Susquehanna and York turnpike. The provisions of this same act were extended in the charter granted to York & Gettysburg Turnpike Company on March 11, 1815. The letters patent, giving the company power to go forward as a corporation, are dated April 23, 1818, and are signed by Gov. William Findlay. On December 15, 1819, Jacob Cassat, Jacob Hahn and Jacob Metzger were appointed a committee to report in writing concerning the building of the road, and between April 23, 1818, and December 15, 1819, the road was completed. On May 2, 1818, at an election held in Abbottstown, the first officers and managers were chosen, as follows—President, Alexander Cobeen; treasurer, George Upp; secretary, Alexander Russell; managers, William McPherson, George Hossler, John Hersh, Frederick Baugher, Jacob Smyser (tanner), Jaçob Smyser (farmer), Thomas Eichelberger, Henry Wolf, Henry King, Peter Butt, George Dashiells and John Murphy. A survey of the proposed road was made by Jacob Spangler. The next meeting was held in June of the same year, when the courses and distances of the projected turnpike road were presented and discussed. The board then proceeded from Gettysburg to Oxford, and from thence to York, making a complete examination of the route. Several meetings were held for the purpose of raising stock subscriptions, and giving out contracts for constructing the pike. The president was ordered to meet the contractors at Abbottstown, November 7. April 9, 1819, proposals were received to build the part of the road from Codorus Bridge to the borough line. About this time three new managers, Samuel Smith, Michael Slagle and Philip Frederick, were elected. The other part of the board remained unchanged. Superintendents were appointed, and the building of the pike rapidly progressed. In September, the board met at the usual place in Abbottstown to receive reports from the superintendents. Delinquent stockholders were forced to pay up, and Michael Slagle appointed to notify the governor that the road was ready to be viewed by commissioners. Two toll-gates in York County and two in Adams County were opened.

After the work was all done and viewed by the State authorities, a grand ox-roast was indulged in on the farm of George Dashiells, to celebrate the joyful event. Most of the labor of building the road was done by Irish immigrants. State aid to the amount of $40,000 was received. The total subscription to stock was $103,516 and the entire cost of building the road and bridges was $107,366. The length, being nearly a direct line from York to Gettysburg, is twenty-eight miles. The income for the first year was $3,515.73; expenditure for the same year $3,459.10½; net income $56.62½. The following board was elected May 24, 1821—president, John Demuth; secretary, George Wagner; treasurer, George Upp; assistant treasurer, George Smyser; managers, Peter Butt, Jacob Smyser, Philip Frederick, Martin Ebert, Samuel Smith, Martin Danner, Emanuel Ziegler, Daniel Diehl, A. Campbell, Thomas Everhart, George Welsh and Hy. King. It will be observed that the composition of the board had materially changed from time of the organization. May 24, 1823, John Hersh was made president, and Philip Smyser, treasurer. The number of managers was reduced to six, and Martin Ziegler, Jacob Smyser, Henry King, George Welsh, Daniel Diehl and George Baugher were elected. In 1824, Benjamin Beitzel became one of the managers and Jacob Eichelberger secretary. Benjamin Beitzel was elected president in 1830, and Charles Weiser, secretary. The first dividend, one of three per cent, was declared May 4, 1831. L. Rosenmiller was elected president in 1832; upon his death was succeeded by Charles Weiser in 1858; Joseph Smyser in 1858, became secretary, and in 1868, president, which offices he held until 1875 as secretary, and until 1878 as president; Alex. J. Frey was chosen president in 1878. C. E. Lewis was elected secretary in 1875 and Jere Carl treasurer in 1868. This road was an important route to the South and West, before the time of canals and railroads. The present board of managers, 1885, is composed of John A. Weiser, president since 1883; W. H. Kurtz, Charles Spangler, G. Ed. Hersh, J. H. McClellan, W. D. Himes and C. E. Lewis. C. E. Lewis continues as secretary and Jere Carl, treasurer.

YORK & MARYLAND LINE TURNPIKE.

The act incorporating this company was approved by Gov. Thomas McKean, March 31, 1807. The commissioners named in the act for the purpose of receiving subscriptions were Adam Hendricks, George Lorman, George Bard, Caleb Kirk, Philip Frederick, Robert Hammersly, Jacob Lucks, Isaac Kirk and John Brillinger. The form of the subscription was $100 per share. The act states that the road was to be built by the best and nearest route from the borough of York to the Maryland line, at the place the old York road passes. Ten dollars on each share were paid by the original subscribers.

The York & Conewago turnpike was constructed to York Haven before 1814, and in 1838 was extended along the river to Harrisburg pike. These were all important highways of travel.

BERLIN & HANOVER TURNPIKE COMPANY.

The act incorporating this company was passed in 1810. The commissioners named in it were Samuel Fahnestock, John B. Arnold, William Paterson, Borius Fahnestock, Tobias Kepner and Frederick Baugher. The first recorded meeting was held December, 11, 1811, when the following board was elected—President, Samuel Fahnestock;

directors, Peter Becker, Peter Binder, Daniel Baker, John Deardorff, Michael Gyselman, Valentine Hollinger, John Miley, Ludwig Swartz, John Fox, Jacob Hoffman and William Patterson, who proceeded to locate the road from Berlin to Abbottstown, the courses and distances of that part being decided upon. At a meeting held September 26, 1812, the road was located from Abbottstown to Hanover. The contract for building the road was concluded and given out October 10, 1812, to the following parties, and at the prices named per lineal perch.

	Per Perch.
James Tuly, first mile from Berlin.	$ 8 33⅓
James Tuly, second mile from Berlin.......	8 73
Cormick McNulty, third mile from Berlin...	8 60
William Henry, fourth mile from Berlin....	11 34
Cormick McNulty, fifth mile from Berlin...	6 85
Cormick McNulty, sixth mile from Berlin...	7 10
Richard Murray, eighth, ninth and tenth miles from Berlin..........................	10 31

The names of the contractors show their nationality. The road was to be twenty-eight feet wide, paved with stone, twenty-one feet wide and one foot thick, six inches bottom, to be large stone well laid together, and to be covered with six inches of stone, made small enough to go through a three-inch hole. These prices included the building of all the bridges and culverts on the line.

The first installment of $5 per share on the stock was called for payment, January 15, 1813—to be advertised in the Carlisle, Hanover and Gettysburg papers.

Frederick Baugher was appointed by the board shortly after this as the first superintendent at a salary of $199 for the work until finished. He was to see that the contractors carried out their part of the contract according to the agreement, and make report to the board from time to time as to the progress of the work.

The board contracted with Christian Nagle to put up ten mile stones at such places as the board should designate for the sum of $50: the stones to be sandstone, four and a half feet long, ten inches thick, to be cut two feet nine inches, and one foot nine inches in ground; painted white with black letters.

James Tully, the first two miles from Berlin, failed to put in an appearance, and one mile was afterward given to Daniel Manear on the same terms. The other mile was undertaken and contracted for by James Hetherington and William Turner.

July 13, 1816, the board resolved to make no further payments to the contractors "until evidence appears from their conduct and industry that they intend finishing their contracts, and this evidence to rest with the board."

March 23, 1816, the president, Samuel Fahnestock, resigned. At the election held April 25, 1816, to fill the vacancy, Henry Picking was elected president.

November 9, 1816, the board contracted with John Fox to finish that part of the road not completed by Richard Murray, being the three miles nearest Hanover, at the rate of $18 per perch. November 1, 1817, the board passed a resolution relieving Valentine Hollinger of his office of superintendent, which he filled to the satisfaction of the directors, the road having been inspected by a committee appointed by the governor and pronounced all right. Arrangements were also made for the appointment of gate-keepers, and the road must have been opened for travel very soon after this date. Thomas Abbot was the first gate keeper appointed.

The present officers are president, R. A. Eichelberger; treasurer, Jacob Resser; secretary, Henry Wirt; directors, D. N. Bucher, Jacob Resser, Henry Wirt, William Stoner, Reuben Young and Henry Hollinger.

YORK AND CHANCEFORD TURNPIKE.

Feeling the necessity of a turnpike road towards Peach Bottom, upon application a charter was granted for that purpose by the legislature of Pennsylvania, through the instrumentality of Stephen G. Boyd, who was one of the representatives from this county. It was approved by Governor Geary on May 10, 1867. The charter members who were empowered to receive subscriptions and organize a company, were Joseph Smyser, Jason H. Slusser, Philip A. Small, Samuel S. Hersh and Jacob Craver. The charter allowed a capital stock company of 2,500 shares of $20 each, and required that within a specified time at least five miles of the road be completed.

At an election held in the court house December 26, 1867, Samuel S. Hersh was chosen president of the company, Jere Carl, treasurer, and Joseph Smyser, Stephen G. Boyd, Jacob Craver, Jason H. Slusser and Jacob Weiser, managers. At a subsequent meeting, George A. Heckert was made secretary. Upon the resignation of Joseph Smyser, Z. K. Loucks was selected one of the managers in March, 1868. On the same day Joseph Russell was appointed superintendent and empowered to employ workmen. Daniel M. Ettinger was appointed engineer of the proposed road, Jacob Loucks became a member of the board of managers upon the resignation of Jason Slusser, and Z. K. Loucks succeeded S. S. Hersh as president. Part of the road being completed, tollgate No. 1

was established and Augustus G. Weiser appointed keeper. The first dividend was declared November 9, 1870. The 28th day of August, 1871, toll-gate No. 2 was erected and Charles Keesey, appointed keeper. Five and one-half miles were completed the same year, and the work was discontinued until 1879, when one-half mile more was added. Peter Grim kept gate No. 1 for many years; in March, 1885, Michael Grim succeeded him. Henry Stabley is present keeper of gate No. 2. The present capital of the company is $40,120 or 2,056 shares. Z. K. Loucks is president, Jere Carl, secretary and treasurer, Jacob Loucks, N. Lehmayer, Jonathan Jessop, William E. Patterson and John B. Sayers, managers.

RIVER AND CANAL NAVIGATION.

THE CONEWAGO CANAL.

One of the most notable events in the history of internal improvements in the State of Pennsylvania was the opening of a navigable canal around the Conewago Falls, on the west side of the Susquehanna River at the point, since the year 1814, known as York Haven. It was the first canal built in this State, and, so far as definite records go, the first in the United States. Its history antedates the history of York Haven many years. It was the initiatory step which inaugurated a great system of artificial navigation and internal improvement in our State.

Early River Navigation—The original mode of transportation on the Susquehanna, as on many other rivers, was with the "dug outs." They were made in imitation of the Indian canoe, and consisted of a log, usually of pine, with a portion of it dug out like a trough. The Indian traders used them to convey furs and other products down the stream. The "battoe," a sort of flatboat was used next, and was considered of great value to early settlers and traders along the Susquehanna. But for river navigation on a more extended scale, the "keel-boats" were of great importance in the transportation of goods and products. Many thousands of bushels of rye, oats, corn, wheat and potatoes were brought down the river in them. They obtained their name from the fact that the lowest piece of timber in them, named a keel, ran the whole length of the boat from the lower part of the stem to the stern-post, and supported the whole boat. Sometimes two keels were used. On account of the rapids or falls at the mouth of the Conewago creek, these boats could not pass down the river further than Middletown, which, until 1797, was a great port for them. It was about the time of the close of the Revolutionary war, in 1783, possibly, earlier, that the "dug outs" were succeeded by the "keel boats." The former were no longer considered adequate to the business. The latter were generally built in the valuable wooded districts up the Susquehanna and its branches, and floated down with the current, bearing from five to thirty tons of produce.

Middletown, at the mouth of the Swatara, was the lowest port of entry. Here the produce was transferred to the shore and transported overland, by means of wagons, to the Eastern markets. The return trip of these boats was more difficult. They were forced up the current with "set poles," and contained usually a light load of groceries, hardware and other merchandise. Boatmen would start at the head of the boat and set their poles on the bottom of the river, and then walk down what was called "runs," thus forcing the boat up the stream as fast as a person could walk. Many thousands of bushels of wheat, corn and potatoes were thus conveyed down the stream and unloaded at Middletown. The business interests of the town became very important. On account of the increase of the business, some boats were landed on the west side of the Susquehanna above the Conewago Falls which was the great barrier to further navigation of keel boats. The products from these boats were conveyed to the city of Baltimore. The town of Falmouth was then laid out on the east side of the river, opposite the site of York Haven, by James Hopkins, Thomas Bailey, James Keys and John Greer. But the expense of overland transportation of goods from Middletown, Falmouth and the port of entry on the York County side of the river, was too great to afford merchants much profit on account of competition from other sources.

Plans to extend Navigation and remove Obstacles.—Enterprising business men then began to consider the great question and devise some plan by means of which the obstacles to navigation at Conewago Falls might be avoided, and a passage down the Susquehanna River to its mouth be accomplished. Bertram Galbreath, a prominent land surveyor, who lived at Bainbridge, Lancaster County, and other influential citizens were appointed by the State authorities a committee to explore the river and report some feasible plan of avoiding the obstructions. The Revolutionary war prevented further action immediately, and the matter was deferred. In the year 1789, Thomas

Hulings, Bertram Galbreath and Samuel Boyd were appointed commissioners to explore the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers. On the 30th of January, 1790, they reported: "The Conewago Falls, about fourteen miles above Wright's Ferry, was the great obstruction and bar to the wealth and population of our western country." They urged that a canal should be built around them. This proposition was encouraged by all enterprising citizens who were directly or indirectly interested, and the legislature of Pennsylvania was soon petitioned to furnish aid. It became an important subject of discussion among legislators. On which side of the river to construct the proposed canal was a subject which caused considerable debate. The commissioners appointed to view the obstructions recommended that a canal be built one mile long, thirty-three feet wide and nine feet deep, with a fall of nineteen feet. They did not recommend locks to raise the boats to a level with the head of the falls. Gov. Thomas Mifflin, who was elected in 1790, and was a great advocate of furthering any enterprise that encouraged internal improvement, called to his counsel some of the most skillful civil engineers of the time. They decided that nineteen feet fall in one mile would make it impossible for a keel boat to ascend it against the rapid current.

State Aid Received and Canal Constructed. On April 13, 1791, the legislature of Pennsylvania appropriated £5,250 "to improve the Susquehanna River from Wright's ferry to the mouth of the Swatara." One hundred and fifty pounds of this sum were spent at Chickie's Falls, and £100 at Hadleman's riffles. On the 3d of July, 1792, a contract was entered into by Gov. Mifflin on the part of the State of Pennsylvania and a number of prominent citizens of the commonwealth, most of them from Philadelphia, as follows: Robert Morris (the great financier of the Revolution), William Smith, Walter Stewart, Samuel Meredith, John Steinmetz, Tench Francis, John Nicholson, Samuel Miles, Timothy Matlock, David Rittenhouse, Samuel Powell, Alexander James Dallas, William Bingham, Henry Miller, Abram Witmer and Dr. Robert Harris. These gentlemen were appointed a committee to construct a canal forty feet wide and four feet deep around Conewago Falls. James Brindley, their engineer, seems to have estimated the entire cost of the canal at $20,000. The State appropriated one-half of this amount. The company found, however, that by the time it was completed $102,000 were expended. It was well constructed, the work being excellently done and the canal substantially built. The bricks used are still in an excellent state of preservation, and are now again being put to practical use by the paper-mill company, which is erecting works there. They were made from clay found in the vicinity, the pits being still visible.

The canal, when completed, was about one mile long, and contained substantial locks. It was finally completed in 1795 or 1796. It was a great event to the interests of the interior of the State, and became a great center of attraction.

Interesting Events at the Opening of the Canal.—Governor Mifflin Present.—The significance of this improvement was shown from the importance attached to celebrating its completion and the opening of it. This occurred on the 22d of November, 1797. Thomas Mifflin, one of the projectors of it, and who was still governor of the State, and a number of distinguished attendants arrived on horseback at the foot of the falls on the Lancaster County side. A large concourse of people from York and the vicinity, had congregated along the canal. The commissioners and the Rev. Dr. Smith had already crossed the river to the York County side. Some of the ingenious workmen began to drill holes in the adjoining rocks, which they filled with powder. The governor and his party came across the river in flat-boats, amid the sleet and snow, fully determined, even though the weather was inclement, to fulfill their intentions. Just as he set foot on the York County shore, there was one grand triumphant cheer from the gathered crowd, and a loud explosion from the amateur cannon as a significant salute. The dignified officer, who had been a general in the Revolutionary Army, and under whom some of the mingled multitude had bravely fought in the battle of Brandywine, was thrice welcome to again set foot on the soil of York County. As he passed up and down the canal in a flat-boat, a number of salutes were fired in order to enliven the occasion. The canal had two locks at the lower end, each eighty feet long and twelve feet wide. When the distinguished guests arrived, they were placed on flat-boats prepared for the occasion, and when they entered the chamber of the first lock and the lower gate closed behind them, they were astonished to find that their boats in a few minutes had risen nine feet. Ice had formed on the canal, and it had to be broken with poles to enable the boats to proceed. They passed up the canal amid the exultant cheers of the multitude, and the firing of salutes from the adjoining rocks.

At the head of the canal were several keel boats, that had come down from Middletown. By the time the governor returned to the lower end again, an audience of over 600 people had assembled, awaiting a speech from their honored and worthy chief magistrate. Gov. Mifflin was of Quaker ancestry, and was a gentleman of fine literary attainments, and of handsome appearance. He served nine years as governor of Pennsylvania, and had distinguished himself in other capacities, as a civilian and a soldier of rare distinction. He addressed the delighted audience, congratulating them on the auspicious event, and then departed for the Lancaster County side.

Navigation to Columbia and to Tide Water Opened.—The canal was now completed and opened for free navigation. A German by the name of Kreider, from the Juniata Valley,soon appeared with a boat heavily freighted with flour, which he safely landed three days later at the city of Baltimore. His success became known, and the following year many others did the same and were handsomely paid for their efforts. Many landed at Columbia, and their merchandise from there conveyed to Philadelphia. Just what were the conditions of the venture at first cannot now be accurately told. Experienced pilots had soon after succeeded in guiding large "arks" safely through the falls of the river. By the charter incorporating the company it was to afford free navigation, and just how the canal company was to be remunerated does not at first seem clear, especially if the arks were successful in passing the falls, and disposing of the produce transported on them to any desired market. Many thousands of dollars were at first lost by the company, and they applied to the legislature for relief. Eventually some State relief was received, and a small amount of toll charged for each boat that passed through the canal. From 1797 to 1814, the affairs were managed by the canal company, and proved quite a success. An attempt was made by James Hopkins, a wealthy personage, during this period, to build a canal around the falls on the opposite side of the river, in which venture he lost a large fortune. It was intended as an opposition canal to the one on the York County side, but proved to be a disastrous failure. A flouring-mill and other buildings were erected in the immediate vicinity of the canal on the York County side, by the company that controlled it. This property, in 1797, was valued at £1,280 currency, which valuation included 150 acres of land. In 1810 a Philadelphia company, of which Thomas Willing Frances was president, owned a large merchant mill, ferry, and sundry buildings valued at $30,000.

The further history of this important business center will be found under the title of York Haven, in the chapter on Newberry Township.

TIDE WATER AND SUSQUEHANNA CANAL.

Causes which led to its Origin.—The Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, and canal to the junction there, thence by the Juniata to Hollidaysburg and Portage road to Johnstown, west of the Alleghany Mountains, and canal to Pittsburgh, constituted what was, in 1831, known as the "Main Line," and as such is still maintained in the system of internal improvement of Pennsylvania, with the exception of the abandonment of a part of the original canal department of the works from Pittsburgh east as far as Huntingdon, on the Juniata. The canal, from the junction to Northumberland, thence by the North and West Branch to Wilkesbarre and Williamsport respectively, is known as the North and West Branch Division of the system mentioned. \These works were put under contract in the order given, as early as 1826 and 1827. The main line of canal was finished to connect with the Union Canal at Middletown, in 1830, and to Columbia in 1831, the North and West Branch a year or two later. Trade over the line was promptly commenced under the auspices of several transportation companies, conspicuous which were "D. Leech & Co's Transportation Line," "Union Line," "Dougherty's Section Boat Line," and in due time several other lines, besides several packet boat lines running from Columbia in connection with the railroad to and from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, thus making the traveling and freight facilities over the main line, complete at that time, and during the subsequent two years to Northumberland, over the North and West Branch of the Susquehanna, to Wilkesbarre and Williamsport, the two remotest points on the Susquehanna at that time. The packet lines were thus enabled to supplant the "old stage coach" lines, stopping at all the regular stations, and eligible points for the accommodation of the traveling public. The lines were cast, and "all aboard," and a blast of the bugle-horn, set them off to the next station, and thus it went on to the close of navigation every fall.

Plans for and Construction of the New Canal.—This route was soon discovered to be too long, tedious and expensive, and a great clamor went forth for a canal from

Columbia down the Susquehanna to the Chesapeake Bay in order that an outlet to a better grain market might be reached and for the development of the coal fields and lumber interests of the north and west branches, for which purpose a stock company was formed in 1824, with a paid up capital of $1,500,000, and the Susquehanna & Tide Water Canal was chartered by the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, on April 15, 1835, with the following-named persons as commissioners: Robert McCurdy, James M. Sanderson, Edward Coleman, Simon Gratz, Charles S. Boker, Henry White, George H. Hickling, of Philadelphia; Jeremiah Brown, James A. Caldwell, Lancaster County; Evan Green of Columbia, Lancaster County; Chas. A. Barnitz, York, Jacob M. Haldeman, Harrisburg; Simon Cameron, Middletown; James Hepburn, John C. Boyd, Northumberland County; Joseph Todhunter, William Bose, Samuel Jones, Baltimore; James Evans, Port Deposit, Md.; Roland Curtin, Center County, Penn.; Wiliam McElvay, Columbia County, and George M. Hollenback, Luzerrne County, Penn.

At the first meeting of the stockholders after the incorporation, a board of directors were elected and James Hepburn of Northumberland, was made the first president; F. Palmer of Philadelphia, treasurer, and Edward F. Gay, chief engineer. The first survey and location was made on the east side of the Susquehanna, and on March 21, 1836, a supplementary act was passed authorizing the commissioners to change the location to the west side of the river, by means of a dam and a tow-path bridge at Columbia. The work was then let, and the construction commenced immediately in the spring of 1836, and finished so far as to admit the water, late in the fall of 1839.

Opening of the Canal.—In order to test the retentive qualities of the bed and banks of the canal, and immediately thereafter the grand opening took place, upon which occasion were present some of the most distinguished persons of Pennsylvania and Maryland. It was on that memorable occasion, that Hon. Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia, made his famous speech on "Internal Improvements," then a subject of paramount importance, in view of the development of the great material wealth of the States. The excursion was a great success, but the gentlemen composing it, had scarcely reached home, when disastrous breaks occurred, extending along the greater part of the line, the most extensive of which occurred at the Otter Creek aqueduct, at the York Furnace, in lower Chanceford Township, owing to defects in the puddling of the wings forming the junction with the aqueduct. The bed and banks of the canal at this point are held in place by winged abutments, and retaining walls of huge blocks of granite, thirty-five feet above the bed of the river. The interval embracing the work is four miles long, fifty feet wide, six feet deep, and when a body of water, occupying so large an area gains egress through an artificial earth structure it instantly becomes irresistible, leaving nothing behind but absolute destruction. Even the heavy blocks of stone were washed away into the river.

Cost of Construction and Repairs.—Although this break was much the largest of the series, it nevertheless cost less to repair it than the aggregate cost of the numerous smaller breaks. It was unfortunate that these disasters should have occurred at a time when there was no money in the treasury, no credit, and the company deeply involved in debt. Means were nevertheless availed by the directors upon their individual responsibility, and the work was repaired during the winter, and the canal formerly opened to the public in the spring of 1840, at an entire cost of nearly $4,000,000. Of this sum the Columbia dam cost $220,000. Towing-path bridge, including cost of right to attach the same to the superstructure of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company's structure, cost $90,000; and the Havre de Grace lock, four miles long, and outlet lock, cost $500,000. The reason why the work cost so much more than the chief engineer's estimate was largely due to unforseen contingencies, for the cost of which no provisions were made, and, once under process of construction, had to be surmounted at a cost however great. The sudden advance in labor, and the extra cost in suitable material for the bed and banks of the canal, which had to be dug from the fields on the tops of high hills, and dumped into expensive shute-ways to the rocky bed of the canal, and then disposed in carts to such points which were largely deficient in material, were also a cause of great expense. More than nine-tenths of the work is founded on the foot-rocks of the hill-side in the river, and numerous points of bold rocky bluffs were blasted away in order to reduce the radius within the lines of free and easy navigation. Deep pools and chasms were filled and crossed upon substructures of huge oak timbers, adjusted longitudinally several feet below the lowest stage of the river, upon which many of the high vertical retaining walls are founded, and remain intact, except below Conewingo, 100 feet of which slipped from its footing into "Job's Hole," 150 feet deep, in 1861, and although the wall has not been rebuilt, the notch is permanently closed and more reliable than before the occurrence took place.

Navigation.—During the season of 1840, the trade was dull, and the revenue proportionately small—owing in a great degree to the instability of the canal, the want of boats, and a change in the development of the coal and timber interests in north and west branches of the Susquehanna. The trade, however, soon commenced to increase rapidly for many years, until it reached its maximum in 1870, when it was largely divided and gradually diminished, by reason of many railroad lines tapping the sources of a large trade created by the opening of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canals. In the meantime, however, the capacity of the work has been greatly increased, boats have descended with cargoes as high as 150 tons, instead of sixty tons in 1850.

Description of Canal and its Benefits to York County.—This canal starts at Columbia, Penn., where it unites with the Pennsylvania Canal, crosses the Susquehanna to Wrightsville, and extends from thence along the river to Havre de Grace, Md., at the head of Chesapeake Bay. Its length is forty-five miles, of which thirty miles are in York County and fifteen in Maryland. The lower portion south to the State line is the Tide-water Canal. As early as 1814 a route had been surveyed by Baltimore capitalists, with the design of building a canal from the Susquehanna, near York, to Tidewater, for the purpose of attracting the trade of the upper Susquehanna Valley to Baltimore. There was nothing accomplished at that time, and the era of railroads had already begun in York County before this canal was constructed. On its entire line are forty-three locks, four dams, five culverts, eighteen bridges, thirty-three waste-ways and wiers, and six aqueducts. The surface width of the canal is fifty feet, and its depth five and a half to six feet. The locks are one hundred and seventy feet long, and seventeen feet wide. In January, 1872, the Reading Railroad Company leased the canals, and have operated them since. The people of the lower end of York County gave it hearty encouragement. Before its construction all the lime used in the lower end of York County was hauled in wagons from the valleys around York to the lower townships. Lime became extensively used in the azoic slate soils, and either in the form of the natural stone, or as quick-lime, was transported down the canal from the Canojohela and Grist (Kreutz) Creek Valleys. It had a magic effect on the land at first, and caused the crops of wheat, rye, corn and oats, to produce much more abundantly, soon changing the whole aspect of the "York Barrens." In this respect the canal was of more real value, correspondingly, to the farmer of the lower part of York County, than of financial interest to the stockholders and officers of the company. The original canal company issued money in the form of "shinplasters," which fell wonderfully below par at times. Eventually an extensive business was done, and the canal became very valuable. D. F. Shure has been the active and efficient superintendent of this canal since 1842.

From the description of the Conewago Canal above, and of the Susquehanna and Tide-water Canal herein given, it will be observed that the first canal in Pennsylvania, and one of the last to which much general importance was attached, were built in York County.

THE CODORUS NAVIGATION.

A company received a charter in 1825, and soon after constructed a canal from York to the mouth of the Codorus Creek, at the Susquehanna, a distance of eleven miles. Of this distance three miles consisted of canal and eight miles of slack water. It was soon after built and put into effective operation. Boat loads of lumber and coal were brought to York over this route, and it promised to be an important adjunct to the business interests of the town. For a time an immense business was done, but the construction of the York & Wrightsville Railroad and in 1849 the York & Cumberland Railroad to Harrisburg, caused the value of the Codorus navigation to diminish, and it soon after ceased to be operated.

HISTORY OF RAILROADS.

According to the statistics of 1883, the State of Pennsylvania had 10,056 miles of railway, being exceeded by no other State except Illinois, New York coming third on the list, with 7,215 miles. The topography of Pennsylvania is not naturally favorable to their construction, as it requires great engineering skill to surmount some of the difficulties. It does not possess the treeless plains which invite railroad operations, like the West, at small cost, but, on the other hand, the surface here is broken by mountain ranges, cut by broad rivers, and much of the State is covered by forests. Yet the unbounded resources of the great State has brought forth the business energies of capitalists so as to have surmounted all those difficulties, until every important interest is supplied with railroad transportation. Of the vast number of miles of railway in Pennsylvania, York county furnishes 180. Our State, though, early in the history of American railroads became prominent in the construction of them. All efforts at the internal improvement of the State, for the purpose of transportation, met with an encouraging support by the enterprise of our people. Under the head of canals it will be observed that the first one in the United States was built in Pennsylvania, and that, too, for the navigation of the Susquehanna, within the limits of York County, at York Haven, being completed in 1797. Turnpikes, canals and railroads have in large numbers been constructed in Pennsylvania entirely without government aid.

INVENTION OF RAILROADS.

Railroads made of wood, called tramways, were used in the mines of England to transport coal from the pit's mouth to place of shipment as early as 1630, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, built by a man named Beaumont; wagons transporting coal were drawn over this road. They soon became common in England. In 1738 the first rails, made wholly of iron were put into use and a flange was cast on the outside of the rail like the rails of the present city passenger roads. The flange was soon changed to the inside of the rail. In 1789 flanges began to be cast on the wheel instead of the rail. William Jessop, of England, made this invention. In 1801 the English parliament passed the first legislative act ever made, authorizing the "Surrey Iron Tramway," nine miles long.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the year 1800, an experimental tramway was set up in the yard of the "Bull's Head Tavern," on Third Street, Philadelphia. It was done by Thomas Lieper. The rails were wood, being oak scantlings, four feet apart, supported on sleepers. The road was only twenty-one yards long. One horse could haul 10,696 pounds on this track. In 1807 Silas Whitney built a railroad on Beacon Hill, near Boston, Mass., to haul down gravel. In 1809 a tramway was laid in Delaware County, Penn., by John Thomson, father of J. Edgar Thomson, late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was sixty yards long with rails of wood, four feet apart. This experiment was successful, and led to many others. A road one mile in length was built at the Crum Creek stone quarries in the same county, and was used for nineteen years. In 1818 a similar road was built at Bear Creek Furnace, Armstrong County, Penn., and one at Nashua, N. H., in 1825. The first road of more than local note was Quincy Railroad, in Massachusetts, built in 1826, and used for transporting granite. It was four miles in length. In 1827 a railroad was constructed at Mauch Chunk, in Carbon County, from a coal mine to Lehigh River, a distance of nine miles. On this road, loaded cars descended by gravity, and were drawn back empty by mules. The rails were made of wood, strapped with iron. None of the roads mentioned thus far were used to convey passengers.

INVENTION OF LOCOMOTIVES.

James Watt, of England, perfected his invention of the steam engine in 1769. The properties of steam had, however, been known from time immemorial. In 1804 the first locomotive was used upon the Merthyr Tydvil Railway, in Wales, by Richard Trevithick, who was a foreman in a tin mine in Cornwall, England. This engine would only answer for a level surface. George Stephenson worked upon his invention from 1814 to 1822, when he successfully introduced the use of locomotives on the railroad of the Holton colliery in England. He then became chief engineer of the Stockton & Darlington Railroad, and constructed a coal road twelve miles in length, over a rough country. Inclined planes were used in some places to be worked by stationary engines. On the other parts of the road locomotives were used. The rails were rolled fish-bellied, and weighed twenty-eight pounds to the yard. Some cast-iron rails were used; one of Stephenson's engines would run twelve miles an hour. On October 10, 1825, the first passenger car ever used in the world was put on this road. At first it was drawn by one horse. Several were built and then attached to a locomotive the same year.

The first locomotive in the United States was run on the road connecting the Delaware & Hudson Canal with its coal mines at Carbondale, Penn.; the length of this road was sixteen miles. It was completed in 1829. On this road, August 8, 1829, the locomotive "Sturbridge Lion," built in England, was successfully run by Horatio Allen, on a trial trip. It was found to be too heavy for the railroad, and therefore was not afterward used. A part of it is still in existence in Carbondale.

In 1828 the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad began operations in Maryland, and the same year the Charleston & Hamburg Railroad in South Carolina. This was the beginning of important railroad enterprises in America. The Baltimore & Ohio Company intended to use horses to draw the cars on their road. It was supposed that the sharp curves, which were unavoidable in its construction, would preclude, the use of steam engines. Peter Cooper, the great philanthropist, of New York City, then owned considerable property in Baltimore, and became wonderfully interested in the progress and success of railroads. He voluntarily offered to construct a locomotive that would round the curves of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. When thirteen miles of the new road had been constructed in 1829, Mr. Cooper experimented without success, but on August 28, 1830, his new locomotive, "The Tom Thumb," made a satisfactory trip. This was the first locomotive built in America, but it was a mere toy. Its boiler was very small, and the tubes were made of gun barrels. It burned anthracite coal, and ran thirteen miles in an hour and a quarter. It was only an experiment and was never put into practical use. Horatio Allen, mentioned above, induced the South Carolina Railroad Company to use locomotives, and employed E. L. Miller, of Charleston, to superintend the construction of one for trial, which was done in the West Point foundry, on Beach Street, New York City. It was completed by October, 1830, and put on trial November 2, of the same year. The experiment was claimed to be a success, and the engine was used for a time. On June 17, 1831, the negro fireman ignorantly weighted the steam, when the boiler burst and injured several men. This locomotive, called the "Best Friend of Charleston," is claimed by some to be the first successful engine built in America. The company, however, continued to use horse-power after the explosion, and in the meantime offered a premium of $500 for the best locomotive by horse-power. This premium was awarded to C. E. Detmold, who invented a horse-power working on an endless chain platform, like the powers now used for threshing. "The Dewitt Clinton," a locomotive made in New York was put into successful use on the Charleston Road, August 9, 1831, which was but a short time after "The York" gained its prize on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

FIRST RAILROADS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The State legislature passed an act March 31, 1823, granting to John Stevens and others permission to build a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia. The original company did not accomplish anything, and the State afterward completed it. The canal to Columbia was not yet built. The object of the contemplated road was to divert the trade, which came down the Susquehanna at that time in keel-boats to Columbia, from going to Baltimore.

On January 4, 1831, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company issued an advertisement to the inventive genius and mechanical skill of the country, offering liberal inducements for the production of locomotive steam engines. It was the first proposal ever issued in the United States for locomotives of American manufacture. Four thousand dollars were offered for the best engine delivered for trial on or before June 1, 1831, and $3,000 for the one adjudged the next best. One of the most important requirements was that the engine must burn coke or coal and consume its own smoke. During the summer of 1831, in response to this call upon American genius, three locomotives were produced upon the railroad, only one of which, however, was made to answer any good purpose. This engine, called "The York," was built in York, at the establishment of Davis & Gardner, on the west side of the Codorus Creek, and was the product of Phineas Davis. It was accepted as the best, which gives to York the undoubted claim of having constructed the first locomotive ever built in the United States, that burned coal and was put in active use on the railroad. After undergoing some modifications it was found capable of conveying fifteen tons at fifteen miles an hour, on a level portion of the road. It was employed on that part of the road between Baltimore and Ellicott's mills, and generally performing the trip to the mills in one hour with four cars, the gross weight of which was about fourteen tons. The engine was mounted on wheels, like those of the common cars, of thirty inches in diameter, and the motion was obtained by means of gearing with a spur wheel and pinion on one of the axles of the road wheels. The curvatures were all traveled with facility by this engine. Its greatest velocity, for a short time on the straight parts of the road, was thirty miles per hour, while it frequently attained that of twenty miles, and often traveled in curvatures of 400 feet radius at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. The fuel used in it was anthracite coal, which answered the purpose well; but the engine weighing but three and a half tons was found too light for advantageous use on ascending grades. The performance of this engine fully convinced the board of directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and its engineer corps that locomotive engines could be used successfully on railways having curves of 400 feet radius, and from that time forward they began to be used in this country. To Phineas Davis, of York, then, was due the credit of successfully introducing the use of locomotives that burned coal, in America. He soon afterward became manager of the company's shops, and to him Ross Winans, Engineer Knight and John Elgar (the inventor of switches, turn tables, chill bearings, plate wheels, etc.), is due the honor of solving most of the problems which presented themselves first in connection with the great system of railroad travel and inland transportation. The first steel springs used in this country were placed upon "The York," Davis' locomotive and tender, in September, 1832. As an experiment it demonstrated their utility in regulating the motion and greatly diminishing the jar and consequent injury to the road. This experiment, under the superintendence of Phineas Davis, led to another, that of placing steel springs on burden cars, by which it was found they admitted one-third more loading without any increase of damage to the road or car. Three years after Davis' first experiment, th eBaltimore & Ohio Railroad had but three engines in use: "The York," "Atlantic," and "Franklin." In 1834 a number of new ones were added. "The York" is still in existence and is kept as a relic by the Company.

After the death of Phineas Davis, which occurred by accident, on September 27, 1835, Messrs. Gillingham and Ross Winans took charge of the car shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, and continued the manufacture of locomotives and railroad machinery so successfully commenced by Mr. Davis.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

This railway is now one of the most important and most valuable lines which crosses our great State. It extends from the city of Baltimore to Canandaigua, N. Y., and is the only line that passes across the entire breadth of Pennsylvania in a northerly and southerly direction. It is the grand highway of travel from Baltimore and points south to Niagara and the lakes. From York Haven to Williamsport it follows the Susquehanna river. It has contributed greatly to the material interest of Pennsylvania and especially to York County.

The Baltimore & Susquehanna, now a part of the N. C. R. W., starting at the city of Baltimore and extending to the Pennsylvania line, was chartered by the legislature of Maryland on the 13th day of February, 1828, and organized as a company on the 5th of May following, with a board of directors whose names are now historic. This is the oldest part of what is now known as the N. C. R. W. On the 9th of August, 1829, the one hundredth anniversary of the passage of theact creating "Baltimore-Town," this railroad was begun, being thus one of the first roads completed in America.

THE YORK AND MARYLAND LINE RAILROAD.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, in March, 1832, passed an act to extend a road from York to the Maryland line, to join the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad, to be completed, that far, under a Maryland charter. In some respects there were objectionable features in the act of 1832, and it was not until November, 1835, that a satisfactory arrangement was entered into between the legislative body and the stockholders of the road. Railroads at this time were in their infancy. Outside of military operations, civil engineering had not developed into a science which may explain the cause of some mistakes that arose in the construction of these two roads. The southern division, the Baltimore & Susquehanna, was completed to the Relay House, and opened July 4, 1831, and to Owing's mills in 1832. It was the first railroad corporation in this country to undertake gradients of any considerable magnitude: a grade of eighty-four feet to the mile for two and seven-tenths miles was overcome, which, in that early day, was considered a marvel. The first locomotive used was imported from Liverpool, England. It was ordered in March, 1831, but a vessel to bring it over could not be obtained until six months later. It was the third locomotive put into successful operation in America that burned anthracite coal. Phineas Davis' engine, made at his foundry in York, and described elsewhere in this work, was the first. The railroad was completed to York in August, 1838. A few years before, a survey had been made and a new corporation formed called the Wrightsville, York & Gettysburg Railroad Co. A line was completed from York to Wrightsville in 1840, and for a number of years was operated in connection with the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railway, which then included York & Maryland line. There was then a continuous line from Baltimore to Philadelphia by way of York and Columbia, joining the Philadelphia & Columbia at the latter town. At Columbia the road

A. W. Eichelberger

from York communicated with the canal at that point, giving a complete route of traffic from Baltimore to Pittsburgh—another great point gained in the history of internal improvements in Pennsylvania.

THE YORK & CUMBERLAND RAILROAD,

Extending from York to York Haven and thence along the Susquehanna to Bridgeport, was completed in 1850—another important event. This gave a direct line from Baltimore to Harrisburg. The legislature of Maryland, on the 10th of March, 1854, and the legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 3d of May following, passed a joint act, which read as follows: "An Act to authorize the consolidation of the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad Company with the York & Maryland Line Railroad Company, the York & Cumberland Railroad Company, and the Susquehanna Railroad Company by the name of theNorthern Central Railway Company." It will be noticed the word "railway" is used, a name common to all roads in England, but rare in America. By its extension north into New York State, it now passes through rich agricultural and mining regions, and has become a great and important line for the transportation of coal, petroleum, grain and live stock, and, with its connection at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania railroad, constitutes most of the main line to the west, with all the advantages of through passenger and freight traffic. During the civil war it was the main line for the transportation of soldiers and army supplies from the West and North to Washington and "the front." Hundreds of regiments passed over this route. Originally there was but one track. About fifteen years ago a double track was completed as far north as York. It is intended soon to extend it to Harrisburg.

The Baltimore & Susquehanna Company, which was organized on the 5th of May, 1828, elected the following directors: George Winchester, Charles Ridgely, S. C. Larkin, Thomas Wilson, James Smith, Justus Hoppe, James B. Stansbury, Thomas Finley, Hugh W. Evans, James L. Hawkins, Robert Purviance and John Kelly. George Winchester, a distinguished citizen and lawyer of Baltimore, was chosen the first president. In March, 1828, Gen. Swift examined the topography of the country between Baltimore and the Susquehanna River by way of York, for the purpose of directing a survey of the proposed railroad, of which he afterward proved to be the projector and manager in the construction. G. McNeil and G. W. Whisler were engineers from 1827 to 1830; Maj. Isaac R. Trimble was chief engineer in 1834, and surveyed the road to York and continued in service until 1837. J. M. Goldsboro afterward became engineer and managed the construction of the road from York to Harrisburg. The following is a list of the presidents of the several companies from the time of their organization to the consolidation into the N. C. R. W.

Of the Baltimore & Susquehanna, including York and Maryland Line. George Winchester, James Howard, Alexander Nisbet, Charles Howard, R. M. McGraw, R. C. Wright, G. W. Hughes.

Of the York & Cumberland: Thomas C. Hambly 1848 to 1850; Eli Lewis, 1850 to 1852; John Herr, 1852 to 1854.

Of the Susquehanna, which was above Harrisburg: William F. Packer, 1852 to 1853; Hon. Simon Cameron, 1853 to 1854.

Upon the consolidation of the above roads on December 9, 1854, the following is the list of officers and directors of the N. C. R. W. thus formed: President, John P. Kennedy; secretary, Robert S. Hollins; treasurer, John S. Leib. Directors: R. C. Mason, Francis White, W. H. Kiegler, Simon Cameron, Michael Herr, R. M. MaGraw, Lloyd N. Rodgers, W. E. Mayhew, William F. Packer, John Herr, William McPhail, Eli Lewis, Zenus Barnum, Johns Hopkins.

The successive presidents of the Northern Central have been as follows: John P. Kennedy, Zenus Barnum, John S. Giddings, A. B. Warford, J. Donald Cameron, Thomas A. Scott, George B. Roberts.

Robert Bruce became the first general agent of the railroad company at York. On May 12, 1846, James Hopkins, of Baltimore, succeeded and was assisted by his two sons, Samuel B. and James G. Hopkins; T. H. Belt followed in 1864. J. K. Gross, the present efficient officer, was appointed general ticket and freight agent of the N. C. R. W. January 1, 1873.

HANOVER & YORK RAILROAD.

March 24, 1873, a bill was introduced into the legislature by George W. Heiges, then a member of that body for York County, to incorporate the Hanover & York Railroad Company. A charter was granted April 21, 1873, appointing as commissioners to organize the company: George D. Klinefelter, Samuel Shirk, H. M. Schmuck, William Young, Samuel H. Bechtel, P. H. Glatfelter, W. Latimer Small, John S. Young, David S. Tanger, E. H. Etzler, William J. Young, David P. Forney, Michael Schall, W. H. Jordan, James W. Latimer and M. B. Spahr.

After subscriptions to stock to the amount of $105,000 at $50 a share were received, a meeting was held in Hanover, on Saturday, August 16, 1873, to elect officers, which resulted as follows: president, John S. Young; directors, George D. Klinefelter, William Young, Sr., Isaac Loucks, Dr. J. P. Smith, Samuel H. Bechtel, all of Hanover; P. H. Glatfelter, of Spring Grove; David E. Small, Philip A. Small, A. J. Frey, Michael Schall, all of York; and William McConkey, of Wrightsville. The board of directors then elected Samuel Shirk, treasurer; and Dr. J. P. Smith, secretary. The route was surveyed by Joseph S. Gitt, of New Oxford.

The entire line is eighteen miles. When the amount of $200,000 was subscribed, the board of directors gave out the contracts by sections for grading and masonry to different persons. Col. Cyrus Diller, Nicholas F. Fliegle and Jacob F. Frederick, of Hanover, and Rehill & McTague, the former from Allentown and the latter from Columbia. On the 5th of February, 1873, the directors contracted with the Lochiel Iron Works, at Harrisburg, for 1,600 tons of railroad iron at $62 per ton of 2,240 pounds each. The bridge across the Codorus Creek at York was built at a cost of $5,760. It was a combination bridge of wood and iron. A new bridge was erected a few years ago, which was taken away by the flood of 1884. The present one was built immediately after the flood. Some of the materials of the old one were used. This road, in connection with the York & Wrightsville, and Hanover & Littlestown, forms part of the Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the main office at York.

The town of Hanover, on the summit of an extensive plain of the most fertile and productive land, is favorably situated for railroad interests, and has, therefore, become quite a center of trade. The first railroad, which terminated here, was the Hanover Branch, extending from Hanover to the junction with the Northern Central Railway. Then followed the Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, the Littlestown Railroad, now a part of the Frederick Division, the Hanover & York Railroad, also a part of the same road. The Berlin branch, the Bachman Valley, and the Hanover & Baltimore Railroad interests also center here. The main office of these companies is in Hanover, and their cars pass over the line of the consolidated roads, called the Hanover Junction, and Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad. A large number of trains arrive and depart daily.

HANOVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a previous meeting, a large number of citizens of Hanover and vicinity convened in the public schoolhouse, on Saturday, the 26th of December, 1846, for the purpose of discussing the project of constructing a railroad from Hanover to intersect with the Northern Central at the nearest and most practicable point. Henry Reily presided at this meeting. Mr. Winchester had made a survey of the proposed route. After their report was read, committees were appointed to solicit stock subscriptions. After $100,000 had been subscribed, a public mass meeting was held August 28, 1847, which was addressed by James Cooper, J. J. Naille and Capt. A. W. Eichelberger.

The company was chartered March 16, 1847. The commissioners were Samuel Mumma, Joseph W. Schmidt, Jacob Forney, David Diehl, Jacob Young, Daniel P. Lange, Eli Lewis, F. E. Metzger, Michael Bucher, David Slagle, Jacob Wirt, John R. Hershey, Jesse Frysinger, Henry Reily, A. H. Barnitz, William S. Jenkins, H. W. Emmert, Joseph Althoff, Peter Flickinger, Amos Lefever, D. M. Myers, George Eichelberger, Samuel Diller, Jacob Dellone, Joseph Bittinger, John Trimmer, Joseph Fink, Henry Leib, Henry Sherman, Jacob Forry, John E. Zeigler, and Andrew Deardorff. Committees were then appointed to visit the cities and canvass the country. Meetings were called and strenuous efforts made to dispose of the stock. It appears, however, that delay was experienced, as it was not until October 18, 1849, that the requisite number of shares (1,000) to incorporate the company under letters patent were fully secured. An election was held November 10, which resulted in choosing Jacob Wirt for President, and Jacob Young, F. E. Metzger, Philip Kohler, H. W. Emmert, Samuel Diller and Jacob Wortz, as managers. The board organized on the 18th of the same month, but it was not until October 28, 1850, that any definite action was taken to build the road. In addition to other causes, the estimate of the cost of the road made by A. P. Winchester, civil engineer, who had made a survey the previous year, and which was far in excess of the actual cost, as subsequently shown, contributed much to discourage the friends of the project, many of them believing it was beyond the financial ability of the community to build the road.

At the meeting of the directors referred to, a resolution was adopted to put the road under contract. Theophilus Sickels was employed as engineer, and negotiations resulted in making a contract with Joseph Gonder for completing the road according to specifications. The agreement was closed March 1, 1851, by Jacob Forney, president pro-tem, Jacob Young, Jacob Dellone, Samuel Diller, Philip Kohler and Jesse Frysinger, as directors, on the part of the Company, with Joseph Gonder, Jr. Ground was broken at Jefferson on the 20th of the same month, and October 22, 1852—about 19 months thereafter—the road was formally opened for business, notwithstanding that some delay was occasioned by the death of the contractor and the loss at sea of a cargo of iron ordered for laying that portion of the track between the York Road and Hanover. The location of the terminus or depot at the latter place gave rise to an animated contest, which was finally decided by a vote of the stockholders May 13, 1851.

The first train after completion of the road arrived in Hanover on Wednesday evening, September 29, 1852, with a large number of passengers. Jacob Forney was elected president, in 1851, to succeed Jacob Wirt, who resigned. He served until 1853, when Capt. A. W. Eichelberger was elected. He has occupied the same position, continuously, ever since, and is, therefore, the oldest railroad president, in number of years of service, in the United States. Until April 1, 1855, the road was operated, for a proportion of the earnings, by the Baltimore and Susquehanna (now N. C. R. W.) Railroad Company. The present officers are A. W. Eichelberger, president; R. M. Wirt, secretary; Rufus Eichelberger, treasurer; directors, Stephen Keefer, William Grumbine, Peter Flickinger and Reuben Young of Hanover; C. W. Slagle and William Buehler of Baltimore; Matthew Eichelberger and David Wills of Gettysburg; general superintendent, Hugh D. Scott; general freight and ticket agent, Joseph Leib.

THE BACHMAN VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Bachman Valley Railroad was chartered May 13,1871, and road opened December 2, 1872. It extends from Valley Junction on the Hanover Branch Railroad, in Codorus Township, across Manheim Township to Ebbvale, Md., a distance of thirteen miles, and joins the Hanover & Baltimore Railroad near Summit station, near the Maryland line. From Valley Junction to Summit station it forms a part of the main line from Hanover to Baltimore. This road is operated by the Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad Company, which supplies the rolling stock. The main office is at Hanover, Penn. Its officers are as follows: president, A. W. Eichelberger; secretary and treasurer, C. W. Forney; directors, Stephen Keefer, H. C. Schriver, Henry Young, Joseph Althoff, J. W. Gitt, of Hanover, Levi Dubs, of Summit; A. W. Boyd and Jerome L. Boyer, of Columbia, Penn.; P. R. Pyne, of New York City; Samuel Thomas, of Hokendaugua, Lehigh Co., Penn.; J. A. Klinefelter and Adam Newcomer, of Glenville, York County.

That part of the road from the State line to Ebbvale in Carroll County, Md., a distance of five miles, is controlled by a different list of directors, with Jerome L. Boyer of Columbia as president. The entire route of this road passes through a country abounding in a good quality of iron ore; immense quantities have been taken out and shipped over the road to Hanover Junction, thence to Columbia and Danville, Penn.

A company had been formed in 1835, and a board of directors elected to build a railroad from Wrightsville to Gettysburg, and from thence through to Hagerstown, Md. An act of the legislature was passed May, 1836, incorporating it as the Wrightsville & Gettysburg Railroad Company. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, one of the chief incorporators, became president of the company. The York & Wrightsville and Wrightsville & Gettysburg companies combined in one company to extend the road from York westward, through Abbottstown and New Oxford, to Gettysburg. A survey was made over a part of this route, and a State appropriation granted to the amount of $200,000. The work came to an end after an expenditure of $800,000, mostly for that portion of the route west of Gettysburg known as the "Tape Worm Road." A resolution, passed by both houses of the legislature, ordered further work to discontinue after March, 1839. It was never afterward revived.

That portion of the road lying south of Gettysburg, and which was controlled by the State, was subsequently transferred by the legislature to the Gettysburg Railroad Company. A few years ago, all the rights and interests of this road were merged into the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad.

THE HANOVER & LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD.

The first survey of this road was made by civil engineer J. S. Gitt, in November, 1855. A charter was soon after received. On the 4th of July, 1857, the work of construction was begun at Littlestown. A speech was first made by William McSherry, the president of the railroad, and two bands discoursed fine music. After a bounteous repast in a grove near by, other speeches were made and the work started. The completion of the road was celebrated just one year from the time of beginning. It joined the Hanover Branch at Hanover, and the first trains were run on July 1, 1858. This road was operated for a number of years after its completion by the Hanover Branch Railroad until its lease by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It now forms a part of the Frederick Division of that railroad.

THE BERLIN BRANCH RAILROAD.

This line is under the control of H. B. H. & G. R. R. Co., with the central office at Hanover. The entire line from Hanover to East Berlin is twelve miles. The first five miles of the route is over a part of the H. & G. R. R. to Berlin Junction. The line from there to East Berlin is seven miles. The Company, with a capital stock of 75,000, organized March 30, 1876, with the following board of officers and directors; A. W. Eichelberger, president; A. W. Storm of East Berlin, secretary; Jacob Resser, treasurer. Directors: William Grumbine, P. Flickinger, S. Keefer, R. M. Wirt and William Bittinger, Dr. Samuel Meisenhelder, and Joseph Dellone. Joseph Gitt was civil engineer, and Cyrus Diller, Gonder & Sons, Fleegle & Bittinger, and A. Favorite, contractors. The road was completed and opened in August, 1877. The same persons are still the officers of the company. Joseph Wolf, of Abbottstown, Dr. R. N. Meisenhelder and G. W. Diehl of East Berlin are at present directors, having taken the places of some of the original directors.

BALTIMORE & HANOVER RAILROAD.

The company which controls and operates this road was organized in the year 1877. It connects the Western Maryland Railroad at Emory Grove with the Bachman Valley Railroad near Black Rock Station, in York County, and these constitute, with the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroads, a continuous line from Baltimore to Gettysburg. These lines of roads pass through a well cultivated, rich and productive agricultural country. After leaving Emory Grove on the line of the Western Maryland Railroad, seventeen miles from Baltimore, the road gradually ascends, running parallel with and in close proximity to the Hanover & Baltimore Turnpike. One great point gained to the southwestern end of York County, by the building of the Baltimore & Hanover and the Bachman Valley Railroads, was that they opened up a section of country, in which the soil is susceptible of being highly improved by the application of fertilizers, especially lime and phosphates. The facilities thus offered for their introduction at a moderate cost, were promptly availed of by the industrious and enterprising farmers, the results of which are now shown in crops which compare favorably with those raised in limestone land.

THE YORK & PEACH BOTTOM RAILWAY COMPANY.

For many years the central and western parts of York County had derived important results from being traversed by railroads. There was yet a large section of country in the southeastern portion of the county which for 120 years was called the "York Barrens." It is true, Susquehanna Canal had wonderfully helped to improve the river districts, after its completion, in 1839, by furnishing easy means of transportation, But what the sturdy descendants of the Scotch-Irish needed still further to help them develop that now fertile and productive region was the means for rapid transportation. This has been abundantly supplied by the York & Peach Bottom Railway Company, an organization that has had many struggles and trials, but is yet destined to triumph and be still more highly appreciated by the enterprising merchants of York and the business men and the hardy sons of toil of the now prosperous lower end. Stephen G. Boyd, in 1867, a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature from York County, took an active interest in developing a favorable sentiment toward the construction of a road through his native section, and worked with great zeal and earnestness, until the much coveted road was built.

At a railroad mass meeting held in the village of Fawn Grove, so much interest was manifested by the people of the lower end, that a company was soon after organized and plans laid for constructing the road. The purpose of this meeting was to endorse the efforts of Mr. Boyd in securing the passage of the bill incorporating the company. The bill passed the Legislature, was approved March 24, 1868, and a supplement to this bill was passed March 29, 1872, which empowered the new company to construct and operate a railroad from any point on Northern Central Railway, between York and the Maryland line, eastward through the lower end of York and Lancaster Counties into Chester County, joining any road leading to Philadelphia, and to extend its main line west, from

York to East Berlin, Adams County, further west connecting with other roads.

The original name was Peace Bottom Railway Company. The line from Oxford, Chester County, to the Susquehanna, was completed first, a distance of twenty miles, and called the eastern division. The line from York to Peach Bottom, forty miles, was termed the middle division.

For the construction of this, bonds amounting to $500,000 were issued, and Samuel Felton and David E. Small were made trustees for the bondholders. The company organized by electing Stephen G. Boyd, president; Samuel Dickey, of Oxford, vice-president; William Wallace, secretary; A. C. Manifold, treasurer; and Stephen McKinley, Benjaman Tyson, Henry Neff, Rufus Wiley, of York County; John Alexander, Slater B. Russell, Nathaniel Morgan, of Lancaster County; Robert Patterson and John T. Wadell, of Chester County, directors. It was then determined to construct a narrow guage road of three feet. Work was soon begun by contractors, James Freeland, Samuel Smith, D. W. Grove and John T. Wallace. The cost was $12,000 per mile. On July 4, 1874, seven miles of the road was opened as far as Dallastown Station, by an excursion party from York. By December, 1874, it was completed to the forks of Muddy Creek, and the next summer to Woodbine. A public meeting was held at Woodbine July, 1875, in order to raise funds to complete the road to Delta. It was extended from Delta to Peach Bottom in 1883.

John M. Hood, who was president of the Western Maryland road, was first civil engineer in constructing the road. He was followed by J. E. Matthews, and by the present one S. M. Manifold.

L. J. Dodson has been a conductor on the road since it was first operated. W. C. Licking, now a conductor, has been an employe of the company since organization.

Stephen G. Boyd was president of the company from January, 1871, to January, 1877, when he was succeeded by Charles R. McConkey, of Peach Bottom, who is now the efficient president. The secretaries in order of succession have been, William Wallace, J. V. Geesey, E. C. Bender and F. G. Metzgar.

The road is now under excellent management, and is considered a deeply felt necessity.

STEWARTSTOWN RAILROAD.

A line is now (1885) being constructed from the borough of Stewartstown to join the Northern Central.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The electric magnetic telegraph was invented by Prof. Samuel B. Morse of New York. The first line ever built was stretched from Washington to Baltimore, and the first news message transmitted was the result of President Polk's election in November, 1844. This line was extended to York in 1850, and from thence to Columbia and Philadelphia, and also a line from York to Harrisburg. The line to Columbia followed the turnpike. It was soon afterward removed, and now a line follows the railroad. The wires from Baltimore through York were first called the American line. A few years later, this line came into possession of the Independent & Inland Telegraph Company, and subsequently was purchased by the United States Telegraph Company.

The Western Union Company purchased all interests about the time of the Civil War, and now own them. There are also private wires on these lines owned by the railroad company, and there are a great many offices at the different railway stations in York County. George W. Schock has been the efficient manager of the Western Union office at York for many years. There are now in the United States nearly 200,000 miles of telegraph wire in operation.

TELEGRAPH AT HANOVER.

In 1858 a private telegraph company was organized at Hanover, with a capital stock of $800, to run a line from the Junction, on the Northern Central Railway, to Hanover, and a line was completed in the spring of 1860. The first despatch, received April 10th, of that year, was a congratulatory one from Hanover Junction which was replied to by Geo Thomas, president of the Hanover Company. The interest of the local company was soon purchased by the Inland & Independent Line, and by them transferred to the United States Telegraph Company, and soon after the last-named company sold their interest to the Western Union. The first operator was W. H. Shock. He taught Daniel E. Trone of Hanover, who soon took charge of the office. For a time Mary Harris was operator. During the time of the Battle of Gettysburg all the important dispatches to President Lincoln and war department at Washington, and to the New York and Philadelphia journals were sent from this office by the late Daniel E. Trone, as operator.

OTHER LINES.

The Bankers & Merchants' Line, of two

wires, was run from Harrisburg to Baltimore in 1883, extending across Fairview, Newberry, Conewago and Manchester Townships to York. It extends from York to Baltimore, via York & Maryland Line Turnpike. The line is now owned by the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company. In 1884 two more wires were added.

The line, which crosses the Susquehanna at McCall's ferry and passes diagonally through Lower Chanceford and Fawn Townships, via Bridgeton and Gatchelville, was originally constructed by the Insulated Telegraph Company in 1871. It contained four wires on plug insulators, which were soon after replaced by brackets and glass insulators, and at this time the line passed into the hands of the Franklin Telegraph Company, and was operated by it until November 1, 1874, when the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company leased it, rebuilt in the summer of 1880, and added two new wires. The line was then composed of six wires. The two new wires are No. 6 gauge, the other four No. 9 gauge. Four of the wires are put on cross arms, with screw pins and screw glass, considered the best insulator made. The Atlantic & Pacific Company was consolidated with the Western Union in the spring of 1881, and this line has been worked by that system ever since.

There is one office along this line near the village of Centreville. It is, however, known as the Airville office, with John M. Easton as the efficient operator..

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This company built a line across York County during the winter of 1883-84. It crosses the Susquehanna River at McCall's ferry, and passes through Lower Chanceford and Fawn Townships about half a mile south of the line above described. It was at first composed of two compound wires on four wire cross arms. Two more wires, one compound and one of solid copper, were run in the spring of 1884. This is known as the Mackey-Bennet system. It is a main line from the East to the West. There are no offices connected with it in this county. It passes from McCall's ferry through Nailer's fording on the Muddy Creek, into Maryland at a place on Mason and Dixon's line known as Constitution Postoffice.

NATIONAL TRANSIT LINES.

The National Transit Telegraph Company constructed a single wire line from Millway, Lancaster County, crossing the Susquehanna at York Furnace, thence via Woodbine to Canton, near Baltimore. It is a private line in connection with the National Transit Oil Company's Pipe Lines and was built during the months of May and June, 1883. There is a test office near Airville of which Mr. Easton is operator.

OIL PIPE LINE.

There is an oil pipe line from Millway near Litiz, Lancaster County, crossing the Susquehanna River at York Furnace, extending from thence through Airville and Woodbine in a direct line to Canton near the city of Baltimore. At Millway there are two immense oil tanks, each one hundred feet in diameter, and eleven feet high, together with engines and aparatus for forcing the oil to other stations which are located on the lines branching out from this central one. The line from Millway to Baltimore, crossing this county, was laid in 1883. The pipe used, is made of wrought iron five inches in diameter. The oil is pumped from Millway, by means of the engines mentioned, to Canton. The company paid land owners in York County 25 cents per rod for right of way. Being laid in the early summer, all destruction to the growing crops, caused by laying the pipe, was also paid for. This is called the Baltimore line, being a branch of the Pennsylvania line from Millway. From the great oil region in northwestern Pennsylvania, there are a number of lines directing toward the large cities. There is one from Bradford to New York, one from near the same place via Millway to Philadelphia, under the management of the National Transit Company. The Standard Oil Company, which possibly controls them all, has lines extending south and west.

THE TELEPHONE.

There have been many new inventions and discoveries during the past half century, but none that startled the world more than the invention and successful use of the telephone, which, like the invention of the electrical telegraph and steam navigation, is the product of American genius. They are all now intimately related to each other, and have an important bearing in the economy of mankind. It is impossible in a short article to show the relations of the telegraph to the telephone, and of the various forms of electrical or magnetic communication which led to scientific research resulting in these wonderful inventions. The telephone is marvelous for its simplicity, and can be put to so much practical use that it is now a necessity.

The practicability of the telephone in York was clearly established, and soon the "Exchange System" was adopted. This system consists of a number of circuits running first to offices, stores, factories and private residences of subscribers to a central office, where they are joined to a switching apparatus by means of which the operator can answer calls and place any two subscribers in communication with each other.

J. K. Gross, general freight agent of the Northern Central Railway, in 1882, put the telephone on the exchange system into effective use in York. W. Latimer Small built the first wire from his residence to the Codorus Mills, three miles from York. Soon after, a number of instruments were put in position in various business establishments and offices of York.

The interest of Mr. Gross was purchased by the Southern Pennsylvania Telephone Company. In January, 1883, this company was consolidated with the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, comprising in its territory sixteen counties, with Hon. Francis Jordan of Harrisburg as president; William Kerr as general manager. At this time Isaac Rudisill was chosen general solicitor, and in the interest of the same commenced the publication of the *Telephone*, a monthly journal. The use of the telephone as a mode of communication soon became popular in York under its new management. Territorial lines were built to connect it with Harrisburg, Lancaster, Reading and other exchanges. In York County, lines were extended to Spring Grove, Glen Rock, Loganville, Seitzland, Wrightsville, Hanover, Railroad Borough, New Freedom, Hellam, Paradise, Emigsville, York Haven, Goldsboro, Dallastown and along the line of Peach Bottom Railroad to the river. There are now about 150 instruments in York County.

AGRICULTURE.

THE art of agriculture is older than history, but the science of agriculture is comparatively modern, and understood by very few who are engaged in its honorable pursuit. Man, soon after his creation, learned to till the soil and raise crops. The art of agriculture and civilization have come down to us through the ages hand in hand, and their combined influences have helped to bless mankind. Even though agriculture is yet conservative, it is the most productive of all industries and the most healthful of all pursuits. It will survive all social or political revolutions, and nothing but the extinction of the human race would discontinue it. The methods of agriculture frequently have told the social and political history of nations in ancient and mediaeval times, but their growth, progress and development have not been parallel with that of civilization. In the infancy of civilization it was the most advanced of the industrial arts, but it did not grow as most other arts did. The human race has advanced enormously during the past 4,000 years in general culture, and some of the arts have, from rude beginnings, passed to the highest degree of development. Yet agriculture as a whole has not made the same commensurate progress. In foreign countries the system of land tenures, lack of political liberty, and the social condition of those who tilled the soil, have been the main causes. The enlightened condition of Egypt at an early day gave direction and tone to the agriculture of the Mediterranean region, and hence that country was the cradle of civilization. As an abstract principle, in early times, labor was glorified. Religious rites were performed by the Greeks and Romans in the special honor of agriculture, but the laborer himself was socially despised. The feudal subjects of the British Isles and central Europe; the unlettered peasantry of France, and the tenure-bound serf of Russia, all tillers of the soil, were an inferior people, kept in a despised subjection. For centuries the agriculture of the world was so conducted that social and political repression seriously affected the vocation. The Elizabethian age of English history and the discovery and settlement of America gave a new era to it, and it then began to develop. But invention and improvements necessary were not yet fostered. Even the present great staples, Indian corn and potatoes, native plants in America, were slowly and cautiously introduced into Europe. It is wonderful to relate, that not until the early part of the present century did they gain sufficient foot-hold in Europe to be considered much of a product of cultivation, with the exception of maize in Portugal and potatoes in Ireland. Indian corn spread in cultivation more rapidly at first, among the savages of Africa, and the half-barbarous peoples of Asia, than among the enlightened countries of Europe.

The peasantry of America to-day, as a class, are the most honorable of all her people; but it was not so across the Atlantic during the centuries of the past. As late as 1824, an eminent writer of England, showed by statistics, that the number of paupers and the amount of vice and crime were greater in that country among the farm laboring population than among the manufacturing population. A "villain" in the middle ages, was merely a feudal tenant, and Blackstone describes in detail two kinds of them. A "heathen" was a peasant who lived on the heaths. The word "peasant" now has an enlightened signification, but originally of low social value. A "boor" was a plowman, and a "churl" a tenant-at-will. "Incivility" meant the awkward movements of the unpolished countryman. It was because the political and social conditions were the same down through the centuries, that the art of agriculture did not progress, and it was partly the intention of this article, therefore, to show briefly that it was America that taught the world the art and science of agriculture; and in no way more successfully, than by giving to the agricultural classes the political and social standing which they so richly deserve. From that source indeed have come nearly all the great men of our country. By that means, we have taught our mother country and all Europe a lesson which they cannot fail to recognize. From the farms of the United States have come fifteen of our presidents; from the farms of Pennsylvania, three-fourths of her governors have grown to manhood; and from the farms of York County have come most of the men who have been prominent in managing her material and political interests.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE IN YORK COUNTY.

The progress of agriculture in York County is similar to that of the state and country in general, and, like the divisions of our country's history, may be separated into epochs or periods.

The first period was during our colonial times, and may appropriately be termed the era of experiment.

The second period begins with the Declaration of Independence, and extends over a period of about fifty years, to the time when the cast-iron plow came into regular use. It was the time of great awakening.

The third period, of about thirty years, began about 1825 with the complete introduction of the cast-iron plow, and extended to the time when the reaper came into common use, about 1855. During this period, thrashing machines, which had already been invented long before, became almost universally used. Railroads were built, commercial fertilizers came into use, and there was general advancement in agricultural interests.

The fourth period began when the reaper became common to the present time—includes the steam-thrasher, improved harvesters and reapers, etc.

INDIAN FARMING.

In York County, agriculture began with the Indians—with the squaw who tilled the soil in a primitive manner. The Indians cleared patches of land along the streams and flats by girdling and burning down the trees, scratched the ground with sticks, and used sharp stones to hoe the corn and beans which they planted, and in the fall, the cornstalks were burned with the weeds. Long, hard stones, used as pestles, and concave ones used as mortars, have been found along the Susquehanna and on the islands in it. These were used in grinding the corn into a coarse meal, from which the "Johnny cake" was made. The corn patches were thus kept clear of obstruction by burning, except in some places the scrub oak, which the ordinary fire would not kill. These, the white settlers grubbed out when they commenced to till the soil.

MARSHES—GRUBENLAND AND HOLZSCHWAMM.

Among the Germans, these places obtained the name of the "Grubenland" from the word "grub," which signifies in German "a small tree." Tradition points out one of these Indian fields in Fairview Township, near the Yellow Breeches, where the Indians of the Shawanese tribes for a long time had an encampment. The Red Land Valley had one. There may have been numbers of them in the central part of the county. Well authenticated tradition locates them in the lower end in the Chancefords, Hopewell, the Windsors, Peach Bottom and Fawn. On these Indian fields, in the north and central portions of the county, thickets grew so dense that cattle and horses of the first white settlers, straying into them, were difficult to find; hence bells were put on both classes of these animals, that they might easily be found. This was before the era of fences. Some of the streams broadened and produced marshes. A large portion of Paradise and Jackson Townships were composed of swamps, in which grew tall hickory trees. The early German settlers called these tracts "Holzschwamm", meaning a woody swamp. The region they covered is now fertile and productive. Smaller swamps of a similar character existed around the present town of Hanover, also in West Manchester, Hellam, Heidelberg and Spring Garden, and other townships. There were natural meadows where tall grasses matted themselves into a thick, compact sod. These were the deer pastures which the Indians loved to visit.

THE FORESTS.

In the limestone region, heavy timbers covered most of the land, with occasional meadows and swamps. Lighter wood covered the southern belt of the county and the sandstone regions in the north. There were, however, many places in all sections of the county, where the native ash tree, elm, shellbark and black walnut contended with the sturdy oak and the spreading chestnut for size and pre-eminence. The progress of the mechanical arts soon demanded the trunks of these monarchs of the forests, until now they are rarely seen, and but few are growing to take their places.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EMIGRANT FARMER.

Mostof the emigrants to America belonged to the middle class. They were artisans, traders, farmers, mechanics. Those who came to York County were mostly farmers of three different nationalities,—English, German and Scotch-Irish, each of which, coming from a different country, had their own peculiar modes of tilling the soil. Some of these people had located for a time in Chester and Lancaster counties; especially was this the case with the English Friends and the Scotch. Many Germans and Swiss came direct from their native lands to this county. Religious persecution, in most cases, was the cause of their emigration. Hence they came to America, with noble aims and, generally, were of high moral character. There may have been notable exceptions, but the immediate prosperity that attended them faithfully illustrates that they were thrifty and industrious. Great wealth in European countries, then, was rare, except among the nobility. The gentry and the warrior, did not emigrate, but the working and business classes did. Some of them were not farmers to begin with, but the necessity of the case made them farmers. They were a class of men who were to work out a great problem in the new world. Neither feudal system nor nobility interfered; every man was lord of his own domain in Pennsylvania, and this is what gave character to the agricultural classes so early in our history.

There were a few emigrants from the Palatinate, who belonged to the lower order of peasantry. They came here as redemptioners, that is, they bought their own passage to America by selling themselves into temporary servitude. Many a one of them served out the appointed time on the newly formed farms of York County. Their descendants may now own the same farms and be prosperous citizens.

HOW OUR ANCESTORS CAME, AND WHAT THEY BROUGHT WITH THEM.

The Germans who came direct from the Palatinate country were inclined to come in colonies of ten or more families direct from their native country. After visiting some friends in Lancaster County, possibly, they made a bee-line for the place of destination, first subscribing to the proper oath of allegiance, as it must be remembered, the Friends were in their own bailwick, but the Germans were foreigners, invited here, however, by none less than the great founder of the colony, himself, who paid his addresses to them, in person, while in their native land, and offered them inducements to emigrate to his province,—a land of pure and undefiled religious liberty. The Germans brought with them large "iron-bound chests;" each family, if they could be afforded, had one of them. They can be seen yet in this county among their descendants. These were filled with homespuns and some of the most important household utensils. One, two or more covered wagons, sometimes belonging to the emigrants, frequently the property of settlers in eastern counties of a kindred nationality, who hauled their fellow-countrymen to their place of destination. In these wagons, including household articles, were stored some of the most essential implements of agriculture, such as the wooden plow, the scythe, the hoe and the sickle. The settlement of a few German colonies can still be located in York County. The Scotch-Irish brought the ox-team, the horse and the most essential implements. Many of the first Quakers rode from Chester County and Delaware on pack horses; the grown and half-grown went on foot. Some of the most active went ahead, when passing into an entirely new section, with axes to clear away obstructions. There were in places fallen trees and hanging vines, streams to cross and deep morasses and savannas to wade which now may be embraced in the most fertile farms.

SELECTION OF LANDS BY FIRST SETTLERS.

Where, to whom, or to what people among the white settlers belongs the honor of breaking the ground for the first farms in York County, the truthful historian cannot now chronicle. Emigrants located nearly at the same time in all sections of the county, and took possession of chosen tracts of land so rapidly from the period between 1730 and 1736, that hundreds of farms were laid off between those dates. The Scotch-Irish selected their homes in the lower end of the county, and in the Marsh Creek country (now around Gettysburg) on land with similar characteristics to that of the places of their nativity.

The Friends and the Germans, upon emigrating, frequently sent their representatives ahead to locate land. The Germans naturally selected such land as was similar to that from which the more prominent of them came, and hence they fell heir to most of the limestone region, although, as the land warrants show, there were many English who took up land in the Hallam and York valleys. They did not long remain in possession of them. Much of the land was taken up by English speculators, who, soon after the first settlements were made, disposed of their rights at a profit to the German emigrants, who came flocking with great rapidity again into this county from 1740 to 1752. There were as many as 2,000 Friends located in the upper end of the county, in Fairview, Newberry, Warrington and adjoining townships, before 1760; they were all farmers, largely from Chester County and Newcastle County, Delaware.

Most emigrants had some money, with which, after getting the proper warrants, they located lands of their own selection, or purchased them of surveyors, at a very small cost per acre. Much land of the lower townships was taken up in 400-acre tracts. Some of the settlers of the limestone regions took up large tracts, but, as a general rule, nearly all land purchased by settlers was taken up in 100, 200 and sometimes 300-acre tracts. The tradition that the ancestors of people now living, took up 1,000 or more acres, is nearly always at fault, and cannot be verified by the records in the land office. The early surveyors and speculators owned many tracts in York County. Among them were Thomas Cookson, surveyor, of Lancaster, Edward Slippen, of Philadelphia, and Joseph Pidgeon, a surveyor of Philadelphia County, after whom the "Pigeon Hills" were doubtless named. George Stevenson, the intelligent Englishman who for sixteen years was clerk of the courts, prothonotary, register and recorder, all in one office, owned at one time as much as 10,000 acres in York County, much of which he fell heir to when he married the widow of Thomas Cookson, of Lancaster. But the Fates were not propitious with him, as he lost it all by some mishaps, and died poor, in Carlisle, just after the Revolution. Michael Tanner, an intelligent German Baptist, one of the commissioners who laid off York County and afterward located at Hanover as the first justice of the peace, was a very large landholder.

The land in the lower end, then contained many spots of scrub oak which were left unburned by the Indians, who annually set fire to patches, on some of which they had cultivated corn and beans; and some possibly used as hunting grounds were burned, yet this tradition is of doubtful authenticity. It is far more natural that the Indians burned patches of the land off for farming purposes, and such is the opinion of the earliest writers of intelligence. The "York Barrens," which covered a large extent of territory, became noted in the annals of York County long after the period of experimental farming. Much land in the Chancefords, Hopewell, Fawn, Peach Bottom, and parts of Codorus and Manheim was cleared of wood, and for two or three years produced fair crops of wheat, barley, spelt or corn. It then became poor and would no longer grow these valuable cereals. Rye could be cultivated longer; finally it ceased to yield profitably, and then nothing but buckwheat could be made to grow with satisfaction. It was long known as a great buckwheat country.

When certain cultivated tracts became totally sterile, they were deserted, and new tracts cleared and cultivated. This is what gave rise largely to the name "barrens." In the southwestern township, the Germans learned to call them "barns."

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.

The first settlers always located near some spring or gentle, running stream of crystal water. Springs were plenty, and Nature's drink was pure and wholesome. For a few days the covered wagon served as a home, oftentimes for more than one family, especially for the children and females. The spreading branches of a large tree sometimes afforded shelter, until the log-cabin—occasionally a stone house—could be built. A few red men visited them, and the squaws to gather willow twigs for baskets, and gazed upon the newcomers with wondering admiration. But until 1756, during the French and Indian war, their ravages were never feared, and the few that remained, were on friendly terms with the whites. After that event the sight of a wild Indian was terror, even in this county. But within the present limits of it there were only a few incidents of depredations being committed.

Hard and patiently did the settlers go to work, with coats off, arms bare, and sweated brows, to fell the trees from which to hew the logs to erect the future homes. Logs were split, notched and appropriately arranged, and then each settler assisted his nearest neighbor to do the heaviest work. The women who endured this new life were not idle. In homespun clothing and plain white caps, with the open air for a kitchen, and a few collected stones for a hearth, after the custom of the Gypsy of the present day, they swung, with chains and hooks, the pots and kettles brought from their native land, and prepared the coveted and heartily relished food. This food was either brought with them, or furnished by some kindly-disposed neighbor who had located earlier. A large log, a huge rock, or the "end gate" to the emigrant wagon, served as a table. Sometimes a huge white oak or chestnut was cut at a proper height, around the stump of which these humble sons of toil, gathered to partake of their frugal meals, until better accommodations were afforded. The men ate first; the women and children came last. Thanks were silently offered and there was but little profanity. The little children wandered into the near woods to observe the new attractions, but not too far from the cabin, lest the voracious wolf, or some unfriendly Indian might cause alarm. The timid deer and the sportive squirrel were frequently added to the newly-formed larder, and delicious fish which the aborigines so much loved to catch, were still left in abundance in the Susquehanna, the Codorus, the Conewago, and in all the streams. The table of the early settler was frequently supplied with them, as they were easily caught. The iron fish-hook was a necessary article for the emigrant, as was his flint-lock gun. The spade and the hoe, a necessary accompaniment of the settler, were first brought into requisition, and soon a small patch was cleared and dug and planted with seeds and bulbs, which were ofttimes brought from across the ocean.

In some places the abundance of wood necessitated the destruction of some of it by burning or girdling the trees. Much timber was split into rails for "worm fence" to enclose the newly cleared tracts. The underwood was "grubbed," dragged on heaps and burned, and a large flame from them was a common sight. There were no matches to light them as now. "Punk" and the flintstone were commonly used to ignite wood, or else live coals were brought from the open fires within the cabin. The age of stoves had not arrived in York County. The era of forges and furnaces came later. Then, as the season progressed, the old-fashioned wooden plow, drawn by the heavy draught horse or a pair of oxen, slowly turned up the soil, most of which, for ages unknown, had been undisturbed. It is strange to think that the world existed so many thousands of years without her inhabitants even knowing of the richness of her treasures in the Western hemisphere. Stiff brushes tied together first served as harrows to level and pulverize the soil. For a few years one plow was used by two or more farmers. The crops were planted or sown by the hand, and covered with a hoe or brushwood. The soil being naturally fertile, crops grew abundantly without fertilizers, and to the "backwoodsman" the first harvest was a great delight.

EARLY MODES OF FARMING.

Many of the Quakers came to York County on pack horses, and there is a well authenticated tradition that some of the first wagons they used were made here entirely of wood. The wheels were sawed from the thick trunks of the "gum tree" or the tough "buttonwood." As has been mentioned, some of these settlers brought their wagons with them. Spelt-wheat, barley and rye were first cultivated. They were cut with a sickle, thrashed with the flail, and among the very first settlers the chaff was separated from the grain by both being placed on a linen sheet, which two persons took hold of, and tossing the contents up in a current of air, a gentle breeze would blow the chaff away and leave the precious grain. Corn was shelled with the hand or by flail. Wheat or corn was ground the first year or two in a "pioneer mill,"—a mortar hollowed in the end of a log, or a stump in which it was ground, Indian fashsion, with a pestle. Soon after the small grist-mill, run by water power, was constructed. During the first season the log-house, was completed about fifteen feet long, ten feet wide and seven feet to the roof, at first covered with heavy bark, and, after the first year's crop, was carefully thatched with straw. There was no cellar to it. On the garret or "loft," as it was termed. was stored the grain of the first year's crop. The next winter was spent by the husband in clearing more land, and taking care of his horse, cow, pigs, and sheep, which were expected to huddle together, and live harmoniously in one common stable. The wife would "ply her evening care" in front of the blazing hearth, on which the glowing "back logs" furnished both heat and light.

Before their first settlement in this county, agriculture had a fair foothold in this province. The domestic animals had been put into use, and all the cultivated plants grown in the mother countries, had been tried on American soil.

The plants peculiar to their native country were at first planted here. The intelligent reader will observe that the countries from which our ancestors came greatly differed then in modes of agriculture. Many of those differences were illustrated in this county, and hence were experimental, owing to the differences between the climate and meteorological conditions of our country with the places of their nativity. Corn, to them, was a new plant, native to America, and cultivated in a small way by the aborigines. Hemp, cotton, rice, spelts, oats, millet, lucerne, sainfoin, flax, mellon, rape, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat were all experimented with in our own province, and most of them in our own county. Few of them remained in profitable cultivation. Hemp struggled a long time, and the old-fashioned "hemp-mill" is still remembered. It was cultivated in abundance in York County as late as 1812. Flax and its valuable product were known much later. It is still cultivated on a small scale. The "linsey-woolsey" made from it was used by our ancestors as an article of clothing.

This experimental farming of our ancestors was so successfully tried before the Revolutionary period, that, since then, the introduction of few plants, except sorghum during the Civil war, can now be named. The sugar beet could be cultivated.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The cows brought here first were long-horned, hooked backward, many of them of brindle color. They were a large-sized, clean-limbed animal. Short-horns were not introduced until 1830, Devons much later, and Jerseys during the civil war. Long-wooled sheep were raised. Many farmers during the Revolutionary period owned from ten to twenty of these animals. Merino sheep were introduced from Spain early in the present century.

Previous to the settlement of America, the domestic animals of Europe fed on "natural" pastures. The grasses were not culitvated as they now are. The artificial seeding to grass only became common in Europe and America, toward the close of the last century. There were many kinds of grasses indigenous to this section, but they were not well suited for pasturing purposes; hence domestic animals deteriorated. The faithful horse and the ox, both of which were much used for farming, as well as the milk cow, deteriorated in size and form, and became smaller than their progenitors. The native Indian corn was found to be healthful and nutritious food for them, and greatly counterbalanced the influence of the grass food.

During the colonial period, the products of agriculture and of the forests constituted the principal articles taken "to market;" first conveyed from our county to Philadelphia and Baltimore on pack horses and afterward on rudely constructed wagons.

Since 1870, the fattening of cattle for market has become a very important business. Thousands of them are sold annually in the town of Hanover and shipped to Baltimore, a few to Philadelphia. In the fertile lands around York, and in many sections of the county, farmers find it a profitable business.

DISTILLING AS AN INDUSTRY AMONG FARMERS.

The successful introduction of rye, and the gradual increase in the cultivation of Indian corn, led to the business of distilling liquor from these cereals. Wheat was also used in distilling. In fact, among the agricultural classes, it was a very important industry, especially with the Germans and the Scotch-Irish. As early as 1770, there were sixteen distilleries in Dover Township, eighteen in Manchester, and equally as many in Hellam, Windsor, Shrewsbury, Manheim and Codorus Townships. Whisky after being made was hauled to Baltimore. The industrious Teuton and the impetuous Hibernian or Scotchman, did not fail in those days to quench his own thirst with some of the inspiriting fluid. It was a very common drink among the agricultural classes, and considered a necessity at harvest time. The whisky of those days, it is claimed, was pure and undefiled. Those were halcyon days for the manufacture of whisky. No internal revenue assessor need apply. Strange as it may seem, the Friends used it, but woe unto the one who drank too freely. He was sure to be "put out of meeting." There are a number of cases in the records of the Newberry and Warrington meetings, of members of the Society of Friends, being "brought before meeting" for imbibing too freely of ardent spirits. It was necessary for them to make a public acknowledgement of it, and they were then excused.

The business of distilling greatly increased.

At first rye was mostly used. Then corn was found to be especially valuable for the same purpose. From 1810 to 1840, nearly one-fifth of the farmers of York County owned a "copper still," by which they distilled their own cereals into whisky and hauled it to Baltimore. Hundreds of those stills were made in York and Hanover.

WAGONING.

Wagoning to Philadelphia and Baltimore became a great business, taking to these markets the supplies of grain, distilled liquors, etc., and returning with goods and merchandise for local merchants, or to be hauled to towns farther north or west. Most of the hauling was done in the winter, when the horses were not needed on the farm. The famous "Conestago wagons" were used, and many teamsters made it a business, year after year, to follow wagoning from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Pittsburg. Four, six, and eight-horse teams were common; some of the animals were furnished with bells, fitted so as to form an arch over the collar. The large wheel-horse carried the bass bells, and the other animals had bells producing different notes, selected to harmonize or chime. The wagons were masterpieces of workmanship, with the wheels painted red and the bed blue. This wagoning business caused taverns to spring up without number along the leading thoroughfares. To men who followed this wagoning, the railroad was an innovation and an unwelcome improvement. The following song, which many persons yet remember having heard, will illustrate the teamster's opinion of the new invention:

"May the d—l catch the fellow who first invented the plan
To make a railroad or a canal,
For they ruin our plantation wherever they do cross,
And they spoil our markets that we can't sell a hoss.
Chorus—Can't sell a hoss.
"Now come all you bold wagoners that have good wives,
Go home to your farms and there spend your lives;
When your harvest is over, and your corn is in the crib,
You have nothing else to do but to curse the railroad.
Chorus—Curse the railroad."

The bar-room of the wayside tavern was often made to ring with this ballad, as well as the turnpike road in the morning, lined with these wagons.

"Philadelphia was the nearest place to market," to which the first settlers, until about 1770 conveyed most of their surplus grain. For more than a century of our early history that city was the metropolis of America, and the most important emporium for the exportation of wheat. Later, the tendency of York County farmers was to market in Baltimore, until York Haven in 1811 became a great wheat emporium on account of the merchant mills there. Since 1830 York has been the great center for the sale and purchase of grain; Hanover second in importance. Large quantities are purchased at Goldsboro, Dillsburg, Wrightsville, and at the numerous merchant mills and railway stations at which warehouses have been erected.

PLEASURE CARRIAGES.

Carriages are a luxury of recent use to the farmers of York County, and yet to-day there are thousands of them owned by farmers and their sons. If our great grandfathers were now to attend a modern camp-meeting and see the array of these modern vehicles, they would be astonished. The old-fashioned gig was owned by a few persons, and some of the wealthy owned a chaise, for a pleasure wagon as far back as 1770. In 1783 there were but thirty of them assessed in the entire county, including Adams County. They were then generally called a "chair." In 1830 the modern carriage began to be made. Previous to that time most of the traveling was done on horseback. People went to church in that way. In the southern part of the county many went in ox carts. Among the Quakers horseback riding was the universal mode. The women of those days became very skillful and daring in the practice. Children were frequently taken along and made to sit in front or behind the rider. Maidens of sixteen or eighteen would take butter and eggs to market in a basket on horseback and heartily enjoyed it.

THE OLD TIME HARVESTS.

The fields were plowed in "lands" by several furrows being thrown together. In harvest time two or four reapers would take a "land." The harvest season was a time of great enjoyment. Neighboring farmers assisted each other. Ten, fifteen, and sometimes as many as a hundred reapers, both men and women, worked in one field as a gay, lively company. Town people went to assist. One "through" was reaped, the "grips" were bound on the return, and the keg of ardent spirits tapped at the end of each "round." Before the introduction of the cradle, tradesmen and townspeople all temporarily dropped their vocations, and went to "help harvest." On the farm of George Hoke, now William Hoke's place, in West Manchester, in 1828, there were 102 reapers, men and women, reaping with the sickle in one field. They soon cut the grain of that field, and went to another. About the same time, near by, Peter Wolf had fifty-four reapers at work. They passed along like a moving battle line, and made an interesting sight. A good reaper could cut forty-two dozens of sheaves a day. The German scythe, made of malleable iron, sharpened by hammering the edge on a small anvil, was used for mowing. The whetstone was carried by the mower, with a horn containing water mixed with vinegar. For cutting spelts, rye and wheat, the sickle was almost universally used until about the beginning of the war of 1812, or possibly five years earlier, when the grain cradle came into use in York County, and in the country in general. The sickle was indeed extensively used much later.

INTRODUCTION OF GRASSES.

The following advertisement, which appeared in the Pennsylvania *Herald*, published then in York, dates the successful introduction of clover seed into York County. It had been used by a very few persons as early as 1765, but not much cultivated. The first seed sold at a rate of what is now equivalent to $20 a bushel. Owing to the dry season of 1838, the following year it sold for $20 a bushel in York County, and for $17 during the civil war.

> CLOVER SEED.
>
> Those farmers who would wish to improve their land and stock, and put money in their purses by cultivating that valuable new article, CLOVER, would be supplied with SEED by applying to the subscriber, near York, or to Samuel C. Updegraff, in said town. CALEB KIRK.
>
> February 14, 1792.

Red clover and timothy, native grasses of Europe, were not grown much in Pennsylvania before 1800, except to experiment. About this date their introduction became general. In some sections of York County they were never successfully grown until after the era of commercial fertilizers. The German scythe could not cut them well, which caused the introduction of the English scythe. These new grasses grew well on upland regions. They were found to be better food for domestic animals than the native meadow grasses. Spelt-wheat and barley held sway in York County for nearly a century, when they gave way, in the decade between 1820 and 1830, to red wheat and the blue-stem wheat. The ears were smooth. Many varieties of wheat have since been cultivated with success. In order to yield most abundantly, it is found necessary to change the seed once in five or six years.

CULTIVATION OF FRUIT TREES.

As soon as a tract of land was cleared and the young fruit trees could be obtained, an abundance of apple, peach, pear and cherry trees were planted. In no country did they grow more luxuriantly than that of our ancestors. Winter apples, "cherry bounce," "apple jack" and "peach brandy" soon became plentiful. The "snitzings" and "apple-butter boilings" were parties where mirth and hilarity reigned.

THE BIG BARN AND THE SECOND HOUSE.

There were no large barns, such as seen now by the hundreds, in York County. The first ones were either log or stone. After a few years, as saw-mills became established along the streams, the huge trunks of the oak and the walnut were sawed into scantlings and boards, and some of the later immigrants, who came from eastern counties of the State, began at once to construct large buildings. The rye, the only winter grain that produced well at first, was very useful. Its straw was used for thatching roofs, for making bee-hives and bread-baskets. A well-made straw roof lasted many years.

The second house built was two stories high, of stone or logs, with weather-boarding. Many of them had a large chimney in the center, after the German custom. The English and Scotch custom was to build chimneys on the outside of the house, one at each gable end. They were made of stone or brick. Among the wealthier classes large buildings were constructed about the year 1812, and even earlier. In York, at a very early day, there were some massive and imposing structures, with large apartments, spacious hallways and easy stairs. Some of the wood carving was beautifully done, showing artistic workmanship. Among the farmers, when a large mansion was built, it was always the custom of the owner to honor his wife by placing her name beside his own, with the date of erection, on a tablet at a conspicuous place on the building.

PRICE OF LAND AND LAYING OUT OF TOWNS.

The price of land varied greatly at different periods of our history. Some of the most valuable was purchased of the proprietaries at a few shillings an acre. Owing to the depreciation of the continental currency, it became enormously high during, and shortly after the war of the Revolution. In this State it rose enormously in price after the passage of the bill in the Pennsylvania legislature, in 1814, establishing forty State banks. Gov. Simon Snyder vetoed this bill, but it was passed over his veto. Money in a depreciated form became enormously plenty, and farm land sold for more than double its former and real value. In this county several new towns were laid out that year on account of the apparent prosperity. Among them were Liverpool, Jefferson, Franklintown, New Market, Sowego, Georgetown, Millerstown, Jacobstown, Siddonstown, and the old town of Manchester. Some of them were only "paper cities," and when the collapse soon after came, their prospects of future greatness ended.

FERTILIZERS.

The first fertilizer used was barnyard manure, which is still considered the best. Plaster was applied before the present century. Lime was used for plastering houses, and for mason work, many years before its virtues were known to generate the necessary sustenance, and furnish it to the roots of the growing crops. In 1817 it was experimented with in Hellam and Spring Garden Townships, but it was not much used in the county on the land until about 1828; by 1830 it was put into general use. The conservative sentiment of many farmers prevented them from applying it for many years after, and those who did use it were at first ridiculed as foolish and visionary.

Societies and associations for the diffusion of knowledge and the growth of the physical sciences, especially chemistry and geology, about this period, led to great developments in agriculture. From that time forth agriculture began to be studied as a science, and lime became very extensively used.

Bonedust, guano, phosphates, and other artificial fertilizers, are now used in great abundance in York County, and seem to produce especially good results in slate and shale lands.

The rotation of crops began with the introduction of lime.

THRASHING MACHINES, REAPERS, ETC.

The introduction of the thrashing-machine, superseding the laborious methods of trampling with horses and pounding with the flail, was a great curiosity. At first only the wealthy farmers bought them. Laboring men and fogy farmers opposed them as an innovation, injurious to the interests of the poor man. It was not many years, however, before all enterprising farmers used them, and the laboring man found his task much easier. The same discussions arose when other labor-saving machines were invented. "Taking bread out of the poor man's mouth," was the cry. Most men now would rather not put the bread into the mouth at all, than return to the old methods of sowing, harvesting and thrashing the crops. It is quite probable that the ancient Egyptian could thrash and clean his grain, 3,000 or 4,000 years ago, as well as the York County farmer could before the introduction of the thrashing machine, when from six to twelve bushels per day were what one man could thrash out with the flail. By treading with horses, he could possibly treble this amount. Then came the horse-power, thrashing first 100, then 300 or more bushels per day and cleaning it; finally, the steam thrasher of to-day, traveling from farm to farm, and thrashing 600, 800, and sometimes over 1,000 bushels in a day, or 50,000 bushels in a year.

The double-toothed, turning grain rake and hay rake succeeded the common hand rake about 1838, and continued in use until 1860. The modern sulky rake, a still greater improvement, has since been used. The old Colter plow gave place to the present much easier running plow of to-day.

All the small cereals were, for an entire century of the history of agriculture in York County, sowed by hand and "harrowed or plowed in." The grain drill came into use in 1843 or thereabouts, and has, like many other implements, undergone many changes since. Perhaps the greatest triumph and the one which created the most curiosity among farmers, was the invention and successful use of the mower and reaper. If a farmer purchased one of these, all his neighbors, for miles distant, went to see it operate. It was then that the would-be friend of the laboringman shook his head and said: "It is taking bread out of the poor man's mouth." The McCormick reaper was the first to be used in this county, introduced in 1853. Various other kinds soon were purchased in Hanover, York and Dover. Reaping machines, like thrashing machines, had been devised centuries before in a crude form, but it was not until the time of the great World's Fair in London, in 1852, where the American machinery attracted so much attention, that they came into prominent use. From 1852 to 1855 their circulation was immense, and their manufacture very profitable. In 1855 Conrad Moul, of Hanover, began manufacturing the "Hussey" reaper and mower. Ilgenfritz & White, of York, the next year, made the "Atkins." The following year, Flickinger Bros., of Hanover, began making the "Dorsey," and Hoffheins, of Dover, his own invention soon after. The McCormick was invented and tried in 1831, and the "Hussey" reaper in 1833. These were the first American machines. A noticeable historical fact is that Obed Hussey, the inventor, was a descendant of Nathan Hussey, who was one of the commissioners to lay off York County in 1749, and one of the first Quaker settlers in the county.

The typical York County farmer of to-day is conservative, industrious and, in general, prosperous. He labors hard from sun-up to sun-down, during the summer months; strives to constantly improve his land and make his farm and farm buildings more attractive every year. The Pennsylvania German is now the predominating class, many of them lineal descendants of the first settlers. They pursue their honorable and independent occupation without much knowledge of the science of agriculture, yet by industry and frugality have generally prospered. The farm mansions and the large bank-barns, painted in some predominating color, dot every section of York County, and lend great charm to the attractiveness of the landscape scenery. The section occupied by the descendants of the Scotch-Irish of recent years, by improved cultivation has been made to produce cereal crops beyond the expectation of the most sanguine landowner of twenty years ago.

STATISTICAL.

The census of 1880 reports 4,008,907 farms in the United States, 213,542 in Pennsylvania containing 91,791,341 acres, of which land 6,368,334 acres are unimproved and generally covered with woods and forests. The value of Pennsylvania farms is estimated at $975,680,400.

The number of farms in York County in 1880, was 7,327, containing 516,269 acres. There were 5,579 farms cultivated by their owners, the rest by tenants. There were 101,096 acres of unimproved land, 91,839 acres of which was woodland, the balance waste land. Value of farms in York County, including lands, fences, and buildings, $31,142,021; value of farming implements and machinery, $1,283,115; value of live stock, $2,626,362; cost of fertilizers purchased, $480,576; estimated value of all farm productions for the preceding year (1879) was $4 623,232. During the same year there were raised in York County, 1,211,340 bushels of wheat, on 81,805 acres; 141,052 bushels of rye, on 13,776 acres; 1,066,110 bushels of oats, on 46,120 acres; 1,739,885 bushels of corn, on 63,053 acres; 55,066 bushels of buckwheat, on 3,425 acres; 471 bushels of barley, on 28 acres.

There were raised 68 bushels of flax seed, producing 1,994 tons of straw, or 7,333 pounds of fiber, and 1,200 gallons of sorghum molasses made. Of hay, there were 87,617 tons made and 5,543 bushels of clover seed raised; poultry of all kinds, 247,704. Number of eggs laid for the entire year of 1879 was 1,537,900; honey taken from bees, 22,122 pounds, from which 707 pounds of wax were made.

TOBACCO CULTURE.—ITS HISTORY.

The tobacco plant, now so extensively cultivated in America and Europe, is indigenous to our country, being originally found in a wild state by early settlers of the subtropical regions. It was introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, and as early as 1614 its use had become fashionable in England, Spain and France. About the date mentioned it became one of the great staples of the Jamestown colony in Virginia. The colonists brought over by Penn engaged in tobacco culture, and as early as 1689 fourteen cargoes of tobacco were exported from this province to the mother country. The amount of these cargoes is unknown, and it soon ceased to be an article of exportation from Pennsylvania, as its cultivation declined. The first settlers of our county may have cultivated it to a limited extent, for home consumption, but as far as it can be authoritatively stated, the first tobacco grown in this county was introduced during the early part of the present century. It was of an inferior quality, familiarly known to the common populace as the "shoe-string tobacco," a hybrid of the Kentucky seed. It was raised principally along the low districts adjoining the Susquehanna River, on both the York and Lancaster County side and on the islands in the stream. It was a heavy, black, gummy product, and narrow in the leaf, hence the origin of the nick-name given to it. The climate here did not seem to be suited to the growth of the pure Kentucky tobacco. The inferior tobacco, after being cured, was sold at low figures ranging from $1 to $3 per hundred pounds. The cigars manufactured from it by unskilled workmen, were of the crudest form, and were commonly called "tobies." They were sold at an average price of $1.25 per thousand, and retailed at four for one cent; no revenue tax was paid on them. Persons who indulged in "the weed," were usually accommodated with one of the "fragrant tobies," free of charge, at many of the taverns, after partaking of a meal and paying for the same. It is amusing to hear old citizens relate how rudely constructed those cigars were. They contained a vast amount of nicotine, the stimulating element in tobacco, and were doubtless very injurious to the smoker.

A New Era.—Previous to the year 1837, Pennsylvania was not known as a tobacco growing State. The early census reports scarcely recognized tobacco as one of the agricultural products of the State. It was the year above mentioned that Benjamin Thomas, father of John F. Thomas of York, who was then an enterprising farmer and tobacconist of Windsor Township, York County, conceived the idea that if a finer quality of cigar leaf were obtained, the soil of this county, when properly fertilized, would be specially adapted to the cultivation of tobacco. He accordingly secured some Havana seed, a specimen of Cuban tobacco, experimented with it himself, on his farm, which is now owned by ex-County Commissioner Charles F. Haines of Windsor, and then distributed the seed he raised the first year among his friends in York and Lancaster Counties, along the river districts. This was really the beginning of the better seed-leaf tobacco raising in Pennsylvannia, and antedates its introduction into Lancaster County, which county has for many years past become famous for this valuable product. That county has long had a national reputation for the production of an excellent quality of tobacco; whereas, when the absolute truth is known, it is not to-day, and never was superior to the York County tobacco, if raised and cured by skilful farmers. This is a fact of history which the intelligent farmers of York County should know. The current reports, for many years circulated, which proved to be detrimental to the interests of York County raisers, originated thorough the shrewd machinations of designing monopolists in the trade, who resided outside of our county, and whose whole purpose in misrepresenting the quality of tobacco raised in York County was for the purpose of sending purchasers into the county and buying it at a low price. This was done for many years.

As a matter of fair argument, it is self-evident that the product of this county must be, of necessity, similar to that of Lancaster County, for the plain and significant reasons that the meteorological, climatic and geological conditions of our neighboring county, are the same as those of our county: the soil is similar, containing the same variety, and upon analysis has the same constituent elements. It has lately been discovered that the slate soil of the lower end of York County, at first considered unfit for the raising of tobacco, is now most admirably adapted to its growth.

The New Tobacco.—The tobacco Mr. Thomas introduced, after being raised a number of years, changed its peculiar characteristics from the small Cuban leaf to the larger Pennsylvania leaf, retaining the better qualities of the finer seed leaf than that of the old "shoe-string." Mr. Thomas, the first year after distributing his seed, bought up the entire crop of York and Lancaster Counties, in all about fifteen hogsheads. It was packed at that time, peculiar to the style of the South. The crop was subsequently sold to Heald, Buckner & Co., Philadelphia, tobacco dealers. The manufacturers of that day pronounced it to compare favorably with Connecticut leaf. In the following year it became a fair competitor of the Connecticut tobacco, and the pioneer in this industry found it necessary to pack it in cases as was the custom in Connecticut. The territory of its cultivation was then limited to a few miles of the river shore, on both sides. In 1840, the quantity cultivated had increased to about one thousand cases for that year. The territory then extended from Goldsboro', this county, down the river to East Prospect, on this side, and from Bainbridge to Turkey Hill, on the Lancaster County side, and east and west about two miles from the river shore. This was then regarded as the full extent of the Pennsylvania tobacco growing district. There was some ground beyond this limit, but considered at that time of an inferior quality. From 1840 to 1850 the cultivation of "Pennsylvania seed-leaf" gradually increased, and at the latter date the product had reached 2,500 cases of 400 pounds each. During this time all raised in York and Lancaster Counties was purchased by Benjamin F. Thomas, the pioneer in the industry, and packed in York, Wrightsville and Columbia, until 1853, having associated with him a part of the time his son, John F. Thomas. About this time P. A. & S. Small, of York, becoming interested in this industry, obtained a considerable quantity of Connecticut seed, which they had their agents distribute among the growers of the two counties. From this dates the introduction of Connecticut seed-leaf into Pennsylvania. From 1853 to 1860, P. A. & S. Small were associated with Messrs. Thomas & Son in purchasing the crop of the two counties. The first-named firm continued in the business until 1865. In 1853–54–55, they tried the experiment of exporting large quantities of it to Bremen, Germany, but found the shipping, commissions, and government charges so expensive, that the business was considered unprofitable. In those days this tobacco, already incased, realized to the wholesale dealers, wrappers from 6 to 11 cents, and fillers from 4 to 5½ cents per pound. The farmer then received from 3 to 7 cents per pound: a very fine quality was sold for 9 cents. German orders were received for the tobacco seed of Pennsylvania at one time. It was gathered in York County, hermetically sealed, and sent to the city of Baltimore to a representative of the German Government, then located there, who sent it to his country.

The Tobacco Product.—From the few thousand pounds raised in the Jamestown Colony in 1815, tobacco has continued as an important product until to-day its production in the world reaches 1,500,000,000 pounds, and it has been estimated that 800,000,000 of people or one-half of the population of the globe use it in some form. There is no instance on record of an article that is unnecessary to the human race, to have gained such an extensive circulation in so short a time. It has grown to some extent now in every State and Territory in the Union, and is a staple in sixteen States, which produced in 1884 over 500,000,000 pounds. According to the census report of 1880, during the preceding year there were 27,566 acres planted in tobacco in Pennsylvania, which produced 36,943,272 pounds; of this amount Lancaster County produced 23,946,236 pounds, and had 16,992 acres planted. York County produced 5,753,766 pounds, and had 4,567 acres planted. This illustrates that they are the leading counties engaged in the cultivation of tobacco in this State. It is since 1879 that the great boom has taken place in this county. In 1881 there were about 10,000 acres planted. In 1840 the total production returned for the State was 225,018 pounds, of which York County produced 162,748 pounds, or about one-half of the entire crop. Lancaster County grew only 48,860 pounds. During the year 1845 there was a great increase in its cultivation, but the Mexican war the following year, caused the growth of wheat to be more remunerative, and the prices of tobacco declined for a time. Not a pound is reported for Lancaster County in 1850. The amount grown as reported in the census of that year in Pennsylvania, was 912,651 pounds. This was after the close of the Mexican war. York County again took the lead and is credited with a production of 418,555 pounds, nearly one-half of the entire amount. Lawrence County came next and Dauphin third. In the decade from 1849 to 1859 great strides were made, as the returns show for the census of 1860 the amount of 3,181,586 pounds in the State, an increase of 248 per cent in ten years; of this amount Lancaster County produced 63 per cent and has ever since remained in the lead. In the same year York County grew 695,405 pounds. The census of 1870 reports for the State 3,467,539 pounds; Lancaster produced two-thirds of all and York County 527,809 pounds. The census of 1880 shows a production of 36,943,272 pounds in the State, or an increase of 965 per cent in ten years. Of this amount York County grew 5,754,766 pounds on 4,507 acres. The crop has gradually increased since that year. Experience has caused great improvement in the cultivation and curing of it. The average price of the crop of 1879 was 10 cents per pound, but the range of prices was from 5 to 15 cents, depending on the skill exercised in curing and handling. The crop has increased from 10 to 25 per cent annually in York County.

Varieties Cultivated in York County.—The varieties of tobacco planted are the Connecticut Narrow Leaf, the Connecticut Broad Leaf, Hoover Leaf, Broad Leaf, Brooklyn Leaf, Valley Green, Kill Island, Glessner, Pennsylvania Seed Leaf, and during the past few years, the Havana Leaf. There are some other kinds named after individuals; whatever new kind is introduced, the distinctive characteristics are soon lost, and must be renewed with fresh seed every few years. Owing to climatic influences, all varieties eventually change their characteristics to what is known as a Pennsylvania Seed Leaf. Cuban tobacco has frequently been tried without success. In some of the lower townships, within the past two years, it produced and yielded very well. It is believed that stalks intended for seed should stand near each other, and not be scattered over a large tract. In that way they fertilize each other and produce prolific seed, true to the original variety. A southern exposure, facing the sun, is always preferred for a seed bed, and the same plant bed can be used several years in succession. The bed is prepared about April 1st, and the plants ready by the 1st of June. It is believed that early cut tobacco cures into a light color, because the juices dry out more rapidly, and the late-cut cures darker because it cures more slowly. For this reason much tobacco is planted after 10th of June.

Preparation of Ground.—Grass lands are preferred by some when plowed down in the

Fall; some prefer land on which corn was grown the year before, and thus avoid more the troublesome cut-worm. As a rule, any land that will produce wheat or corn, will grow tobacco. Sod or clayey soil should be manured in the Fall before plowing. Tobacco ground cannot be made too rich. According to circumstances from eight to twenty loads of manure to the acre is necessary. Well-rotted barn yard manure is preferable for tobacco to all other fertilizers. Tobacco buyers do not now take kindly to artificial fertilizers. They claim that stable manure produces a pure white ash, other fertilizers do not. Custom demands that quality now.

Planting.—When the ground is ready it is thrown into ridges three and a half to four feet apart, and the plants placed on indentations or "hills" twenty-two to twenty-eight inches apart. Plants should have four leaves, and the plants three or four inches across. Some farmers prefer planting on dry ground and watering the plant, which is costly. Most tobacco is planted immediately after a rain. The rootlets of the plants should be spread out and not squeezed together.

Cultivation.—The cultivation is a great care, and needs the closest attention. The disastrous cut-worm sometimes plays sad havoc which necessitates replanting. The shovel-plow is run twice between each row. The hoe is used for making near approaches to the plant and to pulverize the large clods near it. The utmost care is demanded while the plant is small. When the danger of the cut-worm has ceased the next great enemy is the tobacco worm. As the tobacco of this State is used almost entirely for cigars, the greatest care is necessary to prevent the ravages of this insect. No definite plans have been devised to rid a patch entirely of them, so hand-picking is resorted to. Poisons to kill the moths have been used, but not without some degree of danger. The hunting of the worms two or three times a week becomes necessary.

Topping and Suckering is the next work. Topping is done as soon as the blossom bud makes its appearance. Some top when the desired number of leaves have appeared. If the top is pinched out it will cause less bleeding than by cutting. Dry weather is unwelcome as topping comes on. If such weather occur, the process should be deferred. Most topping is done too high, and too many leaves left on the plant. This is owing to the cupidity of the grower. When this is done a season of drought produces "foxy" tobacco, as it is termed, Topping after a warm soaking rain is most advisable.

Cutting the Crop.—This is an important work and needs to be understood. Some years ago farmers let the plant get fully ripe. The careful grower has several ways of determining maturity. When the leaves assume different shades of color and become brittle and break when turned over easily, the plant has matured and should be cut. Of late years much tobacco has been cut when on the point of ripening. This tobacco cures with a darker shade, and is preferred by some. Fashion, as it were, sometimes demands a dark shade, which can be produced by early cutting. It is considered imprudent to cut immediately after a rain, as the gum or resin secreted by the numerous hair-like glands is dissolved and in a measure washed off.

The hanging of tobacco, housing, stripping and bulking, preparing for market and packing are all important parts of the process which need to be carefully understood. Space will not permit to discuss them here.

Does Tobacco impoverish the soil?—Scientific agriculturists now assert that tobacco, though a voracious feeder, does not make heavier drafts on the soil than other farm crops. No soil in York County, even in the river districts, has been worn out by it, after twenty years of continuous raising. It is even asserted that the land where it is cultivated is growing richer. Where careless farming prevails the case might be different. Tobacco stalks themselves are excellent fertilizers. They should be thrown on manure piles or plowed under. Yard scraps are now used by experienced raisers with great success. A few planters are accustomed to throwing a handful of hen manure wherever a plant is set. It has a tendency to burn the tender plants, especially during a dry season. Phosphates suit some soils, but are considered objectionable by tobacco buyers.

Physical Features.—South-eastern Pennsylvania is peculiarly adapted to the growth of tobacco, for which reason the culture of it is destined to increase in York County. It being a profitable crop, is another reason for the increase. Our county has some of the best soil in the State for tobacco. Mesozoic sandstone of the upper end of the county by proper fertilization produces an excellent quality. The alluvial soil along the streams is admirably adapted, the limestone of the center and the eozoic chlorite slates of the lower end are noted for their strength and durability. The depth of the soil varies in different places, but they respond freely to manurial applications, whether natural or artificial, making it well suited for tobacco. The statement for many years made that the limestone land produces a finer quality of tobacco than any other, is somewhat discredited. The white ash, so desirable in the cigar, is due, it is claimed, to the mode of farming and curing. The quality of tobacco sometimes depends on the season; at times the best and purest kind grows on sandstone soil. The moist atmosphere that prevails along large streams, the numerous fogs, the low-lying situations, and the rich, alluvial deposits of soil, make the river sections especially fruitful of this valuable product. Island lands are therefore valuable. The climate is well suited. The summer heat is prolonged late in autumn, and frosts rarely occur before October in this county, giving ample time for the tobacco to mature, even though some is planted as late as July.

The Cigar Industry.—No other single industry employs so many persons in York County as the manufacturers of cigars. In certain sections whole communities are almost entirely dependent upon it for a livelihood, and in those places a depression in the trade is a cause of great inconvenience. Many millions of cigars are annually made. The rapid increase of tobacco culture has stimulated this allied industry. It must be considered beneficial in this respect, that it affords employment to many people.

THE YORK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The project of forming an Agricultural Society in York County, was first considered at a public meeting held in the court house on November 22, 1851, the object of the society being, "to foster and improve agriculture, horticulture and the domestic and household arts." The first regular meeting of the society was held January 5, 1852, at which officers and managers were elected. The first exhibition was held October 5, 6 and 7, 1853, on the Public Common in the Borough of York, and resulted in a net profit of $3,000. The second exhibition was held in 1854, and resulted in a loss, the receipts not covering expenses by $110. No exhibition was held in 1855, in which year the present location was purchased, originally containing but seven acres and fifty-one perches, but which has gradually been enlarged by purchase, so that at this time fourteen acres are enclosed. The cost of the original tract was $2,057,24, the value of the present $50,000. Since 1855, with the exception of the years of our civil war, viz.: 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864 (during part of which years the grounds were used by the government, and troops were quartered on them), annual exhibitions have been held, up to the present year (1885), which marks the 28th, and now the society distributes in premiums and expenses annually about $6,000. The following gentlemen have been president: John Evans, Esq., from the organization of the society, to the date of his death, early in the year 1876; Dr. W. S. Roland, for the years 1876, 1877, 1878; Prof. S. B. Heiges, for the year 1879; Michael Schall, for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885. The following have been secretaries: Dr. W. S. Roland, from the organization to 1876; Hon. A. H. Glatz, 1876–79; E. Chapin, Esq., 1880–85. The following have served as treasurer: William Wagner, 1852–55; Charles Weiser, 1856–58; George A. Heckert, Esq., 1859–83; W. S. Roland, 1883 and 1884; Charles S. Weiser, 1885.

The profits of the exhibition have always been expended in the improvement of the grounds and buildings, and now this organization can boast of as compact and well arranged ground as any similar organization in the country, and is free from debt. The race track is but one third of a mile in circuit, which is the only objection to the present site. Unfortunately the grounds are surrounded by streets and roads, and it is nearly impossible to secure the additional land which seems necessary for the future use of the society. The influence of the society has been abundantly manifested, and the advantages offered by the society, have been profitably appreciated by the farmers, as is evidenced by the improved grade of stock now held by them over those used and kept thirty years ago; and in improved methods of farming. The annual exhibitions not only furnish the exhibitor the means of calling attention to new labor-saving methods, fertilizers, farm machinery and stock, but also serve as an annual re-union, as it were, of friends and relations, who meet and discuss questions mutually interesting, arising out of past experiences in farming. The attendance has always been large, and on Thursdays of Fair week, the citizens of the borough always expect the streets to be crowded. Various estimates have been made of the usual crowds on that day, from 13,000 to 22,000. The great success of the exhibitions of this society are largely due to the efficient and active interest taken by John Evans, Esq., who for a quarter of a century was the president of the corporation. A large exhibitor himself, he never accepted a premium, although hundreds of dollars had been awarded him by the judges.

HANOVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Hanover Agricultural Society was organized in September, 1884, by electing Stephen Keefer, president; R. M. Wirt, vice president; M. O. Smith, secretary; Joseph G. Keagy, treasurer. The directors, including the president and vice-president, were William Boadenhamer, W. C. Stick, H. Y. Sprenkle, George Bowman, David Newcomer, H. J. Lilly, George A. Long, L. P. Brockley and E. H. Hostetter. Twenty-eight acres of land were purchased to the right of the York Road, adjoining the borough limits, at a cost of $275 an acre; including land, buildings and all needed improvements the amount expended by the association was $15,000. In 1885 two acres of the land were sold.

In the early part of June, 1885, an exhibition was held under the management of W. C. Stick. On this occasion there was a large attendance of people.

The regular annual fair was held in September of this year (1885).

It is thoroughly believed that this fair will be of inestimable value to the rich agricultural section around that interesting town. For many years Hanover has been known as a prominent place for the purchase and sale of fine horses.

At a recent election John R. Bittinger, A. Schmidt, J. H. Schmuck and H. W. Parr have been elected directors to fill positions of those who retired.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE founder of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was an ardent advocate of schools and education in general. The class of settlers, who represented the Society of Friends in this county, established schools soon after the settlement was formed. They were kept in the meeting houses at first. The Quakers deeply cherished the thoughts and opinions of their great prototype, William Penn. Among the many circular letters he sent to them, one contained the following forcible sentences: "Nothing weakens kingdoms like vice. It is the enemy of wisdom and religion. If we would preserve our government, we must endear education to our people. The government is a trustee for the youth of the kingdom." The intelligent Friends, some of whom were prominent in the administration of affairs at the time of the first settlement of this county, filled the desires of Penn by encouraging education.

The Scotch-Irish, who by nature were an educating people, also brought the church and school with them. Parochial schools, similar to those established in Scotland during the latter part of the seventeenth century, were organized here.

The first German churches also had parochial schools, yet no systematic effort was made to improve the schools among the Germans in Pennsylvania until 1751, when Michael Schlatter was sent to this country on that mission and did noble work. A plan was laid by some noblemen of Europe, for the instruction of the Germans and their descendants in Pennsylvania; consequently, through the efforts of Rev. Muhlenberg on the part of the Lutherans, and Rev. Schlatter on the part of the German Reformed people, parochial schools were very early established in this county and State. These schools continued in force until the present century.

In addition to these parochial schools, private schools were established in places remote from churches or meeting houses.

SOME EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The names of some of these early teachers and schools are mentioned elsewhere, and frequently appear in the township history. Rev. John Andrews, an Episcopal clergyman, afterward provost of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, beginning about 1770 and continuing during the Revolutionary period, taught in York the first classical school west of the Susquehanna River, an important fact in history, and like the Rev. Mr. Dobbins, who opened a similar school in the Marsh Creek settlement, Gettysburg, was a gentleman of great force of character. Both these schools were then in York County, Adams not being separated until 1800. While Andrews eagerly taught the rising generation of the better class of people in and around York to con the pages of Latin, Greek and the higher mathematics, Dobbins was doing a noble work for the Scotch-Irish of Marsh Creek. The former trained the minds of many of the early lawyers of the York bar, and some of the early clergy. At least sixty of Dobbins' pupils became professional men, and twenty became ministers of the gospel. Rev. Andrews removed from York; Rev. Dobbins died in this county, his remains were interred in the Lower Marsh Creek burying ground near the town of Gettysburg, and the old stone building known as the "Dobbins property", in which he taught, is still standing in the suburbs of the town. These were representative men, who labored zealously and earnestly among our ancestors, to mold the facile minds of the young, in those early days, that they might become the ideal prototypes after which they were created.

The teachers of York County, in its early history, especially of the rural districts, were varied in character and ability. They remained longer, however, in one locality in many instances than teachers now do. Thomas Garrettson taught twenty-three years in succession, at the Newberry Friends' meeting house, in a school kept up by that denomination. He was a mild-mannered, genial gentleman, who generally controlled the boys by moral suasion, and his influence was long felt and not yet lost to tradition. William Underwood, the first clerk of the Warrington Friends meeting, was also the first teacher in that section, beginning in 1740. Zephaniah Underwood and his brother, Elihu, were men of equal merit and influence among the Warrington Quakers, before and during the Revolution. John Peter Streher taught the children of the first emigrants to Dover Township in 1758, and after. An educated German, Ludwig Kraft, as early as 1744, began twenty years of continuous work among the early settlers on the banks of the Codorus, at York, when the town contained less than three hundred inhabitants. His school was organized by the celebrated Michael Schlatter. Rev. David Candler, who organized the "Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Conewago Settlement" (now Hanover), taught a school in his log church and schoolhouse, as early as 1738, near the present site of Hanover. After his death in 1744, John Frederick Wildbahn became the instructor of the youths of that settlement. He also ministered to the spiritual wants of the first German settlers of the community. Bartholomew Maul, from 1735 to 1770, taught the early Lutherans in York.

Among the Scotch-Irish, from the time of their emigration, schools were established and supported. The oldest one known was in the First Presbyterian Church, then a log building at the Union of Scott's Run with the Muddy Creek. It was in operation before 1750. Schools were supported and considerable advancement made, at the Presbyterian churches of Guinston, Chanceford, Round Hill and Center. A classical school was opened at the Slate Ridge Church during the latter part of the last century. It was taught by the pastor. Among the pupils were the following persons, who afterward became distinguished American citizens: U. S. Senator James Ross of Pennsylvania; Judge Hugh Brackenridge, and the late Senator Rowan, of Kentucky.

Jacob Goering, who became a Lutheran clergyman of rare ability and power, was born of German parents in Chanceford Township in 1755, upon attaining his manhood, became a successful teacher in his own district.

The people of Hopewell tell many a quaint story of "Jimmy" McCandless, the poet, fiddler, justice and schoolmaster, known throughout the entire "lower end", three-fourths of a century ago. "Jimmy" Cabot, of the village of Liverpool, was a similar personage about the same time. Lawrence Frost was a successful teacher in "Newberry meeting" long before the Revolution. Elisha Hammond and Isaac Kirk, before 1800, taught at Lewisberry; Hervey Hammond, the son of the former, and Jacob Kirk, the first county superintendent, and the son of the latter, both followed in the footsteps of their ancestors, and were noted teachers of the same vicinity. John McLaughlin, in 1810, taught the first purely English school in Hanover, partly on the Lancastrian plan. The old Monaghan Church, now the Dillsburg Presbyterian church, had a parochial schoolhouse connected with it, which in 1809, was a very old building. In 1783, John Beals, was a teacher of this school, and was followed by William Bowman. Samuel J. Kirkwood, now the distinguished ex-cabinet officer, under President Garfield and ex-governor of Iowa, taught in Hopewell Township early in life. The old school house of Jefferson is still in existence, as is the one at Stone Church near by, erected in 1788. The following advertisement, published in 1771, illustrates that all teachers were not exemplary characters.

> RAN AWAY, a servant man, who had followed the occupation of a schoolmaster, much given to drinking and gambling. One cent reward is offered.

Well authenticated tradition speaks of many knights of the rod and ferrule, who held power by "switch suasion" in different localities during the early history of our county. To another class the following quotation, from one of the world's greatest poets, would apply:

"Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,
With blossomed furze, unprofitably gay,
There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school.
A man severe he was, and stern to view;
I knew him well and every truant knew;
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face;
Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned.
Yet he was kind, or, if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault;
The village all declared how much he knew—
'Twas certain he could write and cipher too;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And e'en the story ran that he could gauge.
In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en, though vanquished, he could argue still;
While words of learned length and thundering
sound,
Amazed the gaping rustics ranged around;
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew.
But past is all his fame. The very spot
Where many a time he triumphed is forgot,"

BOOKS USED AND MODES OF TEACHING.

In the primitive days our history among the Germans and in their parochial schools, books, imported from their native country, were used. About 1800 and later, many of the German susbcription schools were taught by Scotch-Irish and English Quaker schoolmasters. The schools, under the direction of the "Friends' monthly meetings," at Warrington and Newberry, were regularly kept up for three-fourths of a century, and had a good record. The kindly persuasive manner and the gentle dispositions of these good old teachers of the past, are still deeply cherished in the minds of some of the old citizens of the neighborhoods in which they taught. How carefully they tried to con the inviting pages of Webster's, Comly's, Cobbe's spellers; Emerson's, Pike's, Park's and Daboll's arithmetics; Murray and Kirkham's grammar; the English Reader and the Introduction; frequently the New Testament, any history of the United States, or history of any country that might chance to have found its way into the scanty library of the early settlers. The competitive spelling match always gave rise to much interest, and taught the early youths the whole of the speller, possibly much better than spelling is now taught in many schools. There always was a great rivalry in attempting to acquire a knowledge of this art, and he or she who was the "best speller" in a community, was a local hero or heroine, as great in importance to the immediate vicinity as Washington to the nation at large. Teaching the spelling of words, without understanding their meaning, is of little value, consequently outside of the emulation it brought about and the amusement it afforded, the value derived may not have been great.

There always was great rivalry in the study of arithmetic, and often a healthy spirit of emulation was inculcated. To go "through the book," and have all the "sums" copied, in a large book, specially prepared for the purpose, before any other schoolmate could do it, was considered a meritorious victory. Thus the one who could "cipher the best" in a community, was a person for whom there was much admiration. Until the invention of steel pens, and for several years after this event, in this section the quill was the common instrument of writing. Metallic pens were unknown, and it was an important item for a teacher to know how to make a good quill pen. It is now one of the lost arts, but if we are to judge from the appearance, neatness and accuracy of some of the writing of our ancestors, done by a quill, in contrast with much writing now done with the metalic pen, it is a pity that quill-pen-making is a lost art. An attractively executed old document has come into the hands of the writer. It contains all the problems of an old English arithmetic, copied carefully and systematically on old style paper, made in book form. If Elihu Underwood, who executed this book in the year 1769, at the school adjoing the "Warrington meeting-house," was not a local hero, he ought to have been considered one. His father, Zephaniah, for many years a famous teacher among the Quakers during the Revolutionary period, and Elihu Underwood became one of the first trustees of the York County academy in 1789.

The old fashioned log school houses had the writing desks almost invariably arranged along the side walls of the school houses. These desks were used for writing purposes only. In most cases the writing was done in books made at home by parents or pupils. The first writing exercise was a straight mark, then a single curve, next a double curve, and the letters taken singly, beginning with "o" and following with simpler ones. Large hand was first taught, then small hand. The teacher made pens and "set the copies." For the latter, quaint precepts were used. How many times has the reader as well as his father and grandfather seen the following: "Command you may your Mind from Play." "A Man of Words and not of Deeds, is like a Garden full of Weeds," "Desire wisdom from Experience." In the first log houses, windows were made by having the space between the logs cut wider and narrow sash inserted. Thus one window sometimes was made to extend along nearly one whole side of the building. Before glass had become plenty, oiled paper was used. On this, truant boys would often place crude hieroglyphics. Indeed such demoralizing tendencies have not yet entirely disappeared, to deface these temples of learning by impure chirography.

THE LENGTH OF THE SCHOOL TERM.

At the church schools and some subscription schools, in many places the session was longer than the present common school term. In 1806 the one adjoining Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church was kept open for nine months. The records of a school near Spring Forge show that in 1810 it was in session ten months of the year. A school was kept eight months of the year, 1803, in Fairview Township by the father of the first county superintendent. But these long terms were rather the exception than the rule, as in general the school term was only three or four months of the year, from the time of first settlements until a uniform term was established by act of the legislature.

STATE LAWS.

From the time of the adoption of the State Constitution of 1790 to 1809, no legislative provision of a general nature was made in reference to public schools. During the latter year, an act was passed for the "gratuitous education of the poor." A report was made by township and ward assessors to the county commissioners, of all children between the ages of five and twelve years, whose parents were unable to provide for their education. These poor children were sent to the nearest school at the expense of the county. This law was repealed by the act of March 29, 1824, which provided that every township or borough should elect three "schoolmen," who should superintend the education of poor children in their respective districts. But each county might authorize the "schoolmen" to divide the township into school districts, and to establish schools at the expense of the township, to which all the children belonging to the districts, might be taught for three years, at any time between the ages of six and fourteen years. This law was applicable to the whole State, with a few exceptions. A few of the English speaking townships of York County accepted the provisions of this act. It was repealed in 1826, and the act of 1809 revived. By the act of April 2, 1831, the basis of a more efficient system was laid, under which certain moneys and powers were placed under the direction of Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and Secretary of the Land Office.

The Act of 1834 establishing our present system of public schools, caused a great and exciting discussion in the legislature. Its final passage was considered a great triumph by its advocates. It was entitled "an act to establish a general system of education by common schools."

A convention of delegates assembled in York on Tuesday, November 4, 1834. Jacob Dietz was president and Daniel Small secretary. "Will this convention accept the provisions of the school law as passed in April of this year, and shall a tax be laid for the expenditure of each district?" was brought up for consideration.

Some of the delegates were sent to the convention by certain townships, with the special purpose of preventing its acceptance. The following-named persons voted in the affirmative, in the order given: Samuel Prowell, representing Fairview; Luther H. Skinner, Hanover; Jacob Emmitt, South Ward, York; Godlove Kane, North Ward, York; James H. Smith, Chanceford; Robert Gebby, Lower Chanceford; John Livingstone, Peach Bottom — yeas, seven. The names of those persons are now historic. The first affirmative vote was followed by applause by a few, and marks of disapproval by many delegates.

The county commissioner and the following-named delegates voted in the negative:

Commissioners.—Jacob Dietz, Samuel Harnish, John Shultz.

Delegates.—Christian Snyder, Manchester; John Walker, Warrington; Jacob Emig, Dover; Ezekiel Williams, Paradise; William Foster, Newberry; Jacob Weltzhoffer, Hellam; Jacob Feiser, Shrewsbury; Hugh McMullin, Monaghan; James Wallace, Hopewell; Thomas Brooks, Fawn; Abraham Burkholder, Franklin; Charles Diehl, Windsor; Samuel Johnson, Spring Garden; Henry Bowman, Heidelberg; Henry Berkheimer, Washington; John Wentz, Manheim; John Fitz, Sr., Codorus; John Kreber, Carroll; Henry Stover, Conewago—nays, twenty-two.

On motion, it was then resolved by the delegates who voted in the affirmative, that the sum of $1,300 be raised by tax, agreeably to the provision of said act, to be apportioned among their respective districts, as follows:

York borough, south ward......	$303 99	
" north ward......	223 74	
		$528 28
Hanover..............................		122 74
Chanceford..........................		173 63
Lower Chanceford.....................		138 50
Peach Bottom.........................		81 52
Fairview.............................		254 33
		$1,300 00

Resolved, That Saturday, the 22d, be the day in which the people meet in their respective districts, and decide by a majority of votes whether they will raise for the current year a sum in addition to that determined on by the delegates, as above stated.

The convention then adjourned.

On Thursday, May 28, 1835, a similar meeting of delegates was held in the commissioners' office, which resulted as follows:

Frederick Baugher, North Ward; Israel Gardner, South Ward; Henry Wirt, Hanover; Andrew Clarkson, Chanceford; John Livingstone, Peach Bottom; Stephen McKinley, Lower Chanceford; Dr. Benjamin Musser, Fairview; Joseph Willis, Newberry; Jesse Wheeler, Fawn—yeas, nine.

Commissioners.—Jacob Deitz, John Shultz, Christian Inners.

John McAllister, Hopewell; Henry Stover, Conewago; Henry Peter, York—nays, six.

Some districts were not represented.

Monday, May 2, 1836, the annual convention of the county commissioners and school delegates assembled at the court house. The following delegates attending produced their credentials, and took their seats.

Commissioners.—John Shultz, Christian Inners, Joseph Small.

Daniel Kraber, North Ward; Joseph McPherson, South Ward; John Stickel, Warrington; P. Williamson, Peach Bottom; John Thompson, Fairview; Joseph McCreary; Newberry; James E. Mifflin, Hellam; George Klinefelter, Shrewsbury; John Bush, Dover; Joseph Parks, Monaghan; William Allison, Hopewell; Robert Anderson, Fawn; Martin Carl, Franklin; Michael Paules, Windsor; Henry Leib, Heidelberg; John Grist, Washington; Daniel Bailey, Carrol; Luther H. Skinner, Hanover; Samuel Bear, West Manchester; Andrew Clarkson, Chanceford; Matthew McCall, Lower Chanceford.

On motion of Daniel Kraber it was then

Resolved, That a school tax be raised agreeably to the act of Assembly, entitled an act to establish a general system of education by common schools, and the supplement thereto.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, the vote was as follows:

Joseph Small, Daniel Kraber, Joseph McPherson, John Stickel, John Thompson, Joseph McCreary, James E. Mifflin, George Klinefelter, Joseph Parks, William Allison, Robert Anderson, Daniel Bailey, Luther Skinner, Jacob Feiser, Andrew Clarkson, Matthew McCall—yeas, seventeen.

John Shultz, Christian Inners, John Bush, Martin Carl, Michael Paules, Henry Leib, John Greist, Samuel Baer—nays, eight.

It will also be seen that the common school system was not very popular in the county generally. Of the nine votes cast by the county commissioners, at the three conventions, there is but one yea, that of Joseph Small. The delegates of the following districts voted to accept the system: Fairview, Hanover, Chanceford, Lower Chanceford, Peach Bottom and York borough. The next year Newberry and Fawn Townships were added to the list. At subsequent conventions many districts refused to send delegates. At the third and last convention, Warrington, Hellam, Shrewsbury, Monaghan, Hopewell, Carroll and Springfield accepted.

In many places bitter controversies arose, and great opposition was manifested in the efforts to establish schools. The remaining townships, with few exceptions, did not accept the system until after the passage of the act of 1848, which contained the following conditions: "That from and after the passage of this act, the common school system shall be held and taken to be adopted by the several school districts of this county." Heidelberg did not, however, accept until 1857; West Manheim in 1858, and Manheim in 1870. Attempts were made to vote down the system in some of the German townships. As time progressed, the new system was received with more favor. The examination of teachers was very imperfectly conducted by the school directors, or some person selected by them.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

In accordance with the act creating the office of county superintendent of schools, the incumbent to be elected for the term of three years by a majority of the school directors of the county assembled, the first meeting was held in the court house, June 5, 1854. There was a fair representation of the directors from those townships, which had accepted the common school system. Daniel Kraber, of York, was chosen president; J. H. Watkins and Jacob Greenfield, vice-presidents; John Finley, of Lower Chanceford, and A. A. Glatz, of Hellam, secretaries. There were four candidates named for the position, viz.: Jacob Kirk, Andrew Dinsmore, C. B. Wallace and D. M. Ettinger. The law gave the school directors assembled the power to establish the salary, which on this occasion was fixed at $500, whereupon all candidates withdrew, except Jacob Kirk, of the village of New Market, Fairview Township, and he was unanimously elected. Mr. Kirk was an exemplary gentleman, representing an intelligent Quaker family of the upper end. He had not been, however, a teacher for a number of years previous to his election, and was not specially prepared to surmount the obstacles in the way of establishing the school system in the county. Two reports were made by him to the secretary of the commonwealth, which officer then filled also the position of State superintendent of common schools. Mr. Kirk's first report was dated December 8, 1854, in which he felt encouraged to say that "the cause of common school education is becoming so interwoven with the interests and feelings of our people as to insure its prosperity." He suggested that the law be so amended as to authorize the school directors to purchase suitable books with the district funds. There were then 247 schools in the county under his supervision, 223 male and 37 female teachers; average salaries of males, $19.17; of females, $13.00. Number of pupils in all the schools, 13,652. There were twenty graded schools in York, and six in Hanover. His second report was made to Andrew G. Curtin, secretary of commonwealth and superintendent of common schools, dated "New Market, August 13, 1855." There were then 279 schools, and Mr. Kirk visited 240 of them. The average school term in the county was a little more than four months. The teachers, generally, he said, "were attentive and industrious, but there are some painful exceptions." The highest average salary, $28.75 per month, was paid in Wrightsville. Mr. Kirk resigned the position, after having served about one year, and G. C. Stair, editor of the *People's Advocate*, of York, was appointed to the position. He was familiarly known among his many friends as "Neighbor Stair." He was an ardent supporter of the cause of education, having used the columns of his paper to advance its interests. At the expiration of fifteen months, on account of failing health, he resigned, and Dr. A. R. Blair was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

The second triennial convention was held May 4, 1857; Judge Robert J. Fisher, was elected president, and Dr. G. L. Shearer of Dillsburg and Dr. H. G. Bussey of Shrewsbury, secretaries. There were fifty-six directors present. The salary was raised to $1,000 per annum, and Dr. Blair elected. During this administration, Heidelberg and West Manheim Townships accepted the school system, leaving Manheim the only non-accepting district.

In the year 1858, Hanover Borough, Hellam and Dover Townships, organized district insitutes and a union institute was formed by the teachers of Manchester, West Manchester and North Codorus. Twenty-three districts in the county adopted a uniform series of school books; outline maps were placed in 124 schools and twelve districts held institutes twice a month. Whole number of schools in county 310; average length of school term, four and one-half months. York had a nine months' term, Hanover eight, Lower Chanceford and Spring Garden six months. The law required but four months, and most districts did not exceed that number. The amount of tax levied was $42,235 for the entire county. During this term the York County Normal School was started.

The third convention for the election of a county superintendent was held May 7, 1860. V. K. Keesey, of York, was called to the chair. The salary remained unchanged and the incumbent in office, Dr. Blair, was re-elected on first ballot over four competitors; at this session 111 directors were present. In 1862 Superintendent Blair entered the Union Army as a surgeon, and Daniel M. Ettinger was deputized to fill the balance of the term. In many townships in the year 1860, district superintendents made reports to the county superintendent.

Among those who reported encouraging progress were W. H. Bond of West Manchester, Henery Mosser of Fairview, Charles Mitzel of Codorus Township, William Linebaugh of Conewago, J. B. Baughman of Paradise, Daniel Rhodes of Manchester and Peter Heiges of Monaghan. Most of these gentlemen were the secretaries of their respective school boards. In 1863 Joseph Wickersham, of Newberry Township, reported that the district superintendency "had done much to improve the condition of our fifteen schools. A spirit of emulation has thus been encouraged."

The fourth convention assembled May 3, 1863. Judge Fisher was chairman, C. B. Wallace and S. J. Rouse secretaries. The salary remained $1,000. One hundred and six directors were present. D. M. Ettinger, S. G. Boyd, and S. B. Heiges were nominated; Mr. Heiges received a majority of the votes and was declared elected. He had been for a number of years previously a successful teacher in the county. For the year 1867 he reported as follows: Public examinations, 45; applicants examined, 377; schools visited, 130; institutes held, 31; educational meetings, 18; days officially engaged, 200; miles traveled, 2,100. There were then 353 schools. During the civil war many of the most efficient teachers entered the Union Army. In the year 1867, about seventy pupils attended the Normal School conducted during the Spring and Summer months by county superintendent, S. B. Heiges, S. G. Boyd and George W. Heiges. At the next election, held in May, 1866, Mr. Heiges was unanimously re-elected and the salary raised to $1,500. In 1868, on account of sickness, he deputized George W. Heiges to serve the balance of the term.

The sixth convention assembled in May, 1869. Dr. B. F. Porter of Chanceford was elected president. At this meeting S. G. Boyd who had been an energetic teacher in the county, was elected County Superintendent without opposition at a salary of $1,500. In his first annual report Mr. Boyd announced that Wrightsville, in 1870, built a magnificent brick school building at a cost of $22,000, including lot on which it stood, and furniture. It is yet a noble monument to the enterprise of the town. During this year, Manheim Township accepted the school system and took advantage of the benefits which accrued from the State appropriation. He held that year, in the county, twenty-two institutes each two days in length. In the year 1871 the borough of York taking advantage of the act of 1867, and seeing the necessity of better local supervision, elected W. H. Shelley, Borough superintendent, and after this event the county superintendent had no further supervision of the York schools. The York High school was organized the same year. In 1871 Mr. Boyd was elected President of the Peach Bottom Railway and W. H. Kain was made deputy county superintendent.

At the seventh convention, held May, 1872, ninety-seven Directors were present. A. H. Glatz was chosen President; Wilson Grove, W. J. Arnold and Henry Fortenbaugh secretaries. The salary was reduced to $1,200 per annum. W. H. Kain was elected over two competitors. He was a graduate of Pennsylvania College and well fitted for the position. On March 28, 1873, the Legislature passed an act requiring the county commissioners of York County to provide and furnish an office for the use and accommodation of the county superintendent.

The eighth convention met in May, 1875, Rev. T. M. Crawford, presiding, W. J. Arnold and Dr. B. F. Porter, secretaries. The number of directors ninety-five. The nominees were W. H. Kain, A. W. Gray and George R. Prowell. Mr. Kain was re-elected. In his first annual report he stated that Spring Garden had the best built and best furnished school houses in the county. Fairview ranked next. In 1876 there were 410 schools in the county; average salary paid to male teachers was $33.50 per month and to female teachers $31.50 per month. There were 20,500 pupils attending public schools in the entire county, with an average attendance of 13,115. State appropriations $19,025; amount raised by taxation $127,482. The amount paid for teachers' salaries $73,381. Of the teachers 290 males and 120 females.

The ninth convention was held May 8, 1878. At this meeting, Lemuel Ross of Dillsburg was made president, and Capt. Magee, N. Z. Seitz, C. R. McConkey, Millard Blackford and Dr. James Gerry secretaries. There were seven candidates nominated. D. G. Williams was elected. Two hundred and six directors were present. During the previous winter the State Legislature had passed an act allowing the county superintendent a fixed compensation for each school under his supervision in the county. At the time of this election, there were 380 schools, exclusive of York Borough. The area of the county is 921 square miles, making the salary $1,671 per annum.

At the ninth triennial convention, which assembled in May, 1881, Capt. Magee of Wrightsville was chosen president; H. C. Smyser of Dillsburg and A. D. Thompson of Hopewell, secretaries. One hundred and sixty-eight directors formed the convention. The candidates were D. G. Williams, S. J. Barnett, J. P. Hays and Daniel Simon. Mr. Williams was re-elected.

On May 7, 1884, the tenth convention was presided over by B. Frank Koller of Shrewsbury, with William Heltzel of Hanover, H. C. Smyser of Dillsburg, and Capt. Magee of Wrightsville, as secretaries. One hundred and eighty-five directors voted. The candidates were D. G. Williams, H. C. Brenneman, D. J. Barnett, M. H. Seitz, D. H. Gardner, J. P. Hays and Jacob Smith. Mr. Williams was again re-elected, and is the present efficient county superintendent.

There are now 397 schools, and the salary is $1,786.50 per annum. Since 1854 one hundred and six permanent certificates have been granted by the school department at Harrisburg to teachers in York County. There are 144 frame and 220 brick schoolhouses in the county. The last of the old-time log houses has disappeared. But a number of those now standing are reported unfit for use.

THE COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The first session of the county institute assembled in the court-house, in York, on Saturday, December 23, 1854. According to an account of said meeting in the York *Gazette*, the following teachers and directors were present: Teachers—John Taylor, Daniel Klinefelter, Solomon Meyers, J.N. Taylor, Ephraim Trimmer, Aaron Trimmer, Jonas Deisinger, George M. Ettinger, J. M. Aldinger, W. H. Jordon, L. Haney, S. S. Mathews, John Keller, E. Keller, J. E. Kline, Daniel Beitzel, W. F. Davis, C. A. Ebert, G. Scheffer, W. H. Bond, J. M. G. Wiseman, Zachariah Rudy, Michael Galligher, Charles Alexander, Henry S. Bear, Martin L. Duhling, and John Conoway. Directors—Jacob Dehuff, Windsor; E. Garretson, Spring Garden; William Diehl, Seven Valley; Jacob Falcomer, Pine Hill; David Smyser, West Manchester; Dr. W. S. Roland, Alexander J. Frey, J. Jessop, William Sayres, and Dr. A. R. Blair, all of York. In the absence of the county superintendent, Dr. Roland was called to the chair, William Diehl and David Smyser were chosen vice presidents; J. W. Graham and Dr. A. R. Blair, secretaries. The institute passed an elaborate set of resolutions, with an exhaustive preamble, complaining bitterly of the same evils that still beset the system. It was resolved to call another county convention of teachers and directors on Thursday, January 25, 1855, which meeting lasted till Saturday noon, of the same week, and was addressed by Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes and Rev. Charles Martin. From this small beginning the county institute has grown in importance and influence. It is now acknowledged to be a strong lever in supporting and encouraging a healthful educational feeling in the county. Since the legislative act has been passed requiring all boards of education of the public schools to allow the teachers full time for attending the Institute, nearly every teacher in the county is regularly in attendance for the entire week. The sessions are held annually, and continue for five days. Some of the ablest instructors and lecturers in the country are selected.

A large number of the citizens of York Borough and the county attend these annual meetings, and Institute week is looked forward to with great interest. The State annually appropriates $200 to its benefit.

YORK BOROUGH SCHOOLS.

The town of York was laid out in 1741, but before this time parochial schools were opened in connection with the "Evangelical Lutheran Church of Codorus," now Christ's Lutheran. A school was opened in 1735. Barthol Maul was teacher. The German Reformed people also had a parochial school in connection with their church, which was opened about the same time. Ludwig Kraft was teacher in 1740, and for many years later. These two schools and others of a similar character, were kept in operation for many years. There were subscription schools in force at different times, but no accurate history of their work can be written, on account of insufficient data. Rev. John Andrews, an Episcopal clergyman, conducted a Latin school in York, previous to the Revolutionary War. It was still in operation in 1785, and enjoyed a good patronage. John Dobbins, W. H. Brown, D. B. Prince, Roger Dougherty and John A. Wilson, were successful teachers of private and classical schools before the common school law was passed.

THE ACT OF 1834.

After the passage of this act, considerable trouble was manifested.

At a public meeting, in the court house, in November, 1835, notwithstanding the most violent opposition, it was resolved, by a considerable majority, that an experiment should be made of the advantages, offered by the law of the preceding year. As the greater part of business, in those days, was conducted on principles of barter or trade, it was doubted by many whether any tax could be collected for school purposes. Many resisted the payment of tax as long as possible, and the collector's duty was far more burdensome, and much less lucrative, than in these modern times. The only compensation of the treasurer was exoneration from militia duty, while the maledictions of rich and poor alike were heaped upon the collector. The following are the names of the first directors, elected under the provisions of the law of 1834: Daniel Kraber, Frederick Baugher, John Voglesong, Dr. T. N. Haller, Jacob Laumaster, James Chalfant, Joseph Garretson, C. A. Morris, Dr. Alexander Small, Dr. Luke Rouse, Jacob Emmett, and James Myers.

The borough, from the organization of the school system, was divided into two wards for school purposes, viz.; North and South, which division continues to the present time in the purchase, ownership and sale of school property, or erection of new buildings, a separate and distinct tax being levied in each ward for this purpose.

Daniel Kraber, served as an active member of the school board, from the time of his first election until his death, a period of forty-four years. William Sayres was the first tax-collector under the law of 1834, and subsequently for a number of years a director.

Among those who taught private schools, previous to 1834, may be mentioned: Lewis Miller, J. Hartrick, Michael Bentz, Henry M. Skelton, Abner Thomas, Patrick McDermott, Emanuel Spangler, John Smith, James B. White and daughter, Robert W. Long, Howard Gilbert, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Montgomery. Very few schools at this time were taught by female teachers.

The teachers who were in service immediately before the adoption of the law of 1834, were at once employed under the new system, and the directors, in their respective wards, appointed the following teachers: Sarah Jones, Ann Love, Lydia Love, Sarah White, Jane White, Margaret Hunter, Joseph McPherson, Samuel R. McAlister, G. J. Joint and wife, Patrick McGuigan, Robert W. Long, Benjamin Ziegler, Malona Gowin.

Of these teachers, Miss Ann Love continued in the employ of the board until December 19, 1870, when her resignation was reluctantly accepted, after a service of thirty-four years. In a graphic manner she narrated many interesting incidents in the educational work of those early years. Patrick McGuigan taught in the public schools during thirty-two years (1836–1868), and died while in service.

DIRECTORS.

Beginning with 1837, the following appear in regular succession, as members of the board in North ward, down to the present time: George Lauman, John G. Campbell, Peter McIntyre, Rev. J. G. Capito, John J. Cochran, William Sayres, George A. Heckert, Thomas E. Cochran, Henry L. Fisher, W. Latimer Small, C. B. Wallace, Joseph Smyser, John M. Brown, Dr. A. R. Blair, Henry Lanius, Dr. E. H. Pentz, Rev. W. B. Raber, George Meredith, John Demuth, Samuel M. Barnitz, Rev. A. H. Lochman, Alexander J. Frey, George C. Stair, John Gibson, Israel Loucks, T. K. White, Rev. J. C. Smith, James Kell, W. H. Griffith, David E. Small, Clay E. Lewis, Dr. Jacob Hay, Arthur King, J. B. Rupp, Dr. C. A. Eisenhart, Dr. B. F. Spangler, Rueben Hildebrand and F. Beck.

Frederick Baugher served continuously from the first election, held in 1836, until 1859, a period of thirty three years.

Charles A. Morris, whose name is also found in the first board, served ten years (1836–1846), and, on February 1, 1847, he was appointed superintendent of the schools of the North ward. He served in that capacity, without compensation, during five consecutive years, and, on his retirement, received the very hearty acknowledgments of the board, for the efficient and faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

The following names constitute a list of members of board of directors in the South ward, who served in regular succession from 1847, to the present time: N. P. Buckley, Alexander Hay, Jacob Welsh, Dr. J. W. Kerr, P. Frank, Dr. W. S. Roland, Joseph Root, George Oaks, David Small, V. K. Keesey, David Laumaster, George A. Barnitz, W. C. Chapman, Hon. D. Durkee, William Beitzel, James Adams, William A. Good, Samuel D. Spangler, Abraham D. Forry, Dr. William Johnston, E. G. Smyser, Lewis Carl, Dr. T. N. Haller, Dr. Luke Rouse, William Frysinger, S. Oswald, G. K. Kane, Michael Bentz, David F. Williams, Joseph Garretson, Joseph W. Jessup, Dr. A. R. Blair, Hon. R. J. Fisher, Rev. J. O. Miller, M. B. Spahr, John B. Welsh, Alexander Duncan, William H. Albright, Herman Noss, George W. Reever, Zachariah Dugan, George W. Strubinger, Jacob Erney, James G. Cameron, J. M. Deitch, W. E. Patterson, Alexander Spangler, F. F. Buckingham, Adam S. Pflieger, and Dr. S. J. Rouse. D. K. Noell, George P. Smyser and J. Frank Gable.

Many of the members of the board, both from the North and South wards, were re-elected a number of terms successively.

In the year 1849, efforts were made to secure a uniformity of text books in the borough.

On December 13, 1836, certificates of teachers were ordered "not to be received, unless they qualify themselves to teach geography and grammar."

As early as June 25, 1836, it was directed that the schools should be kept open nine months of the year.

On August 18, 1837, a separate school was established for colored children at the expense of the borough—both wards uniting for this purpose. This school has been continued separate and distinct to the present time, with James L. Smallwood as teacher, who has served continuously nearly twenty years.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The first school buildings were rude structures. In most instances, even in town, they were small, with unsuitable furniture and poorly ventilated. The board of education did not own any school property until 1838. Before this time small rooms were rented wherever they could best be obtained. Previous to 1870, many of the buildings in use were unfit. The Central School building, King Street, erected in 1850 at a cost of $2,200, was very acceptable. In 1868 Duke Street building was erected, at a cost of $5,100. The High School building, in 1872, costing $41,796; the same year, West King Street building, costing $11,868; in 1875, Cherry Street building, costing $11,500. Since then several other new and handsome school-houses have been erected. For the year 1884, the valuation of school property in York is estimated at $125,000. The expenditure for school purposes were $34,513, and the State appropriation $3,593.

THE BOROUGH SUPERINTENDENCY.

From the time of passage of the act, creating the office of county superintendent of schools in 1854, until the year 1871, the schools of York were under the supervision of that officer. The field of labor was too extensive for him to devote much special attention to York. S. G. Boyd, then the superintendent of the county, urged upon the York board of education the necessity of taking advantage of the act allowing them to elect a borough superintendent, a part of whose salary would be paid by State appropriations. The board being composed of gentlemen of intelligence and enterprise, passed a resolution accepting the provisions of the act, and at once elected W. H. Shelly, borough superintendent, by a unanimous vote. He was formerly from York, but at that time was professor of languages in Albion College, Michigan, was thoroughly prepared to fill the honorable and responsible position, and has held it continuously, with great credit to himself and great benefit to the schools since his first election. The schools, fifty-five in number, are now thoroughly graded, and are under effective management.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

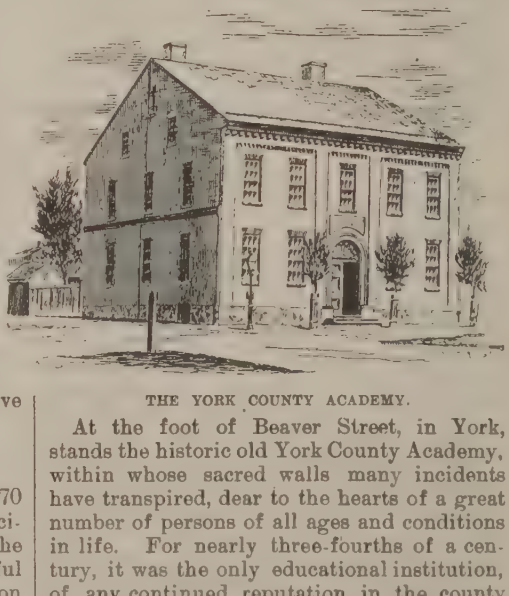
The High School was organized in 1870 with the Borough superintendent as principal, and Miss Mary Kell, assistant. She still occupies that position, and is a faithful and devoted teacher. Since its organization the following additional persons have occupied positions in this school in order named: George R. Prowell, S. B. Heiges, C. F. Chamberlain, Kolce Preston, A. Wanner and H. C. Brenneman. At present Mr. Wanner is principal, Mr. Brenneman and Miss Kell, assistants. The school numbers 120 pupils, and graduates a class every year.

TEACHERS.

Since the year 1834, the time of the adoption of the public school system, about 250 different teachers have been employed. A number of them continued in the same position for many years. William Kraber, who served continuously for twenty-two years, for a long time teaching advanced grades, died in 1869. Miss Rebecca Welshans, who died in April, 1876, had taught in York thirty years. Miss Rebecca Kraber, who died in 1872, had taught twenty-four years. D. M. Ettinger, the surveyor and mathematician, did good service for fourteen years in York schools, and afterward was professor of mathematics in York County Academy.

THE BOROUGH INSTITUTE.

One of the efficient agencies for promoting the cause of education in the community is the Teachers' Institute, which meets twice each month. At its sessions, topics pertaining to the science and art of teaching are discussed, and much benefit thereby derived.



THE YORK COUNTY ACADEMY.

At the foot of Beaver Street, in York, stands the historic old York County Academy, within whose sacred walls many incidents have transpired, dear to the hearts of a great number of persons of all ages and conditions in life. For nearly three-fourths of a century, it was the only educational institution, of any continued reputation in the county in which the higher branches were taught.

The land on which it is located was lot No. 636 in the original plat of the town of York. In 1777 Conrad Leatherman became the owner of it. In 1785 he sold it to St.

John's Protestant Episcopal Church of York. Rev. John Campbell, then rector of this church, obtained the sum of $5,000 toward building an academy on this lot and a rectory on the adjoining one. The academy building was erected in 1787. The same building, with a few slight changes, is still standing and continues to be used. On September 20, 1787, it was incorporated with the Episcopal Church, to which the institution was then attached. The distinguished Revolutionary soldier, Col. Thomas Hartley, was president of the board of managers; Robert Hettrick, secretary; Henry Miller, treasurer; Hon. James Smith, Col. David Grier, William Harris and Rev. Mr. Henderson, visitors. March 1, 1788, Rev. James Armstrong, who afterward was rector of St. John's Church, became the first teacher of the English department and principal of the academy. He was required to teach reading, writing and mathematics. The price of tuition to the children of the town and county was 40 shillings; strangers and their children, £3 per annum. The corporation engaged to make up any deficiency in the gross proceeds below £70. Mr. Robert Hettrick was engaged at the same time to teach the Latin, Greek and French languages, rhetoric, experimental philosophy, geography, astronomy and history. Rev. John Campbell was appointed to teach moral philosophy and divinity. He was considered the principal of the school.

By a second act of the State legislature, approved March 1, 1799, the academy was tendered as a public school for York County by the rector, church wardens, and vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in whom the property by the previous act was vested. By this second act, all right and title to said buildings and grounds were conveyed to and vested in "the trustees of the York County Academy." By specification in the act, it was established as a "school or academy for the education of youth, in the learned and foreign languages, in the useful arts, sciences, and literature."

Under the specifications of this charter, it became a representative institution for the education of the young of all denominations in the county of York, and twenty-one trustees were appointed as follows: Rev. John Campbell, rector of the York Episcopal Church; Rev. Jacob Goering, pastor of the York Lutheran Church; Rev. Robert Cathcart, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Daniel Wagner, Col. Thomas Hartley, Hon. James Smith, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Hon. John Edie, of York; Gen. John Clark, Dr. Jacob Hay, Sr., Judge Jacob Barnitz and Sheriff Conrad Laub, of York; Hon. Jacob Rudisill, of Hanover; Elihu Underwood, of Warrington; William Ross, of Chanceford; Col. Michael Smyser, of West Manchester; William Paxton, of Newberry; Philip Gossler, of York; William McClean, William Scott, John Black and George Bard, of that portion of York now embraced in Adams County.

These were "declared to be one body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession in deed and law, as the trustees of the York County Academy." The constitution can be changed by the legislature only. A grant of $2,000 was made by the State in the act of incorporation, and the sum was paid over to the trustees, November 10, 1800. A provision was made by the act that beneficiaries, not exceeding seven, should be admitted, on application, not to continue longer than two years.

Hon. James Smith served as president of the board of trustees until 1800, when, on account of the infirmities of age, he resigned and John Edie was elected.

The funds granted by the State were invested in United States stocks, and, by judicious management, have afforded sufficient income to keep up the necessary repairs on building and ground to the present time.

On January 28, 1801, Mr. McMurray was appointed teacher in the academy at a salary of £130. Tuition per year, in common English branches, $8; higher branches, $16. An invitation was published to poor people, to send their children gratis.

Robert Adrain was appointed teacher at this time, and girls were admitted as pupils. The following minute occurs, October 21, 1801, at the close of a public examination of the school: "The pupils exhibited evidence of great improvement, and the teachers, as well as the pupils, have obtained the approbation of the board." Examinations were held, first quarterly, then semi-annually, and afterward were continued annually.

The following-named persons, in addition to several charter members, served as trustees in regular succession to the present time: Henry Miller, David Cassat, Esq., Ralph Bowie, Dr. John Morris, Andrew Robinson, Josiah Updegraff, Dr. Maxwell McDowell, William Barber, William Nes, Thomas Taylor, George Small, J. Kelly, Rev. George Schmucker, Charles A. Branitz, Rev. Lewis Mayer, Dr. William McIlvaine, John Schmidt, C. A. Morris, W. Ash, Dr. John Fisher, Gen. Jacob Spangler, Rev. James R. Riley, H. Spangler, Philip Smyser, H. B. Wentz, Samuel Wagner, Hon. Daniel Durkee, James B. Webb, George S. Morris, Richard Rush, Philip A. Small, James S. Connellee, Jacob Emmitt, Jacob Barnitz, Charles Weiser, John Voglesong, John Evans, Capt. Donaldson, Jacob Spangler, Peter McIntyre, Dr. H. McClellan, Solomon Oswald, Eli Lewis, Dr. T. N. Haller, Thomas E. Cochran, J. G. Campbell, Dr. Jacob Hay, Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner, Rev. C. W. Thompson, William Wagner, Hon. R. J. Fisher, Rev. C. J. Hutchins, Rev. A. H. Lochman, D. D., Edward G. Smyser, Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D., V. K. Keesey, Rev. Jonathan Oswald, Henry Lanius, William Denner, Gates J. Weiser, Charles S. Weiser, David E. Small, M. B. Spahr, Lewis Carl, Israel Loucks, Rev. W. Baum, George F. Leber, Rev. L. A. Gotwald, D. D., W. Latimer Small, Rev. A. W. Lilly, Jere. Carl, W. H. Welsh, W. H. Sonder, John J. Vandersloot, John W. Buckingham, Rev. E. W. Shields.

David Cassat, Esq., died in office, having served for twenty-four years (1800–1824). His life was devoted to the public welfare, and his long usefulness in this community has perpetuated his memory to the present generation.

Among the trustees above mentioned, Rev. Dr. Cathcart died while in office, having served from the organization of the institution (1799–1849), a period of fifty years. He served as president of the board during forty-five years, and almost cômpleted a century on earth. Most tender and pathetic resolutions were offered by the board to his memory.

On May 7, 1874, Dr. C. A. Morris, having completed more than fifty years of service as a member of the board, departed from earth. A few months previous to his death, his semi-centennial in the cause of education was duly celebrated at his home, on which occasion the trustees and principal of the academy were present as invited guests.

November 20, 1819, the name of Mr. D. B. Prince first occurs as a teacher. He continued to serve with eminent ability, in the female department, with an absence of several years until July 18, 1866, a period of forty-five years. On his retirement, the male and female departments, which had been separated during forty-three years (1823–1866), were again consolidated, and Prof. G. W. Ruby, who had served as principal of male department from 1850, was elected to the principalship of both male and female departments.

Prominent among the teachers who died while in the service of the institution was Rev. Stephen Boyer, whose faithful labor of twenty-five years (1823–1848), received a worthy tribute from the board of trustees.

On April 1, 1870, the female department was discontinued.

The following names occur among the teachers of an early date: Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Messrs. Bacon, Carothers, Steen, Smith, James, Livermore, Beardsley, Morrills Blanchard, Skinner, Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, since known as the great astronomer Kirkwood, Miss Coulson, and Mrs. Young.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens here began his legal studies, and, as student and teacher obtained the necessary preparation for those positions of honor and trust to which he was subsequently called.

George W. Ruby, Ph. D., a graduate of Mercersburg College, occupied the position of principal of the academy for nearly thirty years, commencing in 1850, and served continuously until the time of his death. During that period he had under his instruction about 5,000 pupils prepared a large number for college, many of whom graduated and are now holding prominent positions in various professions and occupations. He was much beloved by his pupils and honored by the community. Upon his death, George W. Gross was elected, and served several years with success. C. C. Stauffer was elected principal in 1885.

THE LANCASTRIAN SCHOOL

The "Lancastrian System," so called in honor of Joseph Lancaster, a native of England, who visited Pennsylvania about 1815, was based upon monitorial or mutual instruction. It required that a school should be divided into several sections, according to the acquirements of the scholars; over each one of these sections, the head teacher appointed a "monitor," generally the most advanced pupil, whose duty it was to superintend the instruction of his companions in the section to which he belonged.

A school of this kind was opened in York, "on Water Street, in the house of Jacob Wampler," on April 1, 1816, by Abner Thomas and Amos Gilbert, two very intelligent members of the society of Friends. They were then both intimate associates of Thaddeus Stevens, who was a teacher at the academy. They taught reading, arithmetic, writing, English grammar, and the English classics, and furnished the pupils with books and paper. Amos Gilbert afterward became a noted educator. The school was moved to the building adjoining the Friends' meeting house, on Philadelphia Street. In 1820

Francis McDermot was teacher. It prospered for a number of years.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution was founded by an act of the synod of the German Reformed Church at its session at Bedford, in September, 1824, and commenced its operations in Carlisle on the 17th of May, 1825, the inauguration of the professor having previously taken place on the 6th of April. It was removed to York in October, 1828, in pursuance of an act of the synod at its session at Lebanon, in September of the same year. The institution had a library of between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes, chiefly in the German language, among which are some rare works. There were two professors, viz.: L. Mayer, D. D., professor of Dogmatic Theology, and Rev. F. A. Rauch, D. P., professor of Sacred Literature.

A classical school under the auspices of the synod of the German Reformed Church was founded by a resolution of the synod at Harrisburg in September, 1831. It was commenced in May, 1832. Mr. William Good of Reading, Penn., was apappointed teacher. In September, 1832, the synod at Frederick, Md., appointed F. A. Rauch principal of the institution and professor in the theological seminary. Rev. John H. Agnew, formerly professor of languages in Washington College, Penn., was subsequently appointed assistant, and upon his resignation in September, 1833, the board of visitors elected Rev. H. Miller his successor. Rev. Charles Dober, pastor of the Moravian Church in York, was also engaged as assistant in May, 1832, and in the spring of 1834, on the resignation of Mr. Miller, Mr. Samuel W. Budd, A. B., was appointed to the vacancy.

This institution, which was originated in York, prospered for a number of years, and afterward was removed to Mercersburg College, where it remained for a time and was then taken to Lancaster. It is now connected with Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.

Of the many students who attended the theological seminary while in York, there is now but one person living, the venerable Rev. Mr. Riegle, pastor of the Reformed denominations in and around Dillsburg, this county—who has passed his eightieth year, and is yet (1885) in the vigor of health.

The institution was located on the northwest corner of Market and Penn Streets.

YORK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

This institution of learning is located on a very desirable plat of ground on the east side of south Duke Street. From its observatory a most beautiful landscape view is afforded the observer. The cost of the building and ground was $50,000, and the present endowment is $70,000. Of these amounts $110,000 were the direct contribution of Samuel Small, Sr., the founder, the remaining sum of $10,000 having been donated by Robert H. Coleman, of Cornwall, Penn. The Cassat library was presented to the institute by Mrs. Small, in honor of her father, the late David Cassat. The philosophical department and library are well furnished. The entire building, composed of brick, consisting of three stories with mansard roof, is supplied with all the modern improvements in school architecture. It is warmed by furnaces, is well ventilated, contains a commodious chapel, recitation and library rooms, gymnasium, etc.

The school was opened in 1873, with the following board of trustees: Samuel Small, president; Rev. H. E. Niles, D. D., secretary, and Samuel Small, Jr., treasurer. The other members of the original board were Dr. James W. Kerr, David E. Small, John M. Brown, W. Latimer Small, Samuel S. Hersh, Jacob H. Huber, John H. Small, Revs., J. Y. Cowhick, C. W. Stewart and C. P. Wing. Rev. James McDougall, then pastor of a congregation at Babylon, Long Island, was chosen president of the Institute. He is a graduate of Princeton College and Theological Seminary, had several years of pastoral experience, and also for some time conducted a private classical school in New York City. S. B. Heiges, extensively and favorably known in this section as an educator, was elected professor of mathematics and natural science. The faculty was afterward completed by adding Miss S. L. Otis for English; Rev. P. Anstadt, German; and Miss Mary E. Prince, music; and on September 15, 1873, the institution was opened for students. The catalogue exhibits four courses of instruction, viz.: classical, scientific, ladies' and commercial. The classical and scientific courses take the students through two years of the regular college course. Many of the graduates of this institution have entered the junior classes at Princeton and Lafayette Colleges. The Phi Sigma Literary Society holds its meetings every week. There is a "Coleman Scholarship Fund" of $10,000, the interest of which is given to aid such students as are recommended by the Presbytery of Westminster as candidates for the ministry, and approved by the faculty and trustees. Many of the students are of mature years. It is not a sectarian school, and is patronized by various denominations. The president and the teacher of music have occupied their respective positions continuously since the origin of the school. A. B. Carner, a graduate of Princeton, in 1875 became professor of mathematics and T. H. Dinsmore in 1879 professor national science. Rev. H. Walker is the present instructor in German.

In 1885 S. M. Davis was elected to the position vacated by Prof. Dinsmore.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY.

This institution was started as a young ladies, seminary by Rev. T. F. Hey of Baltimore. He at once secured the attendance of a large number of pupils, and the school prospered for a number of years. Rev. D. Eberly was his successor, and had a good attendance. It was under him a chartered institution, in connection with conference of the United Brethren in Christ, with the powers to confer degrees upon completing a course of study. Several classes graduated during this period. For a time S. B. Heiges and W. H. Griffith conducted a normal school in the building. For school purposes it was last used by the Misses Thornbury and Mifflin, who had the "Young Ladies' Seminary of York" in this building for a number of years, until they removed to their present locality on the corner opposite St. Paul's Lutheran Church. At this place they have now a flourishing and well-conducted school, which is well patronized.

York County Normal School was originated by county superintendent A. R. Blair. Its object is to train teachers of this county for the active duties of their profession, and is kept open during the spring months of the year only. It has been held at Cottage Hill in Masonic Hall, York County Academy, and now in Hartman's six-story building in Center square. The attendance is usually about sixty, most of whom are teachers. The principal teachers since its organization have been S. B. Heiges, W. H. Griffith, S. G. Boyd, George W. Heiges, W. H. Kain, George R. Prowell, J. P. Hays and M. H. Seitz. D. H. Gardner is the present

YORK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

principal, and has been connected with it for the past ten years.

STEWARTSTOWN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

In the spring of 1851, Rev. S. Hume Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, secured the use of the public schoolhouse in Stewartstown, for a select school, and procured the services of his cousin, J. A. Murphy, A. M., a graduate of Jefferson College, as a teacher. This was the origin of Stewartstown English and Classical Institute. In the autumn of that year, Rev. Mr. Smith delivered a lecture on "The Past, Present and Future of Stewartstown." On the past and present, he was brief, but of the future, he spent an hour in developing his plan for the establishment of an academy, which was adopted. A building was put up and ready for occupancy by December, 1857.

Adam Ebaugh, William Griffith, Joel Mitzel, William H. Leib, Daniel Leib, A. J. Fulton, J. L. Free, Daniel I. Downs, James Fulton, David K. Ebaugh and J. A. Murphy submitted to the court a form of charter of incorporation, which named Dr. John L. Free, Daniel Leib, David K. Ebaugh, William Griffith and Joel Mitzel as a board of trustees. The cost of the original building, with the ground, was $750.

It served the purposes until 1873, when the number of students so increased that a commodious building to the front of the academy was built at a cost of $1,566, and by the commencement of the fall term, the new building was ready for occupancy.

Mr. Murphy taught the first session, was succeeded by William Chandler, of Lancaster County, who taught a single term, when George M. Ettinger, of York, a fine mathematician and musician was elected. He, in turn, was succeeded by J. Q. A. Jones of Maryland, and J. W. Edie, of Hopewell. In 1860 Mr. Murphy was again elected principal and continued until 1864, when he took charge of a Shrewsbury academy. Rev. J. McElway, of Princeton College, succeeded for two years, when Henry A. Gable was elected. Mr. Murphy returned to Stewartstown and taught until 1872, and retired from the profession. He now resides in the village. The trustees then elected R. S. Maxwell, of Lancaster County, who served until 1876. Miss Amanda Manifold, Rev. Richard Arthur and W. W. Grove each served at different times as assistants. The following-named gentlemen have since been principals: F. N. D. Browne, a graduate of Harvard; James Greene, of Dublin University; M. R. Beck, James Elliot, H. T. Dawson and Charles T. Wright. The academy is now under the principalship of the last-named gentleman.

THE CHILDRENS' HOME.

The Childrens' Home of York was incorporated by the legislature, February 2, 1865, for the purpose of educating and providing for friendless and destitute children distinct from the State provision for soldiers' orphans; though it was proposed to send to it those belonging to the county. A house was rented on the 1st of May, 1865, and on the 18th of the same month, the first soldiers' orphans were admitted. During the first two years, on account of limited accommodations, but thirty-one wards of the State were admitted—all very young. The large and commodious building was first occupied April, 1867. It was erected on ground donated by Samuel Small, Sr., and under his direction, and principally at his expense, aided also by contributions from the late Charles A. Morris. It cost $40,000. Soldiers' children have been assigned to the home from York, Adams, Dauphin and Cumberland Counties.

Since its organization to 1885, there have been ninety soldiers' orphans trained in this school. They are kept in it until the age of ten years, when they are transferred to White Hall or other State orphan schools. There are now but three orphans of this class in the institution. In all, there have been 207 destitute children admitted and trained, making a total of about 300 of both classes. There are now fifty children enjoying its hospitable care. They are taught by Miss Nettie Stair. The girls who are admitted, of either class, are either kept in the home until they are sixteen years old, or bound out in good families, but still under the protecting care of the managers, until they are sixteen. During the past year, 1884, Samuel Small built a large play-house and school-room in connection with the home at a cost of $8,000.

In addition to the State appropriation, the school is largely sustained by subscriptions and donations from a number of ladies and gentlemen in the community, and from the interest arising from the bequest of $5,000, made by the late Charles A. Morris—who, together with his noble wife, also deceased, was untiring in his devotion to all the interests of the "Home."

The following-named persons compose the board of managers: Mrs. Samuel Small, president; Miss L. Durkee, vice-president; Miss Theo. Weiser, treasurer; Miss Sue M. Chalfant, secretary; Mrs. Daniel Rupert, Mrs. Henry A. Hantz, Mrs. D. S. Wagner, Mrs. D. A. Rupp, Mrs. George Eisenhart, Mrs. George Wehrly, Mrs. Lewis Carl. Mrs. D. F. Williams, Mrs. C. S. Weiser, Mrs. John Gehring, Mrs. George Heckert, Mrs. Dr. Smyser, Mrs. William H. Kurtz, Mrs. Edward Chapin, Miss H. Buel, Miss J. C. Latimer, Miss S. B. Small, Miss K. F. Kurtz, Miss Mary Beitzel, Miss S. E. Thornbury, trustees: Samuel Small, president; E. G. Smyser, first vice-president; Charles S. Weiser, second vice-president; Jacob Bastress, treasurer; George Buck, secretary; William Laumaster, William Smith, (Druggist), W. H. Welsh, A. H. Lochman, D. D., Martin Bender, James Kell, Samuel Small, Jr., George Wantz, Jacob A. Sechrist, George Eisenhart.

CHILDREN'S HOME, YORK.

[From Paul's Pennsylvania's Soldiers' Orphan Schools.]

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The York County Bible Society, an organization tributary to the American Bible Society, was formed in York, on August 7, 1817. Its object was "to distribute the Sacred Scriptures, without note or comment, in all sections of the county." The guiding spirit in effecting this organization was Samuel Bacon, who was born in Sturbridge, Mass., July 22, 1782. He came to York from Lancaster, Penn., after graduating at Harvard College. He was principal of an academy, which afterward became Franklin College. Being invited to York to teach the classics in York County Academy, he came here when still a young man. During the war of 1812 he went to Washington, and entered the military service as an officer of marines. In the year 1815 he returned to York and began the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar at Washington. At once he became a public-spirited citizen. Having seen elsewhere the successful operations of the American Bible Society, he assisted in organizing meetings in York and in the county, and at once received the hearty encouragement of most of the influential clergymen of the county. While yet in the practice of the law he began the study of theology, and in 1817, was ordained by Bishop White as a deacon in the Episcopal Church. Mr. Bacon was a man of striking individuality and great force of character.

THE FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

The York County Bible Society became the same year "The Bible Charity and Sunday-school Society of York County," and, under a charter granted by the legislature, was permanently organized by electing Rev. Samuel Bacon president, on August 10, 1817. From that day dates the origin of Sunday-school work in York County. This meeting was held in the building immediately west of the Friends' Meeting House on Philadelphia Street. The first meeting to discuss the question of organizing such a society, was held in the academy.

All protestant denominations were invited to lend a helping hand, and a school was established in this building, which was used by the afterward celebrated Amos Gilbert, a teacher of the Lancastrian school. He and Abner Thomas, both members of the society of Friends, conducted such a school in this building at that time. They assisted in the first Sunday-school. The *personnel* of this, the first Sunday-school, cannot now be given. Under the protecting care of its active superintendent it prospered. It was not many weeks until more than 100 pupils attended. The clergy of York in general and many laymen assisted, and others gave encouragement. In the month of April, 1818, the number of pupils had increased to 300, and the school was removed to the York County Academy, and all of the different rooms used.

OTHER SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY.

During the summers of 1818 and 1819, Rev. Bacon used the most extraordinary efforts in establishing Sunday-schools in York County, and, owing to his wonderful exertions, during those two years he succeeded in organizing twenty-six schools in the villages and thickly settled country places of the county. In September, 1819, their combined membership numbered 2,000 pupils. A writer of the time said that "Mr. Bacon became the admiration of all who knew him." Robert Foster, a veteran in the Sunday-school cause, remembers his coming to Lewisberry in 1817 and starting a school there. As a representative of the Bible and Sunday-school Society, he frequently distributed bibles free to persons in the county worthy of such charity. Sad to relate, this enthusiastic worker in the cause of christian charity and great advocate of spreading the truths of the Gospel, died of a fever at an English settlement in Cape Shilling, on the coast of Africa, on May 3, 1820, at the early age of thirty-eight years. He had been sent there but a few months before by the American Colonization Society as their representative.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRST EFFORTS.

In the spring of 1819, a number of ladies of the borough of York joined the first school in the academy. This was a new era in its history and greatly increased its membership. This school became a great center of interest in York, and for a number of years was the only one in the town. It was in January, 1820, that Rev. Bacon left York for Africa, as he was the representative head of the society, although its president for only one year. Of the first organization Wm. Doll was secretary, and Wm. Jones librarian. In the year 1819 the Bible and Sunday School Society elected Rev. George Geistweit president; Revs. J. G. Schmucker, R. Cathcart and Constantine Miller, vice-presidents; William Barber, treasurer, and Samuel Bacon secretary. Regular quarterly meetings were held and reports read of the progress of the work. Mr. Bacon made his tenth and last report to the society, which met in the Episcopal Church, in October, 1819, at which time it was stated that 2,000 pupils in York County belonged to the twenty-six Sunday schools then formed. In the spring of 1822, an election was held at which the following officers were chosen: Rev. Robert Cathcart, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, president; Rev. Dr. Lewis Mayer and Rev. Geistweit, of the Reformed Church, vice-presidents; William Barber, treasurer; Jacob Eichelberger, secretary; Rev. Constantine Miller, C. Prettyman, Philip J. King, Andrew Cramer, Jonathan Jessop and William Nes, managers. The quarterly meetings were held in the different churches of York. For a number of years this society, with the double design of circulating the Scriptures and encouraging the reading and study of them, did effective work. The combined efforts of all denominations seemed to harmonize as well as was anticipated.

In the original school at York all the teaching was done in the English language. The precise location of all the schools in the county established in 1818 and 1819 cannot now be definitely stated. The exercises in some of them were in German. In the tenth quarterly report made by Mr. Bacon, the following places were mentioned as having schools, and as having been supplied with books: Dover, Lower Chanceford, Mechanicsburg (Stewartstown), Strasburg (Shrewsbury), Hanover, Cross Roads (Hopewell), Wellshoffer's School House (Helam), Liverpool, Bald Hills, Warrington (Friends' Meeting House), Newberry, York Haven, New Holland and New Market. In many places churches were not given and schoolhouses were used.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

There are still some union schools prospering in York County, but most of them are now denominational schools.

In 1824 the Methodist Episcopal Church people were the first to leave the general organization in York and start a Sunday-school in their church. It has ever since maintained a prosperous existence. St John's Episcopal Church followed in 1826 --the English Branch of the Reformed Church in 1828—the First Lutheran in January 1829 —the Moravians in 1836—St. Paul's Lutheran in 1836—and by the Presbyterians, who were the last to leave, in the year 1838. The First Lutheran, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Lochman, and Zion Lutheran, under that of the Rev. Mr. Lilly, united their fortunes together at the time of the seperate organization.

In 1842 the Evangelical Association in York organized a Sabbath-school of their own. In 1843 the United Brethren followed their example—the Baptist in 1853—the Union Lutheran west of the Codorus in 1860—the First German Reformed in 1864—the Methodist Episcopal Chapel Mission in 1861—the Trinity Chapel Mission in 1861—St. Luke's Mission in 1862, and the English Reformed in 1867. None of these belonged to the original organization, but organized as separate and distinct schools under the auspices and direction of their several churches. And in this connection it will be proper to observe that the African Methodist Episcopal Church of this place established a Sabbath-school as far back as the year 1820, under their own immediate care and supervision, and have since conducted it in a highly creditable and successful manner.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

The York County Sunday-school Society was organized in April, 1863, in York, when a large audience of people assembled. Delegates from all parts of the county were present. On account of the large attendance, the meeting adjourned to the public common, in order to find a proper place to accommodate the immense assemblage.

Another successful meeting was held in April, 1867, at which time it was decided to celebrate the semi-centennial of the history of Sunday-schools in York County with appropriate exercises. The following list of officers were elected to have charge of the ceremonies.

Executive Committee.—President–Charles A. Morris, York Borough. Vice presidents—William Herbst, Shrewsbury Township; Samuel M. Eisenhart, West Manchester Township; William Shearer, Codorus Township; Henry Bott, Springfield Township; Michael Etzler, Hanover Borough; George Hengst, Hopewell Township. Recording Secretary—Wm. H. Welsh, York Borough. Corresponding Secretary—C. H. Neff, York Borough. Treasurer—Gates J. Weiser, York Borough. S. S. Missionary—J. B. Baughman, Paradise Township.

Business Committee.—David E. Small, David Craumer, E. C. Bender, Jacob Seachrist, Jacob Bastress, David Fahs, Harvey H. Jacobs, Alexander Spangler.

At this fiftieth anniversary the following statistics were gathered: In York, there were 17 schools taught by 437 teachers. There were 2,658 pupils, nearly one-fourth of the population then. In the entire county there were 81 Sunday-schools, 41 of which reported at the convention, which assembled in

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April preceding, as having 951 teachers and 4,487 pupils. The amount of money raised by them during the year 1866 for missionary and Christian purposes was $4,692.48.

On July 4, 1842, the different schools had a dinner and grand festival in Willis' Woods, and, after the ceremonies of the day were over, marched in a column to Centre square, where they united in singing "Oh, That will be Joyful." They then adjourned and retired quietly to their homes. On December 25, 1850, there was a grand assembly of the Sabbath-school children in the First Lutheran Church in George Street, where Christmas was celebrated.

In 1818 Rev. Samuel Bacon started the first Sunday-school in Hanover. It continued about two years, and there was none in successful operation then until November, 1827, when Miss Mary Blaine, of Carlisle, aunt of Hon. James G. Blaine, while visiting in Hanover, was instrumental in organizing a prosperous Sunday-school of about 100 pupils. W. D. Gobrecht was chosen president, William Sholl and Henry Myers, assistants. At first bitter opposition was manifested. It was held in a small room on Frederick street, and, after some changes, was in progress until 1845, sometimes being held in the churches, and was supported by all denominations. In 1845 the Reformed Church built a schoolhouse, in which a denominational school was started. The congregation of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church organized a denominational school on August 15, 1845, during the pastorate of Rev. J. Albert; the Methodists, under the pastorate of Rev. James Brade, in 1847.

A Catholic Sunday-school was started by Rev. Father Dompeiro in 1863. When St. Mark's Church was founded in 1864, a Sunday-school was started. Rev. Martin Lohr, who, early in the history of the union schools in Hanover, took an active part for many years, conducted a denominational school in the United Brethren Church.

The history and membership of most of the Sunday-schools of the county at present is given in connection with the history of the different churches. Since 1867 the number has greatly increased and the membership nearly doubled.

Mr. J. B. Baughman, Sunday school missionary for York County, furnished the following report of the Sunday-schools in this county for the year 1885:

Number of Sunday-schools, 250; number of teachers 4,000; number of pupils, 20,000. The first Sunday-school convention was held in 1863; first district convention in 1868. Nearly the entire county is organized into district conventions.

JOURNALISM IN YORK COUNTY.

TO write a complete history of the press of York County would require great labor and research, and then, on account of the absence of files of many papers which have been published, it is difficult to write an accurate account of them. The press, and its influence as an educator of the masses, cannot be overestimated. There are yet some families in York County in which a newspaper never regularly enters; yet even in the rural districts, there are now families where as many as eight or ten papers and periodicals are regularly received, and in towns many more. The number of daily papers now read in the county is very large and constantly increasing. The circulation of daily papers from Philadelphia and Baltimore began soon after the construction of the railroads, but they greatly increased during the civil war. The "History of York County," by Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner and W. C. Carter, published in 1834, a work of 220 pages, contains valuable facts concerning the early history of the press of York. It was evidently prepared with great care, and, like other parts of the same work, has much valuable information, which, if the book had not been published, would not be lost to history. Of the introduction of printing it says: "On the 17th of October, 1777, Congress, then sitting in York, resolved that the Committee of Intelligence be authorized to take the most speedy and effectual measures for getting a printing press erected in York Town for the purpose of conveying to the public the intelligence that Congress might from time to time receive. The press of Hall & Sellers of Philadelphia and one of the oldest in the State was shortly afterward brought to York, where divers public communications were printed, as was likewise much continental money.* This was the first printing-press erected in Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna.

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*A circumstance connected with the printing of continental money in York, shows that some of the workmen employed by Congress, or the agents of Congress, were not so honest as they should have been. In the year 1821, repairs were made to the house in which the continental money had been printed, and under the hearth of a room in the second story of the building bills to the amount of some thousand dollars were found, concealed no doubt with the object of filling them up with counterfeit signatures—the execution of which object, it is presumable, was prevented by accident or the fears of those who secreted the bills.

Congress removed from York in June, 1778, and the press, with all the appurtenances, accordingly accompanied them to Philadelphia."

The Pennsylvania *Gazette*, originated in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin, was published in York during the time that Congress met here. The files of it, including the copies printed in York, are now (1885) in the State library at Harrisburg. After the removal of the *Gazette* office to Philadelphia, there was no paper published in York until 1787, when Matthias Bartgis and T. Roberts established a printing office here. In the month of October they issued the first number of their newspaper, which was entitled the *Pennsylvania Chronicle and York Weekly Advertiser*. It was "printed and published by M. Bartgis & Co." This paper was continued about two years, when Edie & Wilcocks, having commenced a paper in York, the press, types, etc., were shortly afterward removed to Harrisburg, Penn.

The next paper printed in York was the *Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser*, the first number of which was issued by James Edie, John Edie and Henry Wilcocks, on the 7th of January, 1789. The types employed in the printing of the *Herald* were cast in Philadelphia by Mr. Bane, a gentleman who was educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, and who had been, in this country, a partner of Dr. Wilson. The press was made in York under the direction of Henry Wilcocks, the iron work being executed by Jacob Small. The printing ink of the first number was manufactured at Germantown. The *Herald* preserved its title for about eleven years, though as to minor things, such as ownership and the like, it underwent some changes. Thus, for example, we find it, in 1799, "printed every Wednesday by John Edie; price to subscribers 15 shillings per annum."

Until the year 1796 there had not been two papers published in York at the same time. In the spring of that year, Solomon Meyer commenced the publication of a paper entitled *Die York Gazette*. This was the first paper printed in this county in the German language. It afterward passed into the hands of Christian Schlichting, under whom it ended in 1804. In that year, press, types, etc., were purchased by Daniel Heckert, by whom they were sold to Stark & Lange, of Hanover, by which latter gentleman the *Hanover Gazette*, a German paper, was established in 1805.

The paper next published in the borough of York was *Der Volks Verichter*, the first number of which was published by Andrew Billmeyer, on July 25, 1799. There are now three papers published together in York one in the English and two in the German language. The *Volks Verichter* was continued four years.

In the year 1800, Mr. Edie took Robert M'Clellan as partner, and changing the title of the *Herald* they commenced a new paper entitled the York *Recorder*. The *Recorder* was in truth the *Herald* continued; its first number was issued on the 29th of January, 1800. The *Recorder* continued until 1830. The last editor was Samuel Wagner, Esq. The establishment passed from Mr. Wagner into the hands of Thomas C. Hambly, by whom a paper was published, at first called the *York Republican*, and was afterward the *Pennsylvania Republican*. Mr. Hambly transferred the establishment in 1834 to Samuel E. Clement.

Der Wahre Republicaner was the third German paper printed in York, its first number being issued on February 20, 1805. This paper which was a continuation of the *Verichter*, or rather a revival of it, was at first published by Schlichting & Billmeyer, afterward by Daniel Billmeyer alone, until his death, in 1828. Shortly after Mr. Billmeyer's decease, the establishment was purchased by Samuel Wagner, at that time editor of the *York Recorder*, who from that time until the year 1830 published an English and German paper, the latter of which bore the title of *Der Republicanische Herald*.

At the time that Mr. Wagner transferred the *York Recorder* to Thomas C. Hambly, as before mentioned, he sold the *Republicanische Herald* to Messrs. Glossbrenner & May, by whom the paper was published for about two months, when Mr. Glossbrenner transferred his share of it to Benjamin Flory, and the paper was published by May & Flory, for about one year, when it was purchased by Thomas C. Hambley and united to the establishment of the *York Republican*. In 1834, Samuel E. Clement purchased both papers, and they continued to be published by him for some years, when Thomas E. Cochran and his brother, John Cochran, conducted it as a vigorous journal for many years. It then, in 1850, came into possession of S. J. & W. C. Shay. It was conducted by the former alone for a time. In 1858, it was purchased by Horace Bonham. In 1860, S. H. Spangler became associated in its publication. The *Recorder*, a daily paper, was issued from this office for a short time during 1861. The *Republican* was afterward published by Lewis Smyser, J. Shelley Boyer, S. I. & M. S. Adams, A. H. Chase and H. S. McNair. At the time it ceased publication, it had nearly reached its one hundredth anniversary, and was always a highly prized journal.

Until the year 1808, there had not been two English papers published here at the same time. In the month of May, in that year, the first number of the *Expositor* was issued, a weekly paper printed and published every Thursday by Daniel Heckert and Daniel Updegraff. The *Expositor* was continued until August, 1814, when both editors suddenly relinquished their employment, and went forth with signal patriotism to the field of fame and danger. After their return from North Point, whither, with other "hearts of oak," they had marched as volunteers, they did not resume the publication of the *Expositor*. In August, 1810, a monthly literary periodical, the *Village Museum*, was started by P. Hardt, and continued four years. The *German Reformed Magazine*, the organ of the theological seminary, was removed to York in 1828, and remained here until the removal of that institution.

In the year 1815, a new German paper entitled *Der Union's Freund*, was commenced in York, the first number of which was issued on January 19, 1815, by Charles T. Melsheimer and James Lewis, at that time joint editors of the *York Recorder*. This paper was continued nearly two years. The last number of it was issued in October, 1816.

The publication of the *York Gazette* was commenced about May 18, 1815, it is supposed by William C. Harris, whose name appears as publisher in No. 29, Vol. I. It was published every Thursday, at \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. "Advertisements, not exceeding a square, will be inserted twice for \$1, and every subsequent insertion 25 cents; larger ones in proportion." The office was located in the main street, next door to the German Presbyterian Church. Copies of the paper now in the office commence with No. 9, Vol. I, dated Thursday, November 30, 1815, to April 11, 1816. The size of the paper was 20x16 inches, four columns to the page; column about fifteen inches in length. On April 1, 1816, the office was removed to South George Street, where Squire Haller kept his office, within a few doors of the court house. An omission here occurs in the file, which recommences Thursday, May 13, 1819, as No. 17, volume I, printed by King & Mallo—Adam King and Daniel Mallo—between the court house and postoffice. This was the first number printed by the new firm. In the interval the paper had fallen into the hands of a successor to Hr. Harris, who died, and whose name is not given, but supposed to be W. M. Baxter. On Tuesday, April 11, 1820, it was announced that "the printing office of the *York Gazette* will be removed this week to the house of James Loyd, between Judge Baritz's and Presbyterian Church (Zion's Reformed), and opposite John Eichelberger's tavern in Main Street, west of the court house." The number for April 18, 1820, we find to be Vol. III, published by King & Abbott. Mr. Abbott succeeded Mr. Mallo in the proprietorship. The file leaves off at May 21, and recommences May 6, 1823. May 4, 1824, the partnership of King & Abbott was dissolved, and King & Welsh—Henry Welsh—assumed proprietorship. On September 18, 1827, the office was removed to southwest corner Main and Beaver Streets. King & Welsh dissolved partnership April 7, 1829, when Mr. Welsh was succeeded by George A. Barnitz. Tuesday, August 7, 1823, the size was increased to 20¾x30 inches—six columns to a page. In April, 1833, the office was removed to the north side of Main Street, a few doors below the York Bank. King & Barnitz dissolved partnership April 1, 1835, Mr. Barnitz retiring. He was succeeded by Adam J. Glossbrenner. Adam King died May 6, 1835, and was succeeded by David Small, one of the present proprietors, in April, 1836. In September, 1835, the office was removed to the west side of North Beaver Street, opposite Duncan's Hotel. In April, 1836, it was removed to the east side of North Beaver Street, a few doors north of White Hall. It appeared in enlarged form May 31, 1836, size, twenty-one and one-half by thirty-five inches. Another removal took place during the week between the 10th and 16th of November, 1847, to East Main Street, in the building of Charles Weiser (now Lehmayer's). April 1, 1858, the sole proprietorship passed into the hands of David Small, who disposed of a half interest April 1, 1858, to William H. Welsh, son of Henry Welsh, one of the former proprietors. August 3, 1858, the paper was enlarged to 26½x39½ eight columns to the page. William H. Welsh was succeeded by his brother, John B. Welsh, early in the year 1862, and with David Small constituted the firm of Small & Welsh, the present proprietors. Owing to the high price of paper during the Rebellion, the size of the *Gazette* was, on January 13, 1863, reduced to 23½x38 but was restored to its former size January 26, 1864. The office was removed to Jordan's building northwest angle of Centre Square, July 25, 1865, its present location. Its office machinery and variety of printing material are unexcelled. The *Gazette*, now the oldest paper in York County, is substantial, conservative and reliable, three very essential requisites to enlightened journalism. The files of this paper from 1815 to date, have been of inestimable value to the author of this article in the preparation of many topics found in this work. The proprietors will, therefore, accept our grateful acknowledgements for the generous courtesy extended to us.

Die Evangelical Zeitung, edited by Rev. John H. Dreyer, began in 1828. It lasted two years. In 1830, the *Harbinger*, an English paper, which originated in Shrewsbury, this county, was removed to York by its editor, William C. Smyth. It existed for a number of years.

The *York County Farmer* first appeared in December, 1831. It was printed in the English language, and edited by A. J. Glossbrenner. It was discontinued at the end of the second year.

An agricultural paper was published in Lewisberry during the year 1835, and a German paper existed for two years in the village of Jefferson, beginning in 1834.

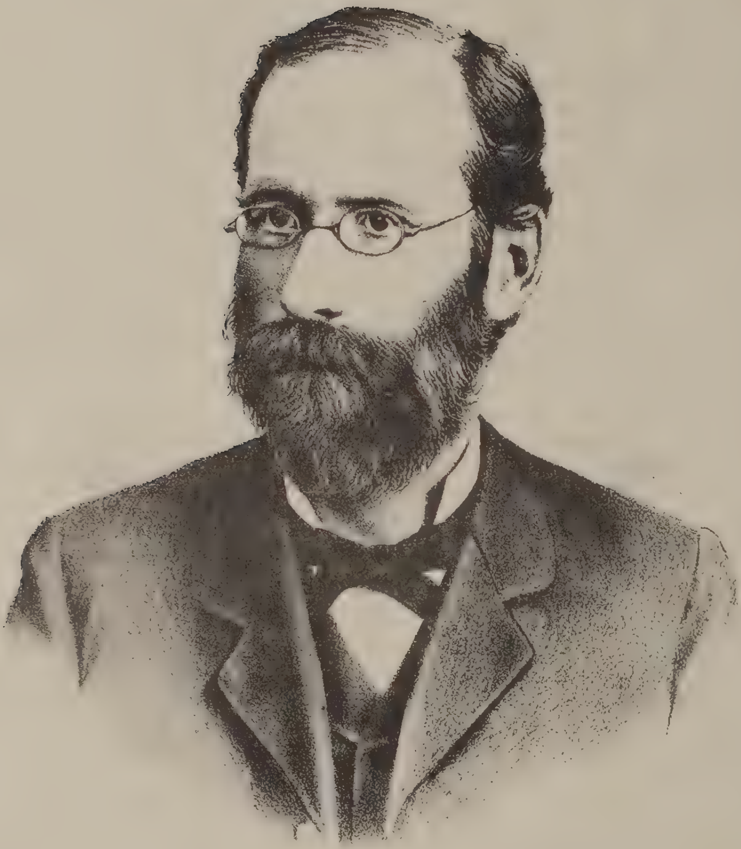
The *Democratic Press* was established in June, 1838, by an association of gentlemen for the purpose of opposing the erection of the court house upon its present site. Court had previously been held in the old court house in Center Square in which Continental Congress held its session for nine months of 1777 and 1778, after being driven out of Philadelphia by the approach of the British Army during the Revolution. The demolition of the old court house was an act of vandalism, and was so considered by this enterprising journal. The *Press* was started under the editorial control of Thomas Loyd, who was quite an able writer, but unfortunately it only remained under his charge six months, in consequence of a misunderstanding among its stockholders, on account of his strong opposition to Charles A. Barnitz, the Whig candidate for Congress that year. Mr. Loyd not being permitted to take as strong sides for the Democratic candidate as he desired, withdrew from the editorship. The paper remained under the control of the stockholders, with Dr. T. N. Haller as its chief, until June, 1839, when Samuel Wehrly (now in the Government printing office at Washington) and the present proprietor, Oliver Stuck, became its owners, and for a year or more thereafter, the late Albert C. Ramsay was its editor. It was published by Wehrly and Stuck until March, 1845, when Mr. Wehrly disposed of his interest to F. E. Bailey, who died a few weeks after. In April following, D. F. Williams, now deceased, purchased Mr. Bailey's interest. The paper was then published by Williams & Stuck, until October 1855, when the present owner purchased Mr. Williams' interest and it has ever since been printed and published under his immediate control and supervision. The mechanical department of the establishment, when Mr. Stuck became the sole owner, contained a double medium hand press, with 500 or 600 pounds of brevier and long primer type and a few fonts of wood and metal job type, with a small subscription list. Since that time the office has prospered and increased from a limited supply of material to a large and influential journal and an office equipped with modern steam presses for newspaper and job work.

The *York Pennsylvania*, a paper very popular with its readers, was started in 1851, in a building located on the corner of Market and Duke Streets, where it continued to be published until 1867, when the office was removed to its present place one door east of court house on East Market Street. The original proprietors were Frey & Hunter. The last named gentleman retired in 1853, and Samuel Wehrly purchased his interest and remained a part of the firm for three years, when D. A. Frey became sole proprietor and continued its publication very successfully. In 1881, his son, V. R. Frey became a partner, and the paper is now published under the firm name of D. A. Frey & Son. The office is supplied with a Hoe power press and Washington hand press and a Gordon quarter medium, latest improved job press. The size of the paper is 25x36½ inches. It is published weekly; is independent in politics, and contains a great variety of local and general news. The price originally was $1.50 per annum, which was reduced to $1 per annum in the year 1884. The *Pennsylvania* has a number of well-trained correspondents to its local columns.

The *York Advocate* was an ardent Whig paper, edited and published by Christopher Stair. It continued several years and was an ably edited journal.

The *American Eagle*, a lively and interesting paper, was started in 1856, by Henry F. Thomas. It was an advocate of what was then known as the American party.

The *True Democrat*, a paper of strong Republican principles, which soon became a



E. W. Spangler

prominent and influential journal in York County, was started during the civil war, as an ardent advocate in support of the imperiled government. The first number of this paper was issued on June 7, 1864, the same day that Abraham Lincoln was renominated for president of the United States by the National Republican Convention, which then convened in the city of Baltimore. It was at first issued by a stock company with Hiram Young as editor. There were at first about twenty employes. Its circulation increased very rapidly, and at one time numbered 3,500 regular subscribers. It was started in the McGrath Building on South George Street, where it remained until 1867, when it was desired by the proprietors to introduce steam as a motor. This was an important event in the history of journalism, it being the first paper printed by steam in York. The office ever since the removal has been at No. 10, East Market Street, York. A few years ago the name was changed to the *Weekly Dispatch.*

The first number of the *York Daily* made its appearance on October 5, 1870, under the management of J. L. Shaw, C. H. Glassmyer and A. P. Burchell, all of whom were strangers in York. It was printed in a Columbia office, and brought to York on the morning trains. Its original size was 14x21 inches. The business office was in Capt. Solomon Myer's building, No. 304, west Market Street. After a few weeks' existence Rev. J. C. Smith, a highly respected clergyman of York, and F. B. Raber, coal merchant, each having a son who was a practical printer, purchased printing material and placed it in the hands of the original firm, with the condition that their sons, John C. Smith and Lewis B. Raber become partners in the business. The arrangement ceased on account of the expenses exceeding the income, when Isaac Rudisill, in connection with Raber & Smith, by reducing the size of the paper, continued its publication. Its size after reduction was 15x22 inches. Under this management the press-work was done in the office of the *American Lutheran.* The paper was enlarged to 18x26 inches and its circulation began to increase. John B. Welsh of the *Gazette* purchased a one-half interest in it, April 24, 1871, and during the following June became sole proprietor, with Isaac Rudisill as local editor. In September, 1871, the office was removed to No. 3, South Beaver Street, where it remained until April, 1874, when it was removed to No. 4, North Beaver Street. During this time new machinery and material were purchased, and associated press news received. On September 4, 1876, the *Daily* was sold to Isaac Rudisill, John H. Gibson and A. P. Moul, who formed a copartnership in its publication. All of them were at the time employes in the office. April 21, 1877, the paper was enlarged and greatly improved. The *Daily* had long before become a necessity in York, even though for a time during its early history it struggled for an existence. In 1881 it was moved to its present place opposite the court house. On January 26, 1882, it was purchased by its present proprietors, E. W. Spangler, John B. Moore and S. C. Frey. In February of the same year it was increased in size, being then made a sheet of 25x36 inches. During the following July the price was changed from $3 to $4 per annum, and a more complete supply of associated press dispatches received. It thus became one of the largest and newsiest of inland dailies. April 1, 1885, the issue of a twenty-page paper from this office was considered a marvel of enterprise. The large finely equipped office is now located opposite the court house. This paper is independent in politics and the only morning paper published in York. The town of York is justly proud of so enterprising a daily journal. Its news is eagerly read by a large number of subscribers. The *York Weekly*, issued from the same office, was started in 1876, as a quarto sheet, 26x36 inches in size. When the *Daily* was purchased by the present owners it was included. It was enlarged to a six-page paper, and on October 19, 1883, the form was changed and it was made an eight page paper on a sheet 31x43 inches.

The *Evening Telegram*, edited and published by George R. Prowell, from October, 1873, to June, 1875, was the first paper in York County to be connected with the associated press, and regularly receive the telegraphic news. Thirty dollars a week were regularly paid for dispatches. This was a new era in the history of journalism in the county. The paper ceased publication at a time when nearly all the industrial establishments in York had temporarily closed on account of the financial depression.

The *Teacher's Journal* is a valuable monthly Sunday-school periodical, established in York in 1874, and is still edited and published by Rev. P. Anstadt. It now contains thirty-two pages, price 50 cents per year. The *Lesson Quarterly* was started by the same gentleman in 1875. It contains twenty-two pages, price 12 cents per year. The *Primary Leaf*, published monthly at 6 cents a year, and the *Children's Guide*, an illustrated monthly, price 25 cents a year, was started by the same authors in 1884. In 1885 Rev. Anstadt published a book of 360 pages entitled "Practical Sermons and Addresses," by Rev. A. H. Lochman, D. D.

The *Evening Dispatch* was established by Hiram Young on May 29, 1876, the same month the great centennial exhibition of Philadelphia opened. The proprietor having had long experience in publishing a successful weekly paper soon made his new daily paper an influential journal. For neatness of topography and excellence of mechanical execution it has received the most favorable comment in the columns of other journals and from its many patrons. It is also frequently commended for the excellent selections, and for the variety of its news. When the paper started a limited amount of press dispatches was obtained. In November, 1883, the United Press leased from the leading telegraph companies a wire for the transmission of newspaper dispatches, whereupon Mr. Young then introduced one of these wires into the *Dispatch* office, and on May 14, 1885, to better protect himself and receive more extended telegraphic reports daily, he became a member of the United Press and secured exclusive franchise for receiving the news from this association for an evening paper in York, thus giving the *Dispatch* prestige as a prominent and leading journal. Its ninth anniversary was celebrated May 29, 1885, by issuing a twenty-page paper containing a great variety of interesting reading matter.

The *Commercial Monthly* was edited by H. M. Crider, and existed for a year or two. The *Record*, a daily paper, was published by S. H. Spangler for nine months during the centennial year. It was ably edited by the well known poet, E. Norman Gunnison. The *Missionary Journal* is now printed in the *Daily* office.

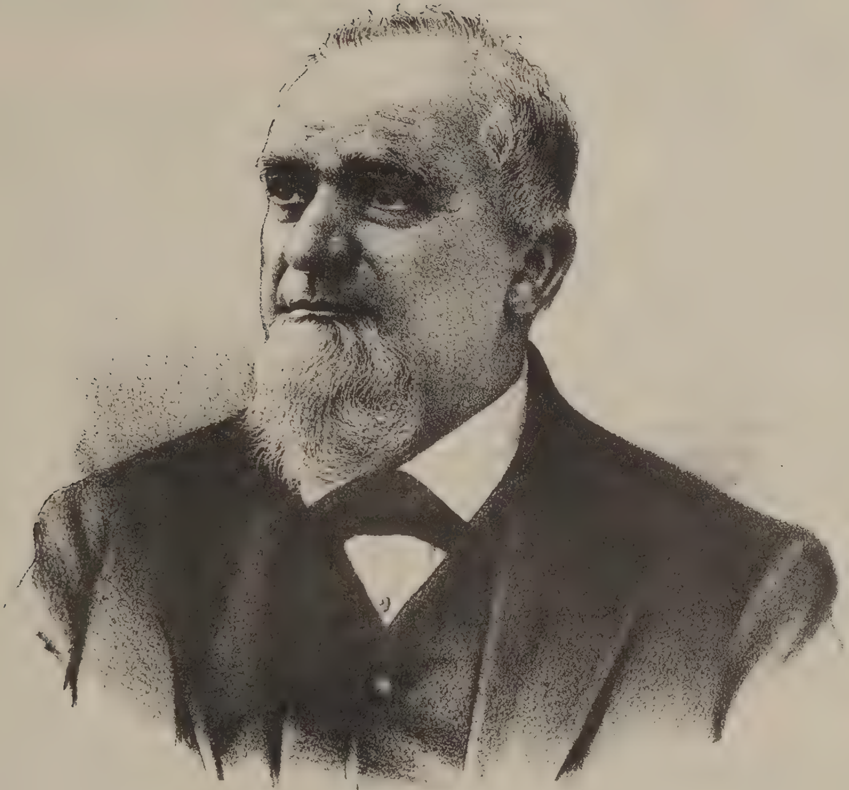
The Age, a vigorous and enterprising Democratic daily paper was started January 24, 1883, by its present editor and proprietor, Edward Stuck, son of Oliver Stuck, of the *Press*, in which office it is published. Mr. Stuck had just returned to York from the position of editor of the *Derrick*, a daily paper published at Oil City, Penn., for the purpose of establishing a Democratic daily organ in York, which he has since managed with undoubted enterprise and skill. It was a morning journal from January to May, 1883, since which time it has been published in the afternoon. The first year of its history it was a six-column paper, twenty-one inches in length. On January 24, 1884, it was enlarged to a seven-column paper. It contains a great variety of telegraphic, general, and local news.

The Fountain, an interesting and popular illustrated monthly, widely used for supplementary reading in schools, is issued monthly during ten months of the year, and edited by W. H. Shelley, superintendent of the public schools of York, and printed at the office of the *York Gazette*. It was started in September, 1883, price 50 cents per year.

HANOVER JOURNALISM.

The first paper published in Hanover was started in April, 1797, by Stellingius & Lepper, and was called *Die Pennsylvanische Wochinschrift*, printed in German. It suspended publication in February, 1805. April 4, of the same year, Daniel P. Lange, an intelligent German, and J. P. Stark commenced to issue the *Hanover Gazette*, a German paper. The type was purchased at York, having been used in publishing a paper that had been discontinued. The partnership of Lange & Stark continued until 1816, when Mr. Lange alone continued the publication of the paper regularly until 1842, and from that year to 1846, Augustus Schwartz was associated with him. From 1846 to 1850, Mr. Lange again conducted the *Gazette* alone, and afterward sold it to Gutelius & Swartz. The first named gentleman was pastor of the Reformed Church of Hanover, who sold his interest to V. S. Eckert in 1852, and soon after, T. S. Eckert purchased Mr. Schwartz's interest. At the opening of the civil war in 1860, the *Gazette* changed from a Democratic to a Republican paper; George E. Sherwood, of York, was for a time its editor. It ceased publication in 1864, after an existence of sixty years.

Another German paper was started in 1809, and continued only one year. In August, 1818, Rev. Jacob H. Wiestling, pastor of the Reformed Church, issued the first English paper published in Hanover. Its name was the *Guardian*. In 1819, he sold it to Joseph Schmuck, father of Henry M. Schmuck, now president of the First National Bank of Hanover and lumber merchant. Joseph Schmuck owned one of the old time Franklin presses. One day, while printing his paper, he over-exerted himself working at the press, burst a blood vessel, and died from the result at the age of thirty-three years. William D. Gobrecht purchased the paper in 1824. It discontinued in 1825, and soon after the *Hanoverian*, another English paper, took its place, and was published several years. In 1824, Joseph Schmuck and Dr.



Yours Truly,
Hiram Young

Peter Mueller began the publication of the *Intelligenceblatt*. It was soon removed to Adams County.

In 1835 another English paper, the *Herald*, was started by George Frysinger, and in 1839, was purchased by J. S. Gitt, and in 1840, by Grumbine & Bart. It suspended in 1840.

The *Democrat*, an English paper, was founded in 1841; in 1844, its name changed to the *Planet and Weekly News*, when it was purchased by Senary Leader, of Baltimore, Md., who had previously founded the Bedford, Penn., *Enquirer*. He changed the name of the paper to the *Hanover Spectator*. He died March 20, 1858, and his widow, Mrs. M. Leader, became the publisher, and F. M. Baughman, of Baltimore, the editor, who continued until 1860. Mrs. Leader conducted the paper until her death in 1875, and since then the *Spectator* has been owned by W. H. & E. J. Leader. It is a large nine column folio, Republican in politics, and now the oldest paper in Hanover. It is printed on a power press. The office is supplied with a large variety of type and machinery.

Rev. A. Rudisill, now of York, for several years published the *Monthly Friend*, beginning in 1843. The *Regulator*, started by J. S. Gitt, in 1848, existed two years. From 1850 to 1861, the *English Gazette* was published by Swartz & Eckert. It discontinued.

The *Journal*, the *Visitor*, the *Locomotive* and *General Advertiser*, were other papers that had a short existence. The *Hanover Citizen* was established in 1861. During that year, George W. Welsh and Joseph Dellone purchased the *York County Democrat*, a German paper, then published in Hanover, by Swartz & Bart, and changed its name to the *Hanover Citizen and York County Democrat*. The first number of the *English Citizen* appeared January 31, 1861, with F. M. Baughman as editor, and Welsh & Dellone, proprietors. Since that time there has always been an English and German paper published at this office. The editorial management of the papers was assumed by the owners, February 26, 1863. William Heltzel purchased both papers November 9, 1865, and in December of that year, he sold the one-half interest in the two papers to William Von Monikovski, who took charge of the German department of the office, and so continued until his death, April 25, 1868, when Mr. Heltzel again took charge of both papers. William J. Metzler became an equal partner in the business, March 16, 1869, and sold his interest to A. P. Bange, October 19, 1871, who conducted the German edition till his death, May 4, 1875. Mr. Heltzel again assumed charge of both papers, and published them until June 29, 1879, when, on account of ill-health, he sold the office to Barton K. Knode, the present proprietor. The size of the English paper is 24x36 inches, and the German paper 22x30 inches. They are both Democratic in politics, and are prominent and influential journals. The office is supplied with an excellent selection of job type and all varieties of printing material and machinery.

In June, 1872, the present *Hanover Herald* was started by M. O. Smith, of York, and P. H. Bittinger, of Hanover. Mr. Smith had founded the *Glen Rock Item* in 1870, and sold his interest in that paper to his partner, N. Z. Seitz, to come to Hanover and establish the *Herald*. The new paper was independent in politics, a seven-column folio in size, printed on a hand press. The growth of the business demanded improved facilities and a power printing press. The first used in Hanover was purchased in 1876, when the paper was also enlarged to eight columns, or 28x42 inches. By 1881 the increase in circulation rendered necessary the introduction of steam-power, the *Herald* being the only paper printed by steam-power in the town. The firm of Smith & Bittinger was dissolved April 7, 1885, Mr. Bittinger retiring. In his announcement Mr. Smith stated that of the 667 numbers of the *Herald*, issued in the thirteen years up to that date, not more than three of them were published without his own immediate supervision.

The *Delta Herald* is a four page, seven-column weekly published at Delta, this county. It was started September 1, 1878, as the *Weekly Herald* by N. W. Boyd, of Peach Bottom. In April, 1879, R. L. Keisling, of the same township, became a partner in its publication, and in June following was sole proprietor. S. J. Barnett, the present editor and proprietor, March 2, 1880, became associated in the business, soon after purchased Mr. Keisling's interest and assumed entire charge, under the name of the "*Herald Publishing Company*." The *Herald* has ever been devoted to the highest interests of the people of the section in which it is published, and especially of the Peach Bottom roofing slate interests, located near Delta. It is also a persistent advocate of the temperance cause. The paper receives a generous support from the appreciative public.

The *Delta Times*, a weekly journal, was published for a year or more by J. T. Crawford, before the *Herald* started.

The history of the *Dillsburg Bulletin*, *Glen Rock Item*, and *Wrightsville Star*, will be found in the history of those boroughs.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

THE first settlers of York County were Friends or Quakers, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, German Reformed and Moravians. The first three denominations composed the English-speaking people and last four the German. Among the first German settlers were also a number of German Baptists (Dunkers) and Mennonites. The Friends were very numerous in the upper end of the county a century ago, and were a highly industrious and respectable class of people, but have now only one meeting-house in the county in which religious services are regularly held. This one is located in the village of Fawn Grove in Fawn Township. The services in the Newberry meeting, once very strong, are now discontinued, and the Warrington meeting is held but once a year. Many of the early Friends emigrated west and south, while the descendants of those who remained gradually became members of other denominations. There is but one Episcopal church in the county, and it is located in the borough of York. It is a large, wealthy and prosperous congregation, whose membership is composed of many of the most intelligent inhabitants of the town.

The Presbyterians, who were the first settlers of the lower end of the county, have gradually increased in numbers and influence. In that section there are now nine Presbyterian churches, two in Hopewell Township, two in Peach Bottom, two in Lower Chanceford and one in Fawn. Of this denomination there are also two churches in York, one in Wrightsville and one in Dillsburg. There are three United Presbyterian churches, one in Chanceford, one in Lower Chanceford and one in Hopewell. They are the descendants of the Scottish Covenanters.

The Lutherans, at present, are the most numerous in York County. Some of the churches of this denomination in town and country, have as many as 500 communicant members. There are more than fifty church buildings of this denomination in the county. Many of them, however, are held conjointly with the Reformed denomination, which numerically is next to the Lutherans in membership in York County. Both of these denominations are very prominent and exert an important influence in the religious affairs of the county, though their aggregate membership in the United States is small in comparison to that of some other denominations.

Most of the members of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches in York County are descendants of the first German and Swiss settlers and their followers, and the custom of building Union churches began with the first settlements. In many instances, as Kreutz Creek, Dover, Quickel's and Conojohela Churches, etc., the two denominations have worshiped in the same buildings nearly a century and a half.

There is but one Moravian church; it is located in York. A hundred years ago there was one in Codorus Township. The Mennonites have about a dozen meeting-houses in the county.

The Welsh have two churches in Peach Bottom Township.

Some of the early settlers around Hanover, what was originally known as the "Conewago settlement," were Catholics. Their descendants are still in that town and vicinity. There is one church of this denomination in Hanover, two in York, one in Dallastown, one in Shrewsbury, one in Codorus Township and one in the west end of Paradise Township.

Very few of the churches of any denomination in York County are incorporated, which is a great mistake. Intelligent members should consider this subject. Deacons, elders and vestrymen must be selected annually by their respective congregations, to be lawful officers.

THE BAPTISTS.

This denomination, though very strong in some sections of this country and in large cities, has but two places of worship in this county, one in York and one in Delta. More than a century ago a small settlement of Baptists located along the banks of the Conewago, in the northeast corner of Dover, northwest corner of Conewago and southern part of Warrington Townships. In the midst of their settlement they erected a small house of worship, which was named the "Dover Baptist Church." Among its first members were Moses Davis, Susanna Davis, Anna Davis, William Smith, Sarah Smith, Phebe Hawk, William Laird, Catherine Laird, and Anne Bear. Later a number of families by the name of Kunkel, Spangler and Gray were added to the congregation. One of the early clergymen of this denomination says: "About the close of the eighteenth century, a number of members of this settlement came to York County, who believed that the doctrine of immersion of a believer in water was necessary to constitute Christian baptism, and wrote to the Vincent Baptist Church of Chester County, desiring that church to send a person properly qualified to baptize them. This request was granted, and eight were baptized in the name of the "Triune God." In 1804, anotherminister of the gospel visited them and baptized a few others in the adjoining stream. An organization was then effected. The congregation had a regular pastor for a term of but four years, and for nearly half a century later was occasionally visited by different clergymen. The membership at one time increased to fifty, under the Rev. Henry Essick, who came there from Delaware County in 1842. On this site is now located what is known as "Rohler's Meeting House," in which different denominations hold services. The Dover Baptist Church, as an organization, has long ago ceased to exist, but the adjoining cemetery contains the remains of a large number of persons who once were its members.

INTRODUCTION OF METHODISM.

The Methodist denomination, which is now an influential church body in York County, was introduced by the celebrated Rev. Freeborn Garretson. The first service was conducted by him, January 24, 1781, at the private house of James Worley, an Episcopalian, who was a prosperous farmer, and resided on the farm now owned by Jacob Loucks in West Manchester Township. His home was not a hotel, as has been published. The peculiar circumstances which brought Rev. Garretson here at that time, were as follows: James Worley had sent his teamster to Baltimore with a load of flour in December, 1780.

The hired man was on his way home with a load of store goods for a York merchant. Twelve miles to the north of Baltimore, he stopped over night at a tavern, and the next morning found the way blockaded by a heavy snow-fall. He sent home to his employer, James Worley, to come to his rescue with two additional horses. Mr. Worley went down, and while stopping at the place over night incidentally met the noted apostle of Methodism, Rev. Freeborn Garretson. On the night of his arrival he heard him preach, and being so delighted with his eloquence, Mr. Worley invited him to come to York and stop with him on his farm house, which invitation the clergyman soon after accepted, and Mr. Worley, although an Episcopalian, announced through the neighborhood and in York, that Rev. Garretson would preach at his house. A large audience assembled. His sermon was based upon the following words: "Old things shall be done away, and all things become new." The next day he left for Carlisle, stopping on his way and preaching at Lewisberry, which was then composed of but half a dozen houses. The people in and around York were confused with his new doctrines, and his sermon called forth excited debates. He was invited to return. In James Worley's farm-house he preached several sermons. Being a man of great force of character and eloquence, his preaching resulted in securing Mr. Worley and his family and many others to adopt his faith. Under those circumstances the first Methodist congregation was organized in the limits of York County. A building was soon after erected in York, on the present site of the First United Brethren Church. A permanent organization was formed at Lewisberry, and services were held in the house of Hugh Foster, about the same time that the York congregation was organized. There are now churches of this denomination in all the purely English speaking townships of York County, and the society is steadily growing in numbers. Its membership in the United States is very large. There are a number of churches of the Methodist Protestant denomination in Hopewell, Fawn and Peach Bottom Townships.

ORIGIN OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION IN YORK COUNTY.

The Evangelical Association is an ecclesiastical body, which originated in Pennsylvania in 1800. Its founder was Jacob Albright, a man of limited education but earnest piety. He was early in life a Lutheran; afterward united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He began to preach in 1796, and in 1803 was ordained a minister of the gospel. He labored among the Germans, and, as the Methodist Episcopal Church was entirely English at that time, the congregations he gathered banded themselves together into a separate denomination, adopting the name "Evangelical Association of North America", sometimes called "Albright", after the founder. In doctrine, the denomination is Arminian. The church organization is similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishops and presiding elders are elected every four years by the general and annual conferences respectively. The itinerant system is practiced. The progress of the church has been rapid, and, though originally German, some conferences are now entirely in English. The present numerical strength is 1,615 ministers and 124,554 lay-members. The church has three bishops. "The Evangelical Messenger" and "Der Christliche Botschafter" are the church organs.

The Evangelical Association was first introduced into York County in 1810, by Revs. John Erb and Matthias Betz, who established three preaching places—one at the house of Jacob Klinefelter, in Shrewsbury Township, about one mile south of Glen Rock; the second at the house of John Seitz, in Springfield Township; and the third at the house of Adam Ettinger in Dover Township. The eighth conference session of the association was held at the house of Jacob Klinefelter in 1815, at which there were fifteen ministers present. In 1822, the members in the vicinity of Shrewsbury united with the members of the M. E. Church in building a log meeting-house. This was the first church building used by the association in York County, and only the second in the association—the first having been built at New Berlin, Union County, Pa., in 1816. In 1827 a stone church was built at Mount Zion, in Springfield Township, entirely by the Evangelical Association. In 1831, under the labors of Revs. W. W. Orwig, G. Brickley, and J. Roesner, who had charge of the work in the county for that year, an extensive revival took place in the Conojohela valley. Among the families that united with the church were those of J. G. Thomas, Henry Thomas, Henry Burg, and J. A. Jacobs. This was the beginning of the congregations at Millersville (Yorkana) and East Prospect. In 1842, a mission was established in York, with twelve members. George Brickley was the first missionary. Rev. W. F. Swengel was the first English missionary. From the original work, commenced in the county in 1810, eleven charges have grown, namely: York, Queen Street, York, King Street, York Circuit, Prospect, Chanceford, Jarrettsville (Md.) Shrewsbury, Glen Rock, Loganville, Dillsburg, Lewisberry. These charges are served by twelve pastors, and have a membership of about 2,500, and church property valued at about $75,000. There are thirty-four Sunday schools in the county with a membership of about 3,400.

Rev. Jacob Albright, the founder of the association, frequently preached in this county. Revs. John Walker and George Miller were among the first clergymen who came into the county. The late Rev. Adam Ettinger for half a century devoted his whole attention to church work in this county.

THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

For the great work of assisting to revive piety among the Germans in America, and their descendants, Providence seems to have prepared Philip Wilhelm Otterbein, who selected Lancaster and York Counties, and the City of Baltimore, to preach the gospel. He was born in Dillenberg, Germany, June 4, 1726; was ordained a minister of the Reformed Church, at Herborn, in 1749, and sent as a missionary to America, 1752. A beautiful incident connected with his mission is related as follows: Otterbein's brother, who was also a minister, received a letter, according to tradition, from County York, describing the great need of more gospel; pleading for the people as sheep scattered in the wilds of the new world without a shepherd. He showed it to William and his mother, whereupon the pious woman, taking her son by the hand, said, with as much fervor as the Spartan mother: "Go, my son, and the Lord keep thee and bless thee; we may never meet again, but go." Stirred by her self-sacrificing words, he set sail for America. He began his labors in Lancaster, and afterward came to York and preached here and in the surrounding country. During this time he adopted what he termed "New Measures," viz., prayer-meetings, class-meetings, open-air meetings and the itineracy. He was a fervid, earnest and devoted speaker, and aroused the people by his preaching. In the year 1765, he met Martin Boehm, a powerful Mennonite preacher, at a large meeting in Isaac Long's barn, in Lancaster county. At the close of Boehm's sermon, Otterbein rushed up to him and clasped him in his arms, uttering in a loud voice: "We are brethren." The congregation, composed of different denominations, began to praise the Lord. This circumstance gave rise to the name of "United Brethren in Christ." He went to Baltimore in 1774 and organized a church; he erected a building soon after, which is still standing, on the corner of Sharp and Conway streets. He died in that city November 17, 1813, aged eighty-seven years. At the time of his death he had as followers 100 ministers and 20,000 members. Now there are in America 2,551 churches, 2,174 ministers and about 165,000 members. There are five bishops, as follows: J. J. Glossbrenner, J. Weaver, J. Dickson, E. B. Kephart and N. Cassel.

Rev. Mr. Otterbein, like Wesley, never disconnected himself from his mother church, yet he is claimed as the founder of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in America, as it was upon the doctrines and principles he advocated that this church was established. He was a man of eminent ability, and became one of the most influential clergymen in his adopted city. The first permanent church organization of this denomination in this county was effected in Windsor Township.

THE CHURCH OF GOD.

An order of Baptists originated in Lancaster in 1830 under the preaching of Rev. John Winebrenner, a minister of the German Reformed Church. This denomination is Presbyterian in polity. Great earnestness and zeal were the characteristics of the early clergy of this denomination. In 1835, and shortly after, a number of congregations were formed in York County, chiefly in the upper end, by Revs. Winebrenner, Maxwell, Ross, Mulnix, Weishampel, Kiester, and others. There are now about a dozen churches of this denomination in the county, and they are located in Newberry, Warrington, Monaghan, Franklin, Warrington and Windsor Townships.

GERMAN BAPTISTS.

The German Baptists, as a church body, originated in Germany in the year 1708, during the great religious awakening of the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries. They usually call themselves "Brethren," and their church "the Brethren Church." Locally they are generally called "Dunkers," from the German word "*tunker*," meaning to baptize or dip. This last name originated in Pennsylvania during their early history here. They do not recognize the name Dunker as appropriate to designate their church body. The originators of this denomination in Germany met and held meetings among themselves for social worship, but the embittered clergy soon caused the secular authorities to interfere. At this time, about 1695, a mild and lenient count ruled over the province of Wigenstein in north Prussia, where liberty of conscience was granted. To this place, although a poor, rough country, went many, who were aroused by a religious awakening, and who desired to consult among themselves as to church discipline and ecclesiastical polity. This province was soon known as "the rendezvous of the Lord's people." Those who collected there were first called Pietists, and all worshiped together. They then commenced to call themselves Brethren. One of the guiding points of their discipline was found in the book of Matthew, which says: "If thy brother trespass against thee, go and tell him his faults between thee and him alone." But, to fulfill this injunction, they needed some church order, and they began to seek for the footsteps of the primitive Christians. The mystery of water baptism appeared to them a door of entrance into the true church which they so earnestly sought, but they could not at once agree as to form. Finally, in 1708, eight of the most truth-loving of them agreed to enter into "a covenant of good conscience with God, by taking up all the commandments of Jesus Christ as an easy yoke, and thus follow him as their faithful shepherd."

Those eight persons were George Graby and Lucas Vetter from Hesse-Cassel; Alexander Mack, from Schriesheim and his wife Anna Margaretta, Andrew Bonny, from Basle, Switzerland, and his wife Johanna, and John Kipping, from Wurtemburg, and his wife Johanna. These eight now historic persons, "covenanted and united as brethren and sisters of Jesus Christ," and thus formed the nucleus of a church of Christian believers. They claimed, after careful investigation, that according to the commands of Christ, the primitive Christians "were planted into His death by a threefold immersion in the water bath of holy baptism, being in exact harmony with the New Testament." Trine immersion was considered by them the only correct form of baptism. Being prepared for the ceremony of baptism, they went in solitude along the little stream called Aeder, in Germany, and he upon whom the labor had fallen baptized the leading brother and he in turn baptized the rest. This interesting ceremony occurred at an early hour in the morning. In a few years there were large congregations gathered in Swartznau in the Palatinate and in Marienborn. Persecution soon followed them. These unfortunate ones found refuge under the King of Prussia. Among the prominent workers in the church in Germany about 1715, some of whose descendants now live in York County were John Henry Kalclesser, of Frankenthal; Christian Liebe (Leib), of Ebstein; Johanna Nass (Noss), of Norten; Peter Becker, of Dillsheim; John Henry Trout and several brothers; Heinrich Holsapple and Stephen Koch of the Palatinate.

This religious body suffered great persecution in parts of the fatherland. Some fled to Creyfeld, Prussia, from thence to Holland, thence to the province of Friesland, in the hope of finding an asylum of peace and safety, but were everywhere disappointed until they "turned their faces toward the land of Penn." Twenty families first emigrated, with Elder Peter Becker at their head, in 1719, and settled in the vicinity of Germantown, Penn. In 1729 thirty more families came over under the leadership of the celebrated Alexander Mack, who himself was a noted evangelist, and a descendant of the Waldenses so well known to history. Settlements of them were soon formed at Skippack, Montgomery County, Oley in Berks, and Conestoga in Lancaster; all under the care of preachers Mack and Becker. In 1723 the church held a first election in America and chose Conrad Beissel a minister and John Hildebrand a deacon, both to serve in Lancaster County. In the language of an old record, "Conrad Beissel got wise in his own conceit, had an idea that Saturday was the Lord's day, secured a number of followers, and in 1729 organized at Ephrata the German Seventh-day Baptists," who were afterward known as a distinct church body. In 1732 Beissel organized a monastic society at Ephrata. The churches at Ephrata, at Conestoga, and one in Chester County attracted so many settlers that land became high. So numerous members of the Brethren Church, as early as 1736, began to emigrate to what is now York County. Some went down into Maryland. The first church in this county by the Brethren was organized in 1738, "twenty miles west from the town of York, on the Little Conewago." This was in the vicinity of Hanover. The district embraced by the church included a large extent of territory east, north and northwest of the site of the present town of Hanover. It will thus be seen that the German Baptists were among the very first to form church organizations in York County. Among the members of the first church were the Danners, Eldricks, Dierdorfs, Biglers, Studsmans, etc. Their first preacher was Daniel Leatherman, Sr. He was followed by Nicholas Martin, Jacob Moyer (Meyers), James Henrich (Henry), etc. In 1741 there was another church organized in the limits of what was then York County, "on the Great Conewago about fourteen miles west from the new town of York." This was the same year York was founded. Many of the members of the church lived in the present territory of Adams County, in the vicinity of the present villages of Abbottstown and East Berlin. Among the first members of this organization were the Neagleys, Sowers, Sweigards, Neifers, and most prominent were the Latschas. Their first elder was George Adam Martin, who was followed by Daniel Leatherman, Jr. and Nicholas Martin. The two organizations already described were known as the Conewago Churches.

There was another congregation organized within the present area of Washington Township, "fifteen miles from the town of York," called the Bermudian Church. The first constituents of this organization separated from the Cloister Church, at Ephrata, Lancaster County, in 1735, and organized in 1758 in York County. Many of them were Seventh-day Baptists. The church was considered an offspring of Ephrata, but for a while they worshiped with the Brethren. Some of the founders of it were: Philip Gebel, Peter Beissel, Henry Lowman, Peter Miller and George Adam Martin.

Some of the prominent persons who composed its membership previous to 1770 were: Frederick Reuter and wife, Daniel Fahnestock and wife, Paul Troub and wife, Peter Henry and wife, Dietrich Fahnestock and wife, John Cook and wife, Peter Bender and wife, Melchior Webber and wife, John Lehr and wife, John Messerbach and wife, George Reiss (Rice) and wife, George Neiss (Nace) and wife, Benjamin Gebel (Gable) and wife, Philip Beissel and wife, Baltzer Smith and wife, widows Dorothy and Stauffer, several families by the name of Frick; John Bentz, wife, daughter and four sons; John Miller, wife and two sons; Peter Beissel, wife, son and two daughters. This list includes both Seventh-day Baptists and Brethren. Later in the history of this church the Seventh-day Baptists or "Sieben Tager," as they were generally called, maintained a separate organization, but as a church, ceased to exist in this county about 1820. Some of the members about that time were Frederick Reider, Jacob Kimmel, Michael Kimmel, John Meily, Samuel, Daniel and Boreas Fahnestock and others.

The "Codorous Church was organized in the township of Codorus, eleven miles southeast of York in 1758," and soon after numbered in its membership about forty families. The first elder of this church was Jacob Danner, a son of Michael Danner, a prominent man in the early history of the county and one of the five commissioners appointed to view and lay off York County in 1749. Jacob Danner, Heinrich Danner and their father were among the most intelligent of the first German emigrants, west of the Susquehanna, and figured very conspicuously in their day. Jacob Danner was a poet of no mean reputation about the year 1750. He and Rev. Jacob Lischy, of York Reformed Church, engaged in a vigorous religious controversy. The manuscripts containing Danner's arguments were written in verse in his native German language. This rare document is now in the possession of the writer of this article. Jacob Danner moved to Frederick County, Md. The controversy showed considerable ability on the part of both clergymen.

Prominent among the first members of the Codorus congregation in 1758 were Rudy Yunt, Peter Brillharth, John Brillharth, Henry Neff and wife. After Jacob Danner went to Maryland, Henry Neff was called to the ministry and remained pastor until after 1775. He was highly appreciated by his people, and kept careful official records. Some of the other members of this church before 1770 were Jacob Tilman, wife and daughter, Jacob Spitler, wife and two daughters, Jacob Neiswanger and wife, Anna Neiswanger, and Elizabeth Seip, George Beary and wife, John Harold and wife, William Spitler and wife, Christian Eby, Wendell Baker and wife, Michael Berkey and wife, George Etter and son, Matthias Sitler and wife, Susanne Weltner.

The celebrated Baptist preacher, Morgan Edwards, of Philadelphia, visited his Dunker brethren in York County in 1770 and afterward wrote an interesting report of their prosperity here.

Being non-resistants in principle and in church discipline, the first who emigrated to York County had no difficulties with the Indians then here. During the Revolutionary war most of them took the oath of allegiance.

"The annual conference was held first in York County in 1789 on the great Conewago." The following named elders or bishops were present: Daniel Leatherman, Martin Urner, Jacob Danner, Heinrich Danner, John Funk, Jacob Stall, Heinrich Neff, Conrad Brombach, Daniel Utz, Andreas Eby, Samuel Gerber, Herman Blasser, Jacob Basehor, Abraham Oberholtzer.

Some of these may have been visitors from Lancaster County or Maryland.

The Dunkers or Brethren were so numerous in York and Adams Counties that a second meeting of the conference was held on the premises of Isaac Latchaws in 1819, when the following named elders or bishops were present: Benjamin Bauman, Samuel Arnold, Daniel Stober (Stover), Daniel Gerber, Christian Lang (Long), Jacob Mohler, John Gerber, John Stauffer, Benjamin Eby, John Trimmer, Jacob Preisz (Price), Daniel Reichardt, Frederick Kline, Daniel Saylor, the ancestor of D. P. Saylor, a prominent minister of the church who recently died. Nearly all these elders then lived in York and Adams Counties.

The services in general down to about 1810 were held in private houses, barns and schoolhouses. They now have plainly constructed but comfortable meeting-houses. The following is a list of the names of some prominent members of the Brethren Church, who lived in York County before the year 1770 and belonged to the Conewago, Bermudian and other congregations: Jacob Moyer and wife, James Henrick and wife, Hans Adam Sneider and wife, Barbara Sneider, George Wine and wife, Daniel Woods and wife, Henry Geing and wife, Joseph Moyer and wife, Nicholas Housteter and wife, Christian Housteter, Rudy Brown and wife, Tobias Brother and wife, Jacob Miller and wife, Michael Kouts and wife, widow Powser and widow Moyer, Stephen Peter, wife and daughter, Maud Powser, George Peter, Henry Tanner or Danner and wife, Michael Tanner and wife, John Moyer and wife, Jacob Souder and wife, Henry Hoeff and wife, Hesther Weise, Christian Etter, John Peter Weaver, Barbara Bear, John Swarts and wife, Liss Bearing, Great Hymen, George Brown and wife, Peter Werds or Wertz, John Heiner and wife, Peter Fox and wife, Anthony Dierdorff and wife, Nicholas Moyer and wife, Manasses Bruch and wife, Michael Basserman and wife, David Erhard and wife, Ann Mummard, Daniel Baker and wife, Abraham Stauffer and wife, Henry Dierdorff and wife, John Burkholter and wife, Christian Frey, Andrew Trimmer and wife, Justus Reinsel and wife, Samuel Arnold, Peter Dierdorff and wife, Barnet Achenbach and wife, Mary Latche, Catherine Studybaker, John Neagley and wife, Valentine Beissel and wife, Mathias Bouser, Philip Snell and wife, Adam Sower, wife and two daughters, Adam Dick and wife, Moralis Baker and wife, Henry Beissel and wife, Henry Radibush and wife, George Waggoner and wife, Rudolph Brown, Jacob Miller. Nearly all of the congregations of this denomination now have meeting-houses. The county of York is at present divided into three districts. The upper Codorus district has within its limits four meeting-houses, namely—Black Rock, in Manheim Township; Jefferson, near Jefferson Borough; Wildasin's, four miles southeast of Hanover, and Beaver Creek, near Abbottstown. The bishop or elder of this district is Henry Hohf, of Black Rock. The preachers are D. N. Bucher, of Abbottstown; Joseph Price, of Black Rock; Aaron Baugher, Jefferson; David B. Hohf, Edwin Miller, of Black Rock; Moses Murray and David Hoff.

The lower Codorus district embraces the region of country around York and Loganville. In this district there are four meeting houses, namely—Logansville, Herbst, near Winterstown; Union Meeting House, between York and Logansville, and West York, built quite lately in the borough.

The bishop or elder of this district is Jacob Shamberger, who resides in Baltimore County. The preachers are Jacob Aldinger, Christian Ness and Andrew Meyers.

The third district embraces the upper end of the county and contains four meeting-houses, namely: Bermudian, in Washington Township; Walgemuth's, near Dillsburg, Holzschwamm or Altland's near Bigmount in Paradise Township and Union Chapel in Strinetown.

There is no bishop or elder to this district at present. The preachers are John Raffensberger, Samuel Kochenauer and Daniel Altland. The membership of the German Baptists in York County is now about one thousand families, all farmers. They are a quiet unpretentious, industrious, well-to-do people, and as citizens are honest, upright, kind and just in all their relations with their fellowmen. The annual meetings and love-feasts are attended by hundreds and sometimes thousands.

The River Brethren, sometimes known among themselves as "Brethren in Christ," is a sect that originated along the Susquehanna River, in Conoy Township, Lancaster County in 1786, and soon after a congregation was formed in York County. The authentic history of this sect is rarely given. There have been published accounts which claimed to trace the origin to Germany in the year 1705. This statement has been published time and again in encyclopedias, but it is, nevertheless, inaccurate.

The name is sometimes confused with the United Brethren (Moravians,) and the United Brethren in Christ.

The first services which afterward led to the organization of the River Brethren, were held in the house of Jacob Engel, a Mennonite, who lived near Bainbridge, Lancaster County, and who afterward became the first bishop of the new church body. A temporary organization was effected in 1776. It was not then fully determined to form a new denomination. In 1784 the celebrated evangelist, Martin Boehm, conducted a noted revival in Donegal Township. Among the many who listened to the great preacher were six men: Jacob Engel, above mentioned; Hans (John) Engel, John Stern, Samuel Meigs and C. R. Rupp, the other can not be given. These men met together frequently for prayer and to search the Scriptures. After many meetings they concluded that trine immersion was the only legal mode enjoined by the scriptures. They then went to George Miller, a minister of the German Baptist (Dunker) faith, and asked him to baptize them, but told him they did not wish to join his church. Upon that condition the right of baptism was refused them by the Dunker minister. They then in imitation of the Brethren, cast lots along the shore of the Susquehanna, and one of them drew the proper ticket; whereupon he baptized the others, and one of them in turn baptized him. From documents written at the time and still in existence, the facts herein given were obtained. This interesting ceremony took place in 1786. Jacob and John Engel and C. Rupp became the first ministers of the denomination. This sect has, ever since its origin, been entirely distinct from the Dunkers Brethren. The sect in 1880 had about eighty ministers, 100 congregations and 9,000 members in the United States, mostly in southern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Kansas. Their religious services were conducted originally in the German language. At present English is much used. As a class, these people are strictly non-resistant, but upright and honorable in the highest degree. There are about 300 families of the sect in Lancaster County and in York County.

They worship in union meeting-houses in this county in the villages of Manchester, Strinestown and Longstown regularly, and occasionally other places. Services are very frequently held in private houses. Their love feasts, annually held, usually across the river, are eventful occasions. George Armold, of Longstown, is now their principal preacher, living in York County. A number of venerable preachers of this sect have died in this county. Bishop Engle, of Lancaster County, makes periodical visits to the brethren in this county and conducts religious services.

A division of the denomination call themselves "Old School Brethren." Jacob Keller, of Manchester, is elder or bishop of them. Some of their preachers are David E. Good, George Strickler, John Strickler and Peter Williams. A number of ministers from Lancaster County visit York County regularly. The members of both divisions of this sect live mostly in Manchester and Hellam Townships, and are all prosperous farmers and excellent people.

HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHIES.

DAVID JAMESON.

David Jameson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, about 1715, and graduated at the medical school of the celebrated university of that ancient city. He immigrated to America about the year 1740, accompanied by his friend and fellow-surgeon, Hugh Mercer, afterward distinguished in his profession and as a general officer of the Revolutionary Army. He landed at Charleston, S. C., and, after a brief sojourn there, removed to Pennsylvania; resided for some time at Shippensburg, and finally settled at York, in that province, where his name and fame yet linger, and where a number of his descendants of the fourth and fifth generations still reside. He became an officer of the provincial forces of Pennsylvania and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the same, and of colonel in the militia of Pennsylvania, in the Revolutionary war.* He also held, by executive appointment, civic offices in the county of York. The only ones of which any record is found are those of justice of the peace, the appointments bearing date October, 1754, and June, 1777—(Glossbrenner's History of York County, 1834)—and a special commission to him and his associate, Martin Eichelberger, Esq., to try certain offenders.

During the French and Indian war (1756) many murders and depredations were committed by the Indians on the frontier of Pennsylvania, extending to all the settlements from Carlisle to Pittsburg. A road had been opened from Carlisle through Cumberland County, which crossed the North Mountain at a place since called Stra(w)sburg; thence to Bedford and to Fort du Quesne (now Pittsburgh). Near Sideling Hill was erected a log fort, called Fort Lyttleton, on this road—since the "Burnt Cabins." This fort was constructed of logs and surrounded with a stockade work. Here we first find Capt. Jameson in his military movements. He was appointed an ensign by the proprietary governor of Pennsylvania, but at what precise period we are not informed. He very soon rose to the rank of captain, without an intermediate lieutenancy.

During his frontier service, Capt. Jameson was dangerously wounded in an engagement with Indians, near Fort Lyttleton, at Sideling Hill, on the road from Carlisle to Pittsburgh, then Fort du Quesne. His sufferings and perils (being left for dead on the field), and rescue make a thrilling narrative.

It became necessary for him to repair to Philadelphia for medical aid, but it was but a few months till he assumed the field again, though he did not recover fully for six years. He afterward discharged the duties of brigade-major, and also of lieutenant-colonel, all of which he did to the entire satisfaction of the appointing power, at Carlisle and at different points, then on the frontier of Pennsylvania.

Capt. Jameson had been educated a physician, yet his ambition had prompted him to solicit a command and to share in the dangers of the field. This did not interfere with his humane prompting to devote a portion of his time to the sick and wounded, and we have seen a letter written by Dr. Rush, in which he says: "I well remember to have seen your father (Dr. Jameson) dress the wound received in the shoulder by Gen. Armstrong, at the battle of Kitaning."

In Scott's geographical description of Pennsylvania, 1805, the following is found:

"Capt. Jameson is described by Burd as a 'gentleman of education, who does his duty well and is an exceedingly good officer.'"

"Col. David Jameson had command of Fort Hunter, Fort Augusta, Fort Aughwick, and was at the battle of Loyal Hanna, March 14, 1769."

Col. Jameson's age, on reaching this country, could not have been less than five and twenty years, for the medical school of the famed University of Edinboro' town then, as now, required six years' matriculation. In the French and Indian war, he must have attained the ripe age of forty. When the English colonies of America entered upon their long struggle for national independence, although he had passed the limit of age for military service, and his natural force had somewhat abated, and advancing years and wounds had in a measure enfeebled his physical powers, he nevertheless seems to have been active and efficient, joining at the age of sixty "a marching regiment" to reinforce the Army of Washington, and otherwise aiding "the grand cause" of his country.

The following letter is from the Committee of York County to the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia, dated December 31, 1876:

"In these times of Difficulty several gentlemen have exerted themselves much in the Grand Cause. Several Militia Companys have marched; more will march from this

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* The commissions (military and civic)—now much worn and obliterated by time—held by him, except that of ensign, are in the possession of his great-grandson, Brevet Brig-Gen. Horatio Gates Gibson, colonel of the Third Regiment of Artillery, United States Army.

County, so as in the whole to compose at least a pretty good Battalion. The gentlemen who deserve the most from the publick are David Jameson, Hugh Denwoody, Charles Lukens and Mr. George Eichelberger. They have been exceedingly useful. As most of the Companys who have marched have chosen their officers, pro Tempore, an arrangement will be necessary as to Field Officers. We propose David Jameson, Col., Hugh Denwoody, Lt. Colonel, Charles Lukens, Major and George Eichelberger, Quartermaster of the York County Militia, who now march. It will be doing Justice to merit to make the appointm't, and we make, no Doubt, it will be done by your Board. We congratulate you on the Success of the American Arms at Trenton."

It is also stated, on the authority of his son, Dr. H. G. Jameson, "that he had despoiled his fair estate near York of acres of its fine woodland, in order to contribute, without money and without price, to the aid of "the Grand Cause."

The intimate friend of Hugh Mercer, Benjamin Rush, James Smith, and Horatio Gates, and well known to other illustrious men of the Revolution, it is much to be regretted that the story of the life of a soldier of

"good old colony times,
When we lived under the King."

cannot be made more complete than the fragmentary records left behind him enables his descendants to do.

After the close of his military service under the province of Pennsylvania, David Jameson practiced his profession in York, (interrupted only by the period of his service in the Revolution), and died in York during the last decade of the last century, leaving a widow and children. In a memoir, prefacing a sketch of his services during the French and Indian war, and under the Province, by his son, Horatio Gates Jameson, M. D., the following reference is made to his abode near York:

"The spacious domain near the ancient borough of York, which, with a refined and cultivated taste, he adorned and beautified—though not after the manner (which could not be), of his ancestral home in "Bonnie Scotland," yet adding to its natural beauty all that art could devise to make it fair to view; and where he dispensed a generous and graceful hospitality—has passed, as usual in our country, out of the hands of his posterity; the last possessor of the blood (about 1869) being his great-grandson, Gates Jameson Weiser, Esq."

Col. Jameson married Emily Davis, by whom he had eleven children.—Thomas, James, Horatio Gates, David, Joseph, Nancy, Cassandra, Henrietta, Emily and Rachel. His sons all became physicians. Thomas settled in practice in York, James in Allentown, Penn., Horatio Gates in Baltimore, and David and Joseph in Columbus, Ohio, and all left descendants.

HORATIO GATES JAMESON, M. D.,

was born in York in 1778, and married August 3, 1797, Catharine Shevell (*Chevell*), of Somerset, Penn., (where he then abode), and had issue: Cassandra, Elizabeth, Rush, Catharine, Alexander Cobean, David Davis, Horatio Gates. He seems to have sojourned, after his marriage, in Somerset, Wheeling, Adamstown and Gettysburg, until about 1810, when he removed to Baltimore, where he established himself permanently in practice, founded and became president of the Washington Medical College, and, at one time, Health Officer of the city. About 1830 Dr. Jameson with his wife and daughter, Elizabeth Gibson, made a voyage to Europe on one of the packets running from Baltimore to the ports of Germany, and visited several places on the continent, but sojourned longest at Copenhagen, Denmark; to and from the American representative at whose court he was accredited as a special bearer of dispatches by the government at Washington. While on his return from a trip to Texas, (where he had purchased lands), the faculty of the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, composed of Drs. Gross, Drake, Rives and Rogers—all celebrities in their profession—tendered him its presidency; accepting which, he removed with his family from Baltimore to Cincinnati in October, 1835. The ill health of his wife compelled him to return to Baltimore in March, 1836, and resume practice there. On one (or two) of his journeys between Texas or the West and Baltimore, he was severely injured by the upsetting of a stage-coach on the mountains of (West) Virginia, and was unable to rejoin his family for months. His wife, Catharine (Shevell) Jameson, died in Baltimore, November 1, 1837; and he married in 1852, a lady of Baltimore, Hannah J. D. Ely, *nee* Fearson, (the widow of Judah Ely, Esq., with a son, Jesse Fearson Ely). Within the last year of his life, he left Baltimore and went to York, to spend his last days among the scenes of his childhood—so fondly remembered and graphically described by him in a Baltimore journal in 1842. But the hope and ambition of his life—to obtain and restore to the family his patrimonial homestead and estate—he never realized; and he died, unpossessed of its acres and domicile, while on a visit to the city of New York in July, 1855—the same year in which the ancient homestead was destroyed by fire. His widow survived him nearly thirty years, and died in the city of Baltimore, August 19, 1884, at the ripe age of eighty years.

Dr. Jameson was celebrated for his surgical skill and knowledge, and also had a wide repute for his successful treatment of cholera—epidemic in Baltimore and Philadelphia, 1793–98 and 1832. He wrote several medical works, which were accepted as authority by the profession, and was an able and earnest advocate of the "non-contagion" theory. Like the great Dr. Rush, he belonged to the school of the immortal Sangrado of *Gil Blas* fame, whose theory of practice obtained even unto the days of the writer. The earliest recollection of the writer's youth is that of a fine old English engraving, which hung over the mantel in his grand-father's office. It represented Galen discovering a skeleton in a forest; and neither it, nor the lines engraved beneath, has ever been effaced from the writer's memory. The latter are reproduced here, as a suggestive indication that the disciples of Galen, in those days, were devout men, fearing God:

Forbear, vain man, to launch with Reason's eye
Into the vast depths of dark Immensity;
Nor think thy narrow but presumptuous mind,
The least idea of thy God can find;
Though crowding thoughts distract the laboring brain,
How can Finite INFINITE explain.

HANCE HAMILTON.

Col. Hance Hamilton, the first sheriff of York County, and one of the most influential of the early settlers, was born in 1721, and died February 2, 1772, aged fifty-one years. In the first legal records of York County, he is generally alluded to as of Cumberland Township (now Adams County), though he probably died at his mill property in Menallen Township; his will having been executed in that township. The executors named in it are his brother, John Hamilton, Robert McPherson, Esq., and Samuel Edie, Esq. The active executor was Col. Robert McPherson. His remains were first interred in what is known as Black's graveyard, the burying-ground of the Upper Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, where they reposed for eighty years, and were then dis-interred and placed a short distance south of the eastern entrance of Evergreen Cemetery, at Gettysburg. Concerning the headstone, which is now much weather-beaten, the following receipt will be perused with interest:

> Received 2nd of September, 1772, of Robert McPherson, fifteen shillings, for making a headstone for Hance Hamilton's grave. ADAM LING.
> 0–15–0.

The signature to this document is in German. Among the first public trusts with which Hamilton was charged, was the will of his brother James Hamilton, made June 23, 1748, "in the County of Lancaster." York County was formed the next year. It was acknowledged in the presence of Abraham Lowry, William Brown and James McGinly. The will was proven before "Sa. Smith, Esq., of Newberry Manor, west of the Susquehanna," December 22, 1748, The estate amounted £139 13s 7d. York County was erected by an act of Assembly, August 19, 1749. In October of that year an election was held for sheriff and coroner, when Hance Hamilton was elected to the former office, and Nicholas Ryland to the latter. These officers were at that time elected annually, and at the next election in 1750, a serious riot ensued between the supporters of Hance Hamilton, and those of his opponent, Richard McAllister, the founder of Hanover, as a result of which the sheriff refused to go on with the election. The coroner, Ryland, opened another box, with other officers and took votes until evening. At the general county election in those days, all persons who voted, were required to go to York. There was but one poll in the county. At the election, the sheriff is represented, in his own statement, as having declined to assist in counting the tickets, and to make a return, giving as his reason that he was "drove by violence from the place of election, and by the same violence was prevented from returning there, whereby it was not in his power to do his duty, and therefore could not make no return." On a public hearing by the Provincial Governor and Council at Philadelphia, it was unanimously agreed "that it was not owing to Hamilton that the election was obstructed, and likewise that he could not, in his circumstances, as proved by the witnesses, make a return." The governor, therefore, granted Hamilton a commission as sheriff during his pleasure. The court of York, in view of the absence of a return, directed that the commissioners and assessors for the previous year, serve for another year until there shall be a new election. As a result of this riot, and consequent want of a return, York County was without representation in the General Assembly for that year. In 1751, Hance Hamilton was again re-elected sheriff, with Alexander Love as coroner. After the expiration of his term of office as sheriff, Hamilton became one of the judges of the court of common pleas of York County. In April, 1756, as captain, he commanded a company of Provincial troops from York County, that took part in the French and Indian war. He was at Fort Littleton (now in Fulton County), where he wrote a letter describing the capture by the Indians of McCord's Fort. He was at Fort Littleton in the fall of 1757. He was also in Armstrong's expedition against Kittaning, where a bloody and important victory over the Indians was won by the "Scotch-Irish of the border."

On the 31st of May, 1758, he was commissioned by William Denny, Lieutenant-Governor, as "Lieutenant Colonel of the First Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment of foot soldiers in pay of the Province." Col. Hamilton carefully kept all his business documents, and many of them, including the executors' accounts, are now in possession of Hon. Edward McPherson of Gettysburg. Among them is his will, dated January 27, 1772, only four days before his death. It was probated March 11, 1772, a receipt of James McClure was given 10s 6d "for expenses laid out in attending at York to prove the will," also a receipt of Sarah Black for £3 2s 6d for two gallons of liquor and three gallons of rum, "expended at the funeral" of Hance Hamilton. At the "wakes" in those days, it was a common custom to use liquors. His personal property was sold March 19–20, 1772. Among the articles advertised were "six negroes, two of which are men well acquainted with farming business, one very likely wench, two fine promising boys and one child." There were quite a number of slaves in his township at the date of his death. What they brought is not known. On the 26th of September, 1760, "William Buchanan, of Baltimore Town," signed a receipt to Hance Hamilton of £200 for one negro man; £70 for one negro boy. Hamilton's real estate was sold April 1, 1773, to David McConaughy, Esq., Dr. William Cathcart and John Hamilton as "trustees for his heirs." The entire estate was about £3,000 in Pennsylvania currency, nearly equally divided between personal and real property. This was a large amount for these colonial days. Nothing is definitely known of his children, except that one of them "was apprenticed" in September, 1767, to Dr. Robert Boyd, of Lancaster, to study physic and surgery, to stay two years, for a fee of £70 for instruction." He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1768. The children mentioned in his will are Thomas, Edward, Harriett Sarah, married to Alexander McKean; Mary, married to Hugh McKean; Hance Gawin, George, John, William and James. None of his descendants are now living in either York or Adams County. In his will among many other bequests, he left to his son, Thomas, a pair of silver-mounted pistols, valued at £10; to his son, Hance, a pair of brass-barreled pistols and holster, valued at £5; one silver mounted sword, valued at £10; one silver medal, valued at 5s; to his son Gawin, a silver snuff box, valued at £2, and to his son George, a long gun valued at £2 10s; George also received a pair of silver buckles appraised at 12s, and John, a silver watch appraised at £5 10s. It would be exceedingly interesting to trace the history of these trophies, but of them nothing more can be authoritatively said, neither is it known where one of them now is. Hance Hamilton was a man of enterprise, great force of character and activity in public affairs. Had he lived during the Revolutionary period, he would doubtless have become a very conspicuous officer of that eventful war. He was a typical frontiersman, and located as nearly as can be determined at first in Sir William Keith's tract, called Newberry, and in 1746 became one of the most influential members of the Scotch-Irish settlement on Marsh Creek, near the site of Gettysburg. He was first chosen sheriff of York County, when but twenty-eight years of age, and died suddenly, when but fifty-one. Those twenty-three years were devoted to the care of his family, to the affairs of the community, and to the common dangers of the period. He died as the Revolutionary movement was gathering force. Had he lived he would, no doubt, have embraced the cause with ardor, and spent his strength, and if need be, his life, for the freedom of his country. Among the roll of "the forty-nine officers of Scotland in 1649, was Sir Hance Hamilton, who obtained adjudicated lands in the Province to the amount of 1,000 acres. From him Col. Hance Hamilton of York County doubtless descended."

COL. ROBERT M'PHERSON.

Col. Robert McPherson was the only son of Robert and Janet McPherson, who settled in the western portion of York County, in in the fall of 1738 on the "Manor of

Maske." He was born presumably in Ireland, about 1730, and was a youth of eight years on his parents becoming a part of the well-known Marsh Creek settlement. He was educated at Rev. Dr. Alison's school at New London, Chester Co., Penn., which academy was afterward removed to Newark, Delaware, and became the foundation of the present college at that place. His father died December 25, 1749, and his mother September 23, 1767. In 1751 he married Agnes, the daughter of Robert Miller of the Cumberland Valley. In 1755 he was appointed treasurer of York County, and in 1756 a commissioner of the county. The latter office he resigned on accepting a commission as captain in the Third Battalion of the Provincial forces, May 10, 1758, serving under Gen. Forbes on his expedition against Fort Duquesne. From 1762 to 1765 he was sheriff of the county, and from 1764 to the beginning of the Revolution was a justice of the peace under the Proprietary, serving from 1770 as President Justice of the York County Court, and was re-commissioned a justice under the first constitution of the State. From 1765 to 1767 he was a member of the Provincial Assembly, and in 1768 was appointed county treasurer to fill a vacancy. He was a member of the Provincial Conference, which met at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1778; and was one of the Representatives of York County in 1776, which formed the first constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. At the outset of the war for Independence, he was commissioned a colonel of the York County Battalion of Associators, and during that and the following year he was in active duty in the Jerseys and in the subsequent campaign around Philadelphia. After his return from the field he was employed as the purchasing commissary of army supplies for the western end of York County. In 1779 he was one of the three "auditors of confiscation and fine accounts." From 1781 to 1785 he served as a member of the assembly of the State. Col. McPherson was one of the charter members of the corporation of Dickinson College, and continued to act as trustee until his death. He was an elder in the Upper Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1740, or within two years of the beginning of the settlement. His death, from paralysis, occured February 19, 1789, his wife surviving him until September 13, 1802. He had a large family. Two of his sons, William and Robert, were officers in the service of the Revolution. Some of his descendants remain in Adams County, but the great majority are scattered over the various States of the Union. For over thirty years he was one of the most active, influential and conspicuous citizens of York County.

WILLIAM M'PHERSON.

William McPherson, son of Col. Robert, was born December 2, 1757, on the farm settled by his grandfather in 1738. He died in Gettysburg, August 2, 1832. He filled sundry public trusts of a local charecter, and was, from 1790 to 1799, a member of the general assembly of the State for York County, except in 1793. He actively pressed and participated in the movement for the erection of Adams County, which was accomplished the last year of his public service. During the Revolutionary war, he served as a lieutenant in Capt. Albright's company, Col. Miller's regiment, and was captured in the battle of Long Island. The British held him a prisoner of war for over a year, during which time he endured many hardships. After the war he became a prosperous and influential citizen in his vicinity. He was twice married, first in 1780 to Mary Garrick, of Frederick County, Maryland, and second in 1793, to Sarah Reynolds of Shippensburg. He was the father of fourteen children, a few of whom were married. One of his sons, John B. McPherson, was a prominent citizen of Adams County, and for forty-five years was cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg. Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, for a number of years representative in Congress, for nearly a quarter of a century clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and the distinguished American Statistician, is a son of John B. McPherson, and great-grandson of Col. Robert McPherson of Revolutionary fame. His sons are of the sixth generation of McPhersons, who have lived in the same vicinity since the arrival of their worthy ancestors.

ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN

Archibald M'Clean was of Scottish origin. In the year 1715, a portion of the clan M'Clean, or McLean, who were supporters of the Stuarts, sought a home near Glenairm, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, and with others soon after emigrated to southern Pennsylvania. Among them was Archibald McClean, who in 1738 located in the Marsh Creek district of York County, near what is now Gettysburg. He soon became a prominent surveyor in the Province of Pennsylvania, assisted in establishing the "Middle Point" between Cape Henlopen and the Chesapeake, and in locating the great "Tangent Line" through the Peninsula, and in tracing the well known "arc of the circle" around New Castle, Delaware. This was during the years 1760, 1762 and 1763. As a surveyor he was the chief associate of the celebrated mathematicians, Mason and Dixon. In running the famous line which bears their name, six of his brothers were also employed in assisting to establish the line from 1763 to June 4, 1766, when the party arrived as far west as the summit of "Little Alleghany," and were there stopped by troublesome Indians. On June 8, 1767, Mason and Dixon and Archibald M'Clean began to continue the survey from the top of the "Little Alleghany, accompanied by a delegation of friendly Indians as an escort, against the savages. On the 14th of June they reached the top of the "Great Alleghany," where fourteen more friendly Indians joined them as interpreters. At this time there were thirty assistant surveyors, fifteen ax-men, and a number of Indians. They continued westward 240 miles from Delaware to "Dunker Creek," as marked on their map. This was thirty-six miles east of the western limit of the present Mason and Dixon line. The balance was run in 1782 and 1784. Archibald M'Clean in 1776 was chosen a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. He was an ardent patriot, and the next year became chairman of the Committee of Safety for York County, during the Revolution. He served as prothonotary and register and recorder of York County from 1777 to 1786. At his death his remains were interred in the historic old Marsh Creek burying ground, on a part of what is now the famous battle-field of Gettysburg.

GEN. HENRY MILLER.

Gen. Henry Miller was born near the city of Lancaster, Penn., on February 13, 1751. Early attention was paid to his education, but his father, who was a farmer, thought it necessary to place his son within the walls of a university. The high school of Miller, as of Washington and Franklin, was the world of active life.

Young Miller, having received a good English education, was placed in the office of Collison Reed, Esq., of Reading, Penn., where he read law and studied conveyancing. Before, however, he completed his studies, he removed to Yorktown, in about the year 1760. At this place he pursued his studies under the direction of Samuel Johnson, Esq. At that time Mr. Johnson was prothonotary of York County and in his office Mr. Miller acted as clerk.

The subject of our memoir was married on June 26, 1770, about which time he purchased a house in Yorktown, and furnished it. Here he supported his family mostly by the profits arising from conveyancing, and from his clerkship; for as he found that he did not possess talents for public speaking, he devoted his industry and attention to those subjects.

The war of the Revolution was now approaching, and young Miller's noble soul was kindled to a generous indignation as he heard and read of the wrongs of his country, A man like him could not doubt a moment. On June 1, 1775, he commenced his march from York to Cambridge, Mass. He went out as first lieutenant of a rifle company under the command of Capt. Michael Doudel. This company was the first that marched out of Pennsylvania, and was, too, the first that arrived in Massachusetts from any place south of Long Island, or west of the Hudson. The company to which he belonged was attached to Col. Thompson's rifle regiment, which received the first commissions issued by congress, and took rank of every other regiment.

On the arrival of the company at Cambridge, the gallantry and zeal of Miller prompted him to attempt some military act before the remainder of the regiment could arrive. His active mind immediately formed a plan to surprise the British guard at Bunker's Hill. This was the second day after his arrival, fresh from a march of 500 miles, a march which would have deprived ordinary men of their fire of feeling, but which left Miller in the glowing enthusiasm of a young soldier, impatient of delay. Miller submitted the plan to his captain, whose courage was more tempered with prudence and who wished to decline engaging in such an attack, alleging, as reasons against it, the small number of his own men and his want of acquaintance with the ground and works. But Miller, who was never checked in his military career by the appearance of danger, informing his captain that if he should decline engaging personally in the attack, he would solicit Gen. Washington to appoint him (Miller) to the command. Thus urged, the captain allowed his laudable prudence to be overcome by the ardor of his gallant young lieutenant, and his own desire to effect the capture of the guard. The attempt was made—but, as the captain had predicted, without accomplishing the object. They were obliged to retreat—though not till after several British soldiers had bit the dust, and several others were prisoners in the hands of the gallant Yorkers. Captain Doudel's health being very much impaired, he was obliged to rssign not long afterward when Miller was appointed to the command of the company. From that time onward he was distinguished as a most enterprising, intelligent and valuable officer.

In 1776, his company with the regiment to which he belonged, commanded at first by Col. Thompson, and afterward by Col. Hand, marched to New York. In 1777, on the 12th of November, he was promoted by congress to the office of Major in the same regiment. In the year following (1778) he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, commandant in the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania. In this latter office he continued until he left the army.

Miller was engaged, and took an active and gallant part, in the several battles of Long Island, York Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Head of Elk, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and in a considerable number of other but less important conflicts. At the battle of Monmouth, he displayed most signal bravery. Two horses were, during that conflict, successively shot from beneath this youthful hero and patriot: but nothing depressed the vigor of his soul, for mounting a third he was in the thick of battle.

A companion in arms, writing of Miller, in the year 1801, says, "He was engaged in most of the battles of note in the middle States. It would take much time to enumerate the many engagements he was into, as the general engagements, as such, as are incident to light corps. It may, with confidence, be stated, that he must have risked his person in fifty or sixty conflicts with the British foe. He served with the highest reputation as an heroic, intelligent and useful officer." In a letter of Washington to Congress dated "Trenton Falls, December 12, 1776," are these words: "Capt. Miller, of Col. Hand's regiment, also informs me, that a body of the enemy were marching to Burlington yesterday morning. He had been sent over with a strong scouting party, and, at daybreak, fell in with their advance guards consisting of about four hundred Hessian troops, who fired upon him before they were discovered, but without any loss, and obliged him to retreat with his party and to take boat." Gen. Wilkinson, in his memoirs, states that Major Miller of Hand's riflemen, was ordered by Gen. Washington to check the rapid movements of the enemy in pursuit of the American Army, while retreating across the State of New Jersey. The order was so successfully executed, and the advance of a powerful enemy so embarrassed, that the American troops which afterward gained the independence of their country, were preserved from an overthrow which would have proved the grave of our liberties. In a note to the memoirs, the author says, among other things, "Gen. Miller, late of Baltimore, was distinguished for his cool bravery wherever he served. He certainly possessed the entire confidence of Gen. Washington." To multiply quotations would be useless, suffice to say that Miller is mentioned by many of the American historians, and always with much applause.

When Miller first engaged in the war of the Revolution, he had little or no other fortune than his dwelling-house. But before the close of the war he was reduced to such necessities to support his family that he was compelled to sell the house over the heads of his wife and children. He sometimes spoke of this as a very hard case, and in terms so pathetic as to excite the most tender emotions. At other times he would say, "I have not yet done all in my power to serve my beloved country, my wife and my children I trust will yet see better days."

In his pleasant manner he was heard to say that, as to the house, the sale had at least saved him the payment of the taxes. Col. Miller being thus, through his patriotism, humiliatingly reduced in pecuniary circumstances, was obliged in the spring of 1779 to resign his commission in the army and return to York. Here he continued to reside for some years, enjoying the love and affection of all his fellow citizens. In October, 1780, he was elected high sheriff of the county of York, and as such he continued until the expiration of his term of office in November, 1783. At the several elections in October of the years 1783–84–85, he was elected a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. In May, 1786, he was commissioned as prothonotary of York County, and in August of the same year he was appointed a justice of the peace, and of the court of Common Pleas. In the year 1790 he was a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He continued in the office of prothonotary until July, 1794. In this year (1794), great dangers were apprehended from the encroachments of the English on our western territories. Wayne was, at that time, carrying our arms against the Indians into the western wilderness. Agreeably to the requisition of the president of the United States, contained in a letter to the secretary of war, dated May 19, 1794, Pennsylvania was required to furnish her quota of brigades toward forming a detachment of 10,769 militia, officers included. At this time Miller was general in the first brigade, composed of the counties of York and Lancaster, and belonging to the second division of Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Maj.-Gen. Hand. This division, with several others, was required to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

In the same year was the "western expedition," an expedition occasioned by an insurrection in the four western counties to resist the laws of the Union.

At this time Gen. Miller was appointed, and went out as quartermaster-general. In the same year he was appointed, by Gen. Washington, supervisor of the revenue for the district of Pennsylvania. In this office he acted with such ability, punctuality and integrity, that no one ever laid the least failure to his charge. But in 1801, Mr. Jefferson having been elected President, Gen. Miller was removed from the office of supervisor and was succeeded by Peter Muhlenburg.

Upon this event he left York November 18, 1801, and removed to Baltimore, where he resided for some years as an honest and respectable merchant. At the commencement of the war of 1812, his soul was kindled to the former fires of youthful feeling. Relinquishing his mercantile pursuits he accepted the appointment of brigader general of the militia of the United States, stationed at Baltimore, and charged with the defense of Fort McHenry and its dependencies. Upon the enemy's leaving the Chesapeake bay, the troops were discharged and Gen. Miller again retired to private life.

In the spring of 1813, Gen. Miller left Baltimore, and returned to his native State, Pennsylvania. He now resided on a farm at the mouth of the Juniata river, in Cumberland County, devoting himself, with Roman virtue, to agricultural pursuits. But his country soon called him from his retirement. The enemy having again made their appearance from Baltimore, he marched out with the Pennsylvania troops in the capacity of quartermaster-general. He again, after a short time, returned to Pennsylvania, to reside on his farm at the mouth of the Juniata. At that place, like a Cincinnatus, away from the tumult of war, he continued to reside until the spring of 1821. At that time, being appointed prothonotary of Perry County, by Gov. Hiester, he removed to Landisburg, the seat of justice for that county. He continued to live at Landisburg, until he was removed from office, by Gov. Shulze, in March, 1824. On the 29th of the same month, the Legislature of Pennsylvania began to make, though at a late period, some compensation for his important Revolutionary services. They required the state treasurer to pay him $240 immediately; and an annuity of the same sum during the remainder ofhis life. But Gen. Miller did not live long enough to enjoy this righteous provision. He removed with his family to Carlisle; but he had hardly fixed his abode there, and caught the kind looks of his relatives and friends, when he was called by the messenger of peace to a distant and far brighter region where the music of war is unheard, and the storms of contention are at rest. He was siezed with an inflammation of the bowels and died suddenly, in the bosom of his family, on Monday, the 5th of April, 1824. On Tuesday afternoon, the mortal part of the hero and the patriot was consigned, with military honors, to the small and narrow house.

In private life Gen. Miller was friendly, social and benovelent. He was generous even to a fault.

In public life, he had, what Lord Clarendon says of Hampden, a head to contrive, a heart to persuade, and a hand to execute.

CAPT. JACOB DRITT.

Jacob Dritt, of York County, was a military officer in our Revolutionary struggle, being a captain in Col. Swope's Battalion of the Pennsylvania Flying Camp. He was made prisoner at the taking of Fort Washington, and underwent a long captivity. When the lines of our army were attacked by the enemy, previous to the capture of the fort, Capt. Dritt, with a party of men chiefly of his own company, was ordered in advance to oppose the landing of the British, who came in boats across Harlem Creek, below King's Bridge. He defended his position with great bravery, until having lost a number of his men, and being nearly surrounded with the Hessian riflemen on one side, and the British troops on the other, he retreated into the fort with difficulty and was there captured.

Gen. Jacob Dritt was drowned in the Susquehanna, in the year 1818, between Christmas and New Year. He had crossed the river in the early morning with a young man named Griffith, had been to the Marietta bank and obtained a sum of money. It was estimated by some at $500. Upon his return to the ferry, on the Lancaster County side, he was admonished by his son, who lived there, not to venture as the river was then very dangerous to cross, on account of the rapid current and the floating ice. He was naturally a bold, and brave individual, having frequently, on former occasions, faced many dangers; venturing upon the surging waters, some place near the middle of the stream his boat was capsized by coming suddenly in contact with a huge cake of ice. He and his comrade both lost their lives. This occurred about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Many fruitless efforts were made by friends and neighbors to find the remains of the old hero and his companion, but all in vain. Over three months after the drowning, on a pleasant day in April, while some slaves were working on a plantation, along the eastern shore of Maryland, all that remained of the gallant old Revolutionary hero was found by them in a secluded spot on the shore. The astonished and frightened negroes conveyed the singular intelligence to their master, who had the remains interred near the spot where they were found. The only marks of identification were a pair of silver sleeve-buttons and his boots, which were recognized by some of the members of his family. The death occurred at a time when it was not so customary to disinter and remove the remains of the dead, so they were left to sleep on what afterward became hallowed soil in our sister State. The body of Griffith was also found about the same time.

Jacob Dritt, one of Gen. Dritt's sons, afterward moved to York and became a successful merchant, and built the large house a few doors east of the National hotel. Miss Kitty Dritt, of Lower Windsor, is the only surviving member of the Dritt family.

FRANCIS WORLEY.

Francis Worley, an intelligent English land surveyor, who in 1722, was one of the three persons sent across the Susquehanna by Gov. Keith, to survey Springettsbury Manor. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, but some of his descendants became Quakers. He removed from Lancaster County in 1742, and purchased 750 acres of land about one mile northwest of York. His sons were Nathan, James, Jacob, Francis, Daniel and George. Francis married Ruth Collins, a Quakeress of Chester County, and adopted her faith. He lived in the building, now the Eyster House, on West Market Street, York. James Worley, on the death of his father, succeeded to a part of the paternal estate, a part of which is now owned by Jacob Loucks, of West Manchester. In his house, which was not a tavern, as has been published, the doctrines of Methodism were first preached in York County. Francis Worley died before a permanent organization of the Episcopal Church had been established in York. His remains are supposed to lie in the old graveyard near where he lived. His great-grandson, George Worley, lives retired in West York.

PATRICK SCOTT.

Patrick Scott was a man of great individuality of character, and one of the first settlers who attained prominence in the local affairs of Peach Bottom Township. He was an Irish Presbyterian, and early in the history of Slate Ridge congregation, became an influential ruling elder. When the church building was moved from the mouth of Scott's Run to its present position, he took an active part in the work. He was known far and wide among the Scotch-Irish of the lower end, as "Paddy Scott, the coffin-maker." When a new road was to be laid out, Patrick was either one of the viewers, or else had considerable to say about the road. One of the first large houses among the early settlers of that section was built by him. When the Revolution began he became an ardent supporter of the new government, and was chosen a representative to the first convention that met in York, on December 16, 1774. He assisted in raising a fund of £6 from his township to be sent to Boston. In 1775 he belonged to the Committee of Safety for York County. In 1783–84 he was a member of the House of Reprepentatives. He was doubtless a man of considerable force of character, and great individuality. As a mark of prominence in church affairs, he built for himself a much larger pew than any one else, and was a conspicous figure in it. Many an early settler of the lower end was laid beneath the sod by his direction, in the pursuit of his occupation. It was even said that his own casket was made at his direction before his death. Characteristic of the Irish, he never would tell the date of his birth, but on the granite slab, that marks his tomb, at the southeast corner of the Slate Ridge Church, is found the following inscription: "In memory of Patrick Scott, who departed this life August 8, 1825, in the ninety-sixth year of his age." Three wives died before him, and each was remembered by a granite slab similar to his own. The fourth wife survived him.

MATTHEW DILL.

Matthew Dill was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of the present town of Dillsburg. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. During the troubles immediately before the French and Indian war, he was one of five commissioners, one of whom was Benjamin Franklin, appointed to make a treaty with the Indians at the Croghan fort, which was located near the Susquehanna, in the lower end of Cumberland County. He afterward took a part in the French and Indian war. In 1749, he was one of the eight justices of the peace, and justice of the court of Common Pleas of York County, He died before the Revolution. His remains, together with those of many of his descendants lie in the family grave-yard a few hundred yards west of Dillsburg, this county. His daughter married Col. Richard McAllister, founder of the town of Hanover.

Col. Matthew Dill of Revolutionary fame, was a son of Matthew Dill. In October, 1764, he was appointed justice of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas, under the Colonial Government, and continued in same office upon the adoption of the constitution of 1776. Served in the General Assembly in 1877–78–79. During the year 1779 was appointed sub-lieutenant of York County, to organize the county militia, and in March 30, 1780, was appointed one of the three commissioners to seize the personal effects of Tories in York County. For a short time after the Revolution he was president justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

MAJOR JOSEPH PROWELL.

Major Joseph Prowell, a grandson of James Prowell, who was one of the first Welsh emigrants to Pennsylvania, locating in the northern part of Chester County, as early as 1715. The children of James Prowell were Charles, Mary, and Thomas. Charles joined a Chester County regiment at the advanced age of sixty years; and was lost, either killed or captured, in the first Jersey campaign, during the Revolution. Martha was married to Richard Buck, in the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Thomas Prowell, the youngest son, in 1752, was married to Rachel Griffith, in the Old Swede's Church, Philadelphia. Many of her relatives, by same name, located with the early Quaker emigrants in Warrington Township, this county. He, having been there earlier in his life, soon after marriage, removed to Warrington, and purchased a tract of land near the Conewago Creek. Their children were Joseph and William, the first of whom was born in York County, and the latter in Chester County, to which place the parents returned in 1760, and Thomas died in 1765, leaving an estate of £412 1s. 9d., in Chester County, of which David Thomas and Joseph Coates were executors; and an estate of £336 in York County, of which Robert Nelson and Peter Gardner were executors. His will bequeathed equal shares to his widow and two sons, and named Rev. Owen Thomas as guardian of his son Joseph, and Joseph Coates guardian of his son William; and further requested that both sons should be "put to trades" at the age of fifteen.

Joseph Prowell, the subject of this sketch, upon attaining manhood, became a member of the City Troop, a noted military organization of Philadelphia; and during the War for Independence participated with his company in the Jersey campaign and the battle of Brandywine. In 1778, at the age of twenty-six, he became major of Colonel Patton's Regiment, and joined in the march of Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in the Genesee country, New York.

After the Revolution, he became a prosperous merchant on the high seas, and engaged in trade with many foreign ports. On June 4, 1804, he took sick while on board his vessel, which he landed on the Barbadoes Islands, east of the West Indies, and the same day made his will. From this sickness he partially recovered, landed at Philadelphia, and a few days later added a codicil to his will, in his own hand-writing: "at the house of my esteemed friends, Captain James Josiah and his estimable lady, near Philadelphia." There he died on April 3, 1805, aged fifty-three years. He was buried with "the honors of war" by the City Troop of Philadelphia.

Major Prowell is remembered traditionally as a bold, daring and fearless officer, and had a romantic history. He participated in the sailors' troubles with the pirates of the Barbary States, and afterwards owned large possessions in the Colony of Dernaii, bequeathed to his daughter Rachel, then living with Robert Pulsford of London, whose son she married. He owned a plantation called "Washington," in the Colony of Berbice, which is the eastern division of British Guinea on the west coast of Africa, and there assisted the British Government to quell an insurrection in 1803. When taken sick on the Islands of Barbadoes, he released his three servants or slaves, namely, "Harry Christmas," "Old John" and "Captain," and granted them £20 a year. The executors of Major Prowell's estate were David Lennox, of Philadelphia; Robert and William Pulsford, of London; and John

Douglass of the Colony of Berbice—in each of which places he had possessions.

William Prowell, the second son of Thomas Prowell, moved to Warrington in 1779, having previously been engaged in manufacturing powder in Chester County for the Continental Army. He married Mary Nelson, daughter of Robert Nelson, and a few years later moved to Fairview Township, where he purchased land. His children by first marriage were Joseph, Samuel and Jane; children by second marriage were William, Thomas, Jacob, Mary, Ann and Elizabeth.

The writer of this, a grandson of Joseph and a son of Samuel N. Prowell, is a lineal descendant of the Welsh emigrant, James Prowell, of the sixth generation in America.

ENSIGN JACOB BARNITZ.

Ensign Jacob Barnitz was born in York, of German ancestry, and early in life was a brewer. When the Revolution opened, he became ensign of Capt. Stoke's company in Col. Swope's regiment, which formed a part of the famous "Flying Camp." He was then eighteen years old, and marched with his regiment from York to New Jersey, and from thence to the defense of the city of New York, and after the battle of Long Island joined the garrison of Fort Washington. When the British attacked this fort, Ensign Barnitz was wounded in each leg, and when the garrison surrendered he was left on the field. The enemy stripped him of everything but his stockings, which were filled with blood. He lay where he fell during that night and the next day. As the evening closed, a Hessian soldier approached and was about to bayonet him, when a British officer, who chanced to be near, took pity on him and thus saved his life. He was then thrown on a wagon and taken a prisoner of war to New York City, then in the hands of the British, where he remained fifteen months, suffering from his wounds. Upon his exchange he was removed on a wagon from New York City to his home in York. He partially recovered from his wounds, and in 1785 was appointed register and recorder of York County, serving continuously until 1824, a period of thirty-five years. Ensign Barnitz, which name he always retained, carried a British ball, received at the attack of Fort Washington, for thirty years, but the shattered bone lengthened, and in 1806 he was compelled to undergo amputation. For a long time kind Providence permitted him to live, the sole standard-bearer of the "Flying Camp." Soon after the war he married Mary, daughter of Archibald McClean, mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. Their eldest son was Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, an eminent lawyer and member of the twenty-third Congress. His second son was Jacob Barnitz, a gallant soldier of the war of 1812, who bore a distinguished part as an officer of volunteers at the baltle of North Point. Ensign Barnitz lived to the age of seventy years, and his remains now rest at a conspicuous spot north of Zion Lutheran Church in York.

GEN. WILLIAM REED.

Gen. William Reed was an officer in the Third Battalion of York County Militia during the Revolution. He was chosen a member of the convention which framed the second constitution of Pennsylvania in 1790; became brigade inspector of York County Militia, April 25, 1800 and member of the State Senate from 1800 to 1804; appointed adjutant-general of the State of Pennsylvania August 4, 1811, and took sick and suddenly died June 15, 1813, at New Alexandria, Westmoreland Co., Penn., while organizing the State militia during the war of 1812–15. His remains were interred near Millerstown (now Fairfield), Adams County.

CAPT. THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Capt. Thomas Campbell was a private in Capt. Doudel's company that marched to Boston in 1775; commissioned first lieutenant in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, January 3, 1777, and wounded in the battle of Germantown; commissioned captain of his company, January 1, 1781 and returned home January 1, 1783; member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, from 1797 to 1800 and a member of the State Senate from 1805 to 1808; one of the original order of the Society of Cincinnati. He died in Monaghan Township, in 1815.

BENJAMIN TYSON.

Benjamin Tyson, of Windsor Township, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. During the war of the Revolution he took an active part in supporting the cause. As a farmer he was above the average of his section. In 1783 he was appointed commissioner of taxes, and in 1790 was elected by York County to be one of its representatives to assist in framing the second constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and in 1791 was appointed a justice of the peace under its provisions. He died in Windsor.

JAMES EDGAR.

James Edgar was born near Slate Ridge

Church, Peach Bottom Township, in 1744. In 1776, at the age of thirty-two, he represented York County in framing the first constitution of Pennsylvania. He moved to western Pennsylvania in 1779, located in Washington County and became one of the most substantial citizens of his locality, and was chosen one of the first associate judges of his adopted county. During the time of the Whisky Insurrection in western Pennsylvania, in 1794, he used his utmost influence and power to quell it without resort to arms. He is described by a writer of his day as "a truly great and good man. In theological and political knowledge he was superior to most professional men, had as clear a head and pure a heart as ever fell to the lot of mortals, possessed an eloquence, which, although not polished, was convincing and persuasive; yet he lived in retirement on his farm, except when the voice of his neighbors called him to serve the church or the state." In the early part of the year 1794 he addressed in a church a congregation of 2,000 people, on the subject of the Whisky Insurrection, with a clearness of argument, solemnity of manner, and tenderness of eloquence that reached the understanding and penetrated the hearts of his hearers. The consequence was, very few of his neighbors were connected with those lawless riots.

HON. HUGH HENRY BRACKENRIDGE.

Mr. Brackenridge emigrated when but a child, with his parents, to America from Scotland. They settled within the present area of Peach Bottom Township. His early education was obtained in the schools of the first settlers in that region. He afterward entered Princeton College, where he graduated in 1771; studied theology, was licensed in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and served in the American Army as chaplain during the Revolution. He relinquished the ministry, was admitted to the bar, and about the time of the closing of the war removed to the western part of Pennsylvania. In the legal profession he soon gained prominence and distinction, and won a high reputation as a scholar, lawyer and jurist. In 1800 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Judge Brackenridge's opinions while on the supreme bench were original, and are remarkable for their keen analysis of the case before the court and for their humor. This last faculty he possessed in a high degree. His book, called "Modern Chivalry, or the Adventures of Capt. Farrago," is a satire after the order of Hudibras, in which the captain and his man Dennis wander, like Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, through the world in quest of adventure. The book presents a fair picture of the state of society at the time. The judge, with Albert Gallatin and other prominent men, participated in the whisky insurrection, and wrote in vindication of it. He died at Carlisle, in 1816.

HON. JAMES ROSS.

Among the distinguished men of whom York County has been the place of birth, may be mentioned James Ross. He was born July 12, 1762. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1784, and he selected Washington, Penn., as the place of his residence. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789, and took an active part in its debates. In 1794 he was appointed a senator of the United States, and was made at one time president *pro tem.* In 1797 he was elected a United States senator, and was a member until the 4th of March, 1803. He was appointed, together with Jasper Yeates, a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and with Mr. Bradford, attorney-general, was appointed a commission to settle the disturbances occasioned by the whisky insurrection. He distinguished himself by his maintenance of American rights on the Mississippi before the cession of Louisiana. He was candidate for governor of the State, in 1799 and in 1802, against Thomas McKean. His failures here did not injure in any degree his fame as an upright and tried statesman. He died, honored and respected, at Pittsburgh.

ARCHIBALD STEELE JORDAN.

Col. Jordan was one of the most prominent men and politicians of his day. He served as Brigade Inspector of the County of York for twelve or fourteen years, holding that office during the war of 1812–14, and was in constant correspondence with the authorities of the State and Federal governments, and in active duty during the rendezvous of the Pennsylvania troops at York on the occasion of the invasion of Maryland and attack on Baltimore. In connection with that office, he was made paymaster for the York County troops, who were engaged or drafted from the county at that time. He served four years as a member of the House of Representatives, and was in high standing as such. He was a son of Thomas Jordan, Esq., of Hopewell Township, who was one of the justices of the peace under the Constitution of 1790, in the Thirteenth District composed of the township of Hopewell, commissioned August 10, 1800. His son, Joseph

Jordan, became possessed of the homestead, which is now possessed by Col. James Jordan, son of the latter. Several of the brothers acquired distinction. Samuel Jordan, of Peach Bottom Township, was elected to the legislature two or three terms. Benjamin Jordan was quite a prominent man in his day. He served in the custom house as clerk under Mr. Steele, his mother's brother, after which he became president of the Middletown Bank, which position he held for several years. At the time the United States Bank question arose, he became a Whig. He represented Dauphin County in the House and Senate at the time Hon. Adam Ebaugh was there from York.

Archibald S. Jordan married Miss Turner, and they had fourteen children. twelve of whom grew up. A son and four daughters are yet living. Benjamin Franklin Jordan, the son, lives in Baltimore County, Md., near New Market, and is a prominent politician. He was commissioner of Baltimore County several years. The eldest son, John, settled in Chester County and died there. James Potter settled in Ohio, and is deceased. James Ross lived on the old homestead of his father in Hopewell; was a thrifty farmer (single) was kicked by a horse and died from the effects of the injury received. Edward was a practicing physician in Baltimore city, who died two or three years ago. Samuel died a few years ago, and is buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Stewartstown. The sisters, Mrs. Mary J. Arthur, Mrs. Harriet Long, Mrs. Rachel McComas and Amanda, wife of Mr. Robert Smith, are still living. The three first named are widows. Mrs. Arthur and Mrs. Long are living in Stewartstown, and Mrs. McComas is living in Harford County, Md.

JAMES STEEL.

James Steel was born in Philadelphia, about 1774. His father, James Steel, emigrated to Pennsylvania from Scotland prior to the revolution, and with his brother, Thomas settled at Philadelphia. Being a zealous patriot and possessed of ample means, he contributed largely to the struggling government; and when Philadelphia fell into the hands of the British, he removed to Harford County, Md., and purchased a tract of land. About the same time, Thomas obtained a warrant for the land now owned by McSparren, north of Slate Ridge, in York County. James Steel represented Harford County twice in the legislature of Maryland, and was one of three commissioners appointed to revise the State constitution. He was a man of liberal education and for many years was noted as an accomplished land surveyor, in the lower end of York County; was employed to locate and survey the lines of Peach Bottom Township, when it was erected from Fawn. He visited Kentucky in 1815, or thereabouts, and purchased 31,000 acres of land in the Green River Valley, 28,000 of which he sold soon after to a man named Morrison. He died in 1849, at the age of seventy-five years.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

There are a few citizens who will remember the career of this distinguished "American Commoner" while he was a teacher in the York County Academy and a student at law in York. He was born in Danville, Vermont, April 4, 1792. His father was a shoemaker, of dissipated habits, who died of a bayonet wound in the attack on Oswego, while bravely defending his country during the war of 1812. His mother, whom he never wearied praising, was a woman of strong natural sense and unconquerable resolution. In his youth, Thaddeus was one of the most diligent readers, ever known in America, and at the age of fifteen he began to found a library in his native town. He entered Burlington College, first graduated at Dartmouth in 1815, and a few months afterward was engaged by Rev. Dr. Perkins, then principal of the York County Academy, as an assistant., Amos Gilbert, the famous teacher of the Lancastrian School, who resided for a short time at York, during the period that young Stevens was here, says: "he was a modest, retiring young man, of remarkably studious habits." Feeling somewhat displeased with the actions of some of the members of the York bar, he made application for admission at Gettysburg, which at that time contained but few lawyers, as the county was only fifteen years old. Not having read law, according to requirements, under the instructions of a person learned in the law, he was rejected. The laws of Maryland were not so rigid; he then went to Bel Air, where he was admitted under Judge Chase. The committee on examination he said asked him only three questions, whereupon the judge promised if he would buy the champagne for the party, a certificate would be forthwith granted. He agreed to this; the certificate was signed, but before being handed over, two more bottles were demanded of the young lawyer. To use his own words, "when I paid my bill the next morning, I had only $3.50 of the $45 that swelled my pocket-book the evening before." From there he went to Lancaster, crossing the Susquehanna at McCall's ferry, York County. Here his horse took fright at some of the timbers of the new bridge, which was then being built across the river at that point, and horse and rider would have fallen into the stream, had it not been for the bravery and presence of mind of one of the men working on the bridge. He arrived at Lancaster, and the next day came to York, and a few days later located as a lawyer in Gettysburg. He did not succeed at first, and while attending a public meeting at Littlestown, Adams County, he told a number of persons that he was going to leave the county as he could not make a living in it at the practice of law. A terrible murder was committed a few days later and he was employed as counsel for the defendant. From this case he drew a fee of $1,500, which was the beginning of his career of fortune and fame. For a number of years, his familiar form was seen in the court houses of York, Adams and Franklin Counties, always being employed in the most intricate cases. Subsequently as a lawyer, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a distinguished member of the Lancaster bar, and the great American congressman and debater, his name and fame are familiar to every intelligent American citizen.

JUDGE LEWIS.

Hon. Ellis Lewis was born in Lewisberry, this County, May, 16, 1798, and was a son of Eli Lewis, the founder of the village. He attended the schools of his native town, and as remembered by some of the oldest citizens now living, was an unusually bright pupil. He learned the printing trade, then studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Williamsport, in 1822, and two years later was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature from Lycoming County. In this sphere he soon showed his ability as a lawyer and legislator. Gov. Wolf, in 1833, appointed him attorney-general of Pennsylvania; soon after he was appointed president judge of the Eighth Judicial District, and in 1843 was made judge of the Second District, which embraced the courts of Lancaster County. In the year 1851 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the State of Pennsylvania, and succeeded to the position of chief justice. In 1857 he declined the unanimous nomination for re-election to the supreme court, and retired to private life. In 1858 he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the criminal code of Pennsylvania. On account of his extensive knowledge of medical jurisprudence, the medical college of Philadelphia conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. D. He received the title of LL. D. from Transylvania University and from Jefferson College. Judge Lewis' legal opinions on important and difficult cases are frequently cited with approval. He published a work, of which he was the author, entitled "An Abridgement of the Criminal Law of the United States." He was a profound jurist, and a man of great versatility of talents. Some fine specimens of literature from his pen found their way into the periodical journals. In early life, during the year 1828, he became an honorary member of the York bar, but never practiced here regularly. His death occurred in Philadelphia on March 9, 1871.

G. CHRISTOPHER STAIR.

G. Christopher Stair was born August 21, 1824. When he grew to manhood he taught school for a number of years; served also as school director, and in 1855 became the second county superintendent. He was a great reader, and was possessed of a large fund of general information. He had a fondness for that kind of information, which had the keenest wit. His own conversation displayed a humor that might have been committed to writing with advantage. For many years he edited the *People's Advocate*, a paper noted for its dignified attitude and literary standing. He was feeble in health and constitution, and died December 4, 1861, aged only thirty-seven years. He was social to a high degree, and was familiarly known, to a large circle of friends, as "neighbor Stair."

THE REVOLUTIONARY BUTLERS.

Thomas Butler and Eleanor, his wife, came to America in 1740, from North Ireland, following the Scotch-Irish immigration and took up a tract of land in York County, "near ye Conewago on ye west side of Susquehanna" May 10, 1743. Here "they lived some time." Of these parents were born five sons, "a gallant band of patriot brothers." They were called in Revolutionary times, "the five fighting Butlers."

Gen. Richard Butler, the eldest of the family was born April 1, 1743, in York County was educated in Rev. Mr. Allison's classical school in Chester County, Penn., and then studied law. In 1764, he served under Col. Henry Bouquet, of the English Army, in his expedition against the Indians in western Pennsylvania. At the outset of the Revolution, he was chosen major of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and soon after, lieutenant and colonel of Morgan's Rifles, He assisted in the capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, in October, 1777, and was at the battle of Monmouth, in June, 1778. He soon afterward became colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, which he commanded at the battle of Stony Point. He remained several months with a portion of Wayne's army at York, and in 1781, marched with his regiment from York to Yorktown, Va., and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. After the war, he lived at Carlisle, and in 1785 was appointed on a committee to assist in treating with the Indians, of the Northwest. In 1788, he returned to Carlisle, and became a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Col. William Butler, the second son, was born in York County, June 6, 1745, was Lieutenant Colonel of First Pennsylvania Regiment. He died in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1789.

Col. Thomas Butler the third son, was born May 28, 1748. The other two, brothers, Col. Percival Butler and Capt. Edward Butler were born in Cumberland County.

REV. LUCAS RAUS.

The Rev. Lucas Raus, son of Lucas and Justina Raus, was born in May, 1723. His native city was Hermanstadt, the capital of Transylvania, which formerly was annexed to Hungary, but now belongs to Austria. The family to which he belonged, had produced many eminent divines in Hungary; and among them may be mentioned his own father, and his maternal grandfather.

Mr. Raus spent the first twenty years of his life in the city of his birth. There he pursued his studies under the direction of his father, preparing himself for the pulpit. Hermanstadt being mostly a Catholic city, Lucas was induced to visit the institutions of other places, in order to complete his studies. Accordingly, he left the paternal mansion in 1743, and proceeded to Presburg, the capital of Hungary. At this place he continued four years in the prosecution of his studies, when in May, 1747, he removed to Leipsic, in upper Saxony. In the year 1749 he removed from Leipsic to Jena, the place which, on the 14th of October, 1806, witnessed the triumph of the French over the Prussian Army. At Jena he resided but a few months, for he had now completed his studies, and was, by travelling, adding the polish to the polite world to the erudition of the scholar. His intention was now to visit Holland and then to return directly to the residence of his father. He proceeded to Amsterdam, where, at the time, there was a general spirit of migration to America. Much that was inviting was said of this part of the world; and emigrants from various parts were sailing weekly from that city. Mr. Raus caught some of the feeling which then prevailed; and as a good opportunity offered itself, he determined to cross the Atlantic, spend a few months in this country, which was represented as the land of promise, and then, returning to Europe, commence the labors of his holy calling. Accordingly in the year 1750, Mr. Raus sailed from Amsterdam, and arrived at Philadelphia.

In a few years after his arrival in that city, he changed his views as to his future residence: for, although youthful affection still bound him to Hermanstadt, which he had not visited since he first left it in 1743, yet he determined to spend the remainder of his days in this country.

Soon after he determined to remain in this country, he commenced his ministerial labors. Being invited to settle in Germantown, he accepted the invitation and preached in that place and its vicinity for three or four years, when he removed to York.

Mr. Raus was married at Germantown, in 1753, to Sophia, daughter of Mr. George Gemling, then deceased.

At York, Mr. Raus continued to reside, until the time of his death, as the minister of the German Lutheran Congregation in this place. In connection with the church in York, he presided over the spiritual concerns and occasionally preached to four or five congregations in the vicinity of the town.

This faithful servant in the vineyard of Christ, was at length called to rest from his labors. In the latter part of June, 1788, he was attacked with a billious fever. The disease raged with great fury for the space of about two weeks, when, on the 11th of July, 1788, the subject of it departed this life, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Raus was eminent as a scholar. Having devoted nearly all the first thirty years of his life to undisturbed and undivided study, he was not only a profound theologian but an accomplished scholar in the polite branches. Among the languages with which he was familiar, were the German, the English, the French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

Mr. Raus was the father of twelve children, four of whom survived him, viz.: Margaret, Elizabeth, Catharine and John.

REV. THOMAS BARTON.

The Rev. Thomas Barton was a very important personage in the colonial history of York and Cumberland Counties. He was born in Ireland in 1730; educated at the university of Dublin. In 1753 he came to America, and was employed as a teacher for two years in the academy of Philadelphia. At certain intervals he visited the church people at York, Huntingdon (now York Springs, Adams County) and Carlisle. After making the acquaintance of the English people at these places, he was induced by them to return to England, obtain clerical orders from the proper authorities, and become the officiating rector for the people of the Episcopal Church in York and Cumberland Counties. He came back to America in 1755, and immediately began to organize congregations at the three places above mentioned. Vestrymen and wardens were settled in each of the places. He visited other settlements, administered the religious rites to the church people. While here in York and Cumberland Counties, as early as 1756, his attention was called to the unfortunate condition of the poor Indians, with whom he frequently associated while on his ministerial tours. Some Indians came to Carlisle to sell fur and deer skins, he invited them into his church or building, in which he was conducting religious services. The few of them, who could understand English, at once became interested in him. When they returned they brought some of their friends to visit him, and shake hands with them. He then had great hopes of converting many of them to Christianity, but the direful French and Indian war broke out, and all hopes of his prosecuting his missionary work among them ceased. At this period he found himself and his parishes exposed to the incursions of the exasperated red man, and he became chaplain of the troops under Gen. Forbes on the Western expedition, and became a prominent personage in that important campaign. After the French and Indian war, he served as rector of St. James' Church at Lancaster, for a period of twenty years. In 1770 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from King's College, N. Y. During his pastorate at Lancaster, he frequently conducted religious services at York. When the war of the Revolution came on, Mr. Barton found himself considerably impeded in the performance of his ministerial duties, and was ultimately obliged to retire from his field of labor altogether. He was not willing to take the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth, and was permitted to sell his property and pass within the British lines. He arrived in New York in November, 1778, where he died of dropsy May 25th, 1780, aged fifty years. He was married in 1753, at Philadelphia, to a sister of the celebrated David Rittenhouse. At his death he left a widow and eight children; one of his sons, Benjamin Smith Barton, was a distinguished professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and died in 1815. William Barton, his eldest son, wrote the life of David Rittenhouse. The widow died at the age of ninety years. Rev. Barton published a sermon on Braddock's defeat. Hon. John Penn said of him: "He was a most worthy pastor and missionary, and as such, his name should go down to posterity."

REV. JACOB LISCHY.

The "Schweitzer Prediger" was prominently identified with the early religious history of York County among the first German settlers. He worked as a missionary, attending to the spiritual wants of the people in various sections. His record book of his first labors in this county, when the settlement was yet sparse, is still in existence. As a man he had a vigorous intellect, of considerable force of character, and yet his career was anomalous and strikingly singular and erratic. Most of his life was spent in the ministry of the German Reformed Church, and yet he neither began nor ended his career within that church. Jacob Lischy was a Swiss German, and immigrated to America, landing at New York May 28, 1842, in company with twenty-seven other German emigrants, in the sailing vessel, called "Snow Catharine," commanded by Capt. Gladman. He was not a minister when he came to this country, but was soon recognized as a man of intellect above the ordinary German emigrant. Soon after arriving in Pennsylvania he was brought under the influence of Count Zinzindorf, the apostle of the Moravian Church in America, who came to this country in 1741. At the instance of Zinzindorf, he was ordained a missionary when yet a young man. According to his own words he adopted the Christian religion under the preaching of the Moravians at Basle, in Switzerland, when fourteen years old. Making a success of his missionary work as a layman he was ordained as a minister at Bethlehem in January, 1743, and sent out to preach the gospel under the direction of Count Zinzindorf. Soon after his ordination he preached to newly formed congregations at Mode Creek and Kissels' farm in Lancaster County. An old record says, "he was a warm-hearted, gifted and approved preacher, and made a great impression wherever he went." In his own words he "was preaching for the congregation of God in the Spirit," and consequently used different types and modes of worship, which he claimed was a union of the Moravian, Reformed and Lutheran faith. For this reason he got into frequent controversy. About this time he received at least a dozen calls to preach. Some of them came from his native country.

On the 12th of August, 1744, a written invitation was sent him to take charge of the German Reformed congregation in York, which had not yet had a settled pastor. An old record says: "In 1744 the well-known Jacob Lischy, who had been sent out by the congregation at Bethlehem, Penn., came into the neighborhood of York to preach the gospel to all who were willing to hear him. He professed to be a Reformed minister, and was invited to preach to the German Reformed congregation at York; on the 29th of May, 1745, he accepted the pastorship of this church." In 1746 "a brethren synod" was held in Kreutz Creek, at which Rev. Lischy and Rev. Nyberg, a Lutheran preacher, lately from Sweden, who also belonged to the "Union Church," were the prominent clergymen. Nyberg took charge of the Lutheran Church of Hanover that year. It was about this time that the elders of the congregations at York and Kreutz Creek became aware that their pastor, Rev. Lischy, had some Moravian proclivities, and when he wished again to preach in York many persons had collected in front of the church with great noise, and for a time forbade him to preach in their church. In connection with Rev. Christian Henry Rauch, an open air meeting was held along the Codorus, and a large audience attended. For a time public services were held at Immel's house on the Codorus. There was a great religious awakening among the German settlers during the years 1745–46. It was brought about by the united efforts of the clergymen of the German Reformed, Lutheran and Moravian denominations. This gave rise to great controversy as to which denomination should eventually gain the ascendancy. Lischy's sphere seemed to be that of a controversionalist. His preaching was, however, effective, and he continued the regular pastor until 1754 of York, Kreutz Creek and other congregations in York County formed by him. During his pastorate here he had repeated calls elsewhere. But his career in York was not all harmonious. On May 2, 1747, the celebrated Rev. Michael Schlatter visited York, and according to his journal "found a large German Reformed congregation. But on account of Lischy's semi-reformed and semi-Moravian tenets, the brethren (Moravians) in connection with Rev. Lischy, has brought much confusion among them."

Rev. Lischy, through the instrumentality of Rev. Schlatter the distinguished clergyman of the Reformed Church, was regularly ordained a minister of the German Reformed Church, on September 29, 1747. He then invited Mr. Schlatter to come from the synod at Philadelphia, to York, to assist in restoring harmony. He was not allowed to administer the holy sacrament for a time. By May 17, 1748, when Rev. Schlatter returned again to York, he found that "confidence in Lischy had been restored and their affection for him was kindled anew." On the 18th of May he was asked to preach before Rev. Schlatter and the congregation, without having much time for preparation, in order to test his orthodoxy. The following was the text selected: "For many are called, but few are chosen." This was the first time he had preached in the church since the disturbance, more than a year before. His sermon was a success, and he was afterward allowed to preach in the church regularly. After separating from the brethren (Moravians) he became violent against them, both in writing and speaking. In this he showed a side in his nature not to be admired. When he left York charge in 1754, a series of resolutions were passed and signed by eighty-seven male members, and the name and work of Dominie Lischy was long remembered among them. There were, however, many inconsistencies in Dominie Lischy's extraordinary character, which sometimes overruled his great pretensions to piety. For an unfortunate calamity that befell him he was suspended from the ministry of the German Reformed Church June 8, 1757. Final action was taken in his case by the synod of Holland, during the year 1760. Shortly after this event he moved to a farm, which he had before purchased, in what is now North Codorus Township, this county, on the right of the road leading from Spring Grove to Jefferson, and nearly midway between the two places. He opened a school and organized an independent church and did not disappear from the ecclesiastical arena. For a time his son taught a very successful school on his farm. Rev. Lischy organized, in 1765, what is now known as "Lischy's church," in that vicinity. In this quiet community he spent the remainder of his life, and was respected by the people among whom he labored. Among the taxable lists for 1780, we find the following assessment: "Rev. Jacob Lischy owned 100 acres of land, 40 of which was cleared, had three horses, two cows and five sheep. Entire valuation £1,600. He paid a tax that year of £30. The continental currency then was much depreciated. In the family graveyard, on what was his farm, we copied the following inscription: "In memory of Rev. Jacob Lischy, V. D. M., born in Switzerland, in Europe. Departed this life A. D. 1781." A few other persons are interred in this same "neglected spot," among them, his wife, who died in 1754. A large pear tree has grown up by her grave. The burying ground is on an elevated plane, with a commanding view of the surrounding country.

REV. JACOB GOERING.

The Rev. Jacob Goering, second son of Jacob and Margaret Goering (emigrants from Germany), was born in Chanceford Township, in this county, January 17, 1755. His father was a farmer. Young Goering was soon distinguished for assiduity in the pursuit of knowledge. Such was his economy of time, and his passion for study, that scarcely a moment of his youth was spent in idleness. At an early age he was a teacher of English school in the neighborhood of his father's house; he when about eighteen years old moved to Lancaster to pursue his studies under the direction of Rev. Mr. Helmuth. From there he went to Carlisle, and preached to the Lutheran congregations in that town and vicinity. After a few years residence in Cumberland County, he removed to Dover township, this county, and preached to the Lutheran congregations in that neighborhood, still continuing his stated services at Carlisle. While residing in Dover Township he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Kurtz, who was at that time pastor of the German Lutheran congregation in York. About the year 1786, he was invited to take charge of the Lutheran congregation in York. After preaching six years here, received and accepted an invitation to preach to the congregation in Hagerstown, Md. He was at length induced again to take charge of the congregation at York.

Mr. Goering continued to minister to the congregation in York until his death, on November 27, 1807.

Mr. Goering wrote much, though he published but little. His manuscripts contained much that marked his original and energetic mind. These valuable papers, with all the letters he had received, he committed to the flames during his last illness. The manuscripts of Mr. Goering did not contain disquisitions on theological subjects only—they embraced many inquiries into the oriental languages, with translations, from the most beautiful works of Arabic poets.

He was a man of profound thought and deep investigations, a fine scholar, an eloquent public speaker, and a warm-hearted and charitable Christian.

REV. SAMUEL BACON.

Samuel Bacon was born at Sturbridge, Mass., on July 22, 1782. Having prepared himself in an underschool, he became a student in the university of Cambridge, at which institution he was afterward graduated. On leaving the college he went forth "in quest of fortune and a name." From New-England he went to Lancaster, Penn., and there he was for some time principal of the "Franklin College." His leisure hours were now spent in the study of the law, and conducting the "Hive," then a periodical paper of some literary merit. From Lancaster he came to York; and this town he afterward considered as his home. Here he was at first a classical teacher in the York County Academy, and in this task of instruction he acquired the good will of all his pupils, and became the admiration of all that knew him. Becoming weary of the pursuit, which is at least irksome and tedious, he applied for a commission in the service of his country, and was appointed a lieutenant of marines. He was soon afterward appointed a quartermaster, with the rank of captain. In the year 1814, he was married at York to Anne Barnitz, daughter of Jacob Barnitz, Esq. She died in the succeeding year, leaving a son who still lives.

Whilst yet an officer of marines, he resumed the study of the law with a distinguished advocate in the city of Washington, and was admitted to the bar in that metropolis. At the battle of Bladensburg he was attached to Commodore Barney's corps, and was the officer who conducted the retreat. In the year 1815 or 1816, he resigned his commission, and returning to York, he commenced the practice of the law, and received the appointment of deputy attorney-general for the county. About this time he began to be seriously attentive to things relating to his eternal welfare; and he evinced his sincerity by the best practical proofs. He labored continually for the establishing of Sunday-schools; and owing to his extraordinary exertions there were at one time, in twenty-six schools of this county, about 2,000 scholars. He commenced a course of theological reading, whilst yet in the practice of the law. Upon relinquishing his profession he was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church, by Bishop White. He then traveled as an agent of the Missionary and Bible Society through this and the neighboring States, soliciting donations, establishing Sunday-schools, and endeavoring to do good in the great office to which he had been called. At length he was appointed by the heads of government the agent of the United States, to accompany the first adventurers of the Colonization Society to their intended settlement on the African coast. There, at an English settlement called Cape Shilling, he died of a fever incident to that country, May 3, 1820, aged thirty-eight years.

Bacon perished in a land of savages, far removed from all that could smooth his passage to the tomb, or uphold him in the hour of death. But his was the hope of a Christian, and he leaned upon the arm of his God. No storied urn, no proud mausoleum marks the place of his repose; but the poor savage as he passes over the place where his dust sleeps, will drop a tear to the memory of the friend of man.

REV. LEWIS MAYER, D. D.

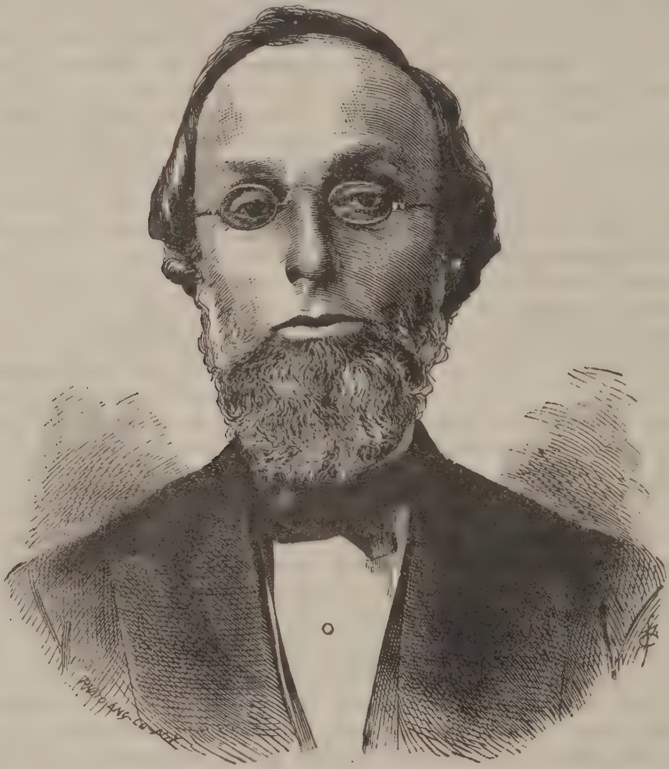
Rev. Lewis Mayer was born at Lancaster, Penn., March 26, 1783, and was the son of George L. Mayer, a gentleman of liberal education. He received a good German and English education in his native town, and at an early age removed to Frederick, Md., and began business. Being better suited to books, he then determined to enter the ministry. He made rapid progress in classical and theological studies, and was licensed to preach in 1807, by the Reformed synod, which met that year at New Holland, Lancaster County. He is supposed to have preached at Frederick the first year of his ministry. In 1808 he accepted a call to the Shepherdstown, W. Va., charge, where he officiated twelve years. In this position he succeeded well, and soon became one of the most prominent ministers of his church. In 1821 he was called to the Reformed Church of York, which position he filled until his election to preside over the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church, which was established in 1820, at Carlisle. Mr. Mayer resigned his charge at York in 1825, and went to Carlisle and commenced operations as its president. In 1829 the seminary was removed to York, where it rapidly increased in number of pupils and influence under his direction and care. This year the Reformed Dutch College, at New Brunswick, N. J., conferred upon Mr. Mayer the honorary degree of doctor of divinity. In 1835 the synod determined to remove the seminary to Mercersburg, when Dr. Mayer resigned his professorship, and determined to remain at York. He spent the remainder of his life in literary labors. He was favorably known as a scholar, minister and author. He was a great student, a deep and correct thinker. For a long time he edited the German Reformed *Messenger and Magazine.* Among his works are "Sin against the Holy Ghost," "Lectures on Scriptural Subjects," "Hermeneutics and Exegesis," "History of the German Reformed Church." He was twice married. His first wife was Catharine Line. By this marriage they had six children, one of whom was John L. Mayer, for many years a prominent lawyer of York. His second wife was Mary Smith. Dr. Mayer, who did not enjoy good health for many years, died of dysentery on August 25, 1849.

REV. DANIEL ZIEGLER, D. D.

Rev. Daniel Zeigler was born in Reading, Penn., on the 11th of June, 1804. After he attained the age of twenty-one years, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he remained for a time and then came to York, as a student of theology in the theological seminary of the German Reformed Church. It was under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Mayer. About the year 1828, he became pastor of the Kreutz Creek charge. It included the Reformed congregations in the Canodocholy valley, and continued his services in that charge for a period of thirty-seven years, and served eighteen years as pastor of the German Reformed congregation in York. Early in his ministerial work he turned his attention to the new science of entomology, and in connection with Dr. Melsheimer of Davidburg, became quite proficient in classifying insects, and in the study of their characteristics. He entered into a correspondence with many noted personages, who were interested with him in the same department of scientific investigation. Ursinus College conferred on him the title of doctor of divinity. He died in York, May 23, 1873.

REV. ADAM ETTINGER.

Rev. Adam Ettinger, father of Prof. D. M. Ettinger, of York, was one of the original clergymen of the Evangelical Association in York County. His father, Rev. Adam Ettinger, was a clergyman of the German Reformed Church, and died in 1809. His mother was a sister of Rev John Stouch, of the Lutheran Church. In the fall of 1813, under the administration of Rev. John Walter, the first fellow-laborer of Rev. Jacob Albright, founder of the Evangelical Association, Adam Ettinger joined that denomination which at that date, had only fifteen preachers and 769 members in America. In 1815 he was licensed to preach, and the next year joined the conference. No minister of the gospel was a more devoted follower of the doctrines and principles of the church of his choice than he, giving not only his time but his means to the support of the cause he so faithfully advocated. He was married early in life to a daughter of Conrad Miller, a soldier of the Revolution, and well-to-do farmer of Hopewell. His father-in-law and mother-in-law then formed a part of his family, and their home became a great place for religious meetings, and in summer time camp-meetings were held in the woods adjoining it. To the church and its interests he was generous and philanthropic beyond his means. He died October 31, 1877, aged ninety years, seven months and twelve days, after serving as a minister of the gospel for sixty-two years. His remains were interred in Prospect Hill Cemetery.



C. J. Deininger.

REV. CONSTANTINE J. DEININGER.

Rev. Constantine J. Deininger was born in Center County, Penn., August 30, 1822, and was the son of the late Rev. A. G. Deininger, a prominent and influential Lutheran clergyman, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1795, emigrated to America at the age of seventeen, and located in Center County. He married Susan Phebe Brown, of Center County, born in 1819, and died in 1872. He studied theology at Lancaster. After serving the Lutheran congre-

Robt Cathcart

gations of Dover, Paradise, East Berlin, and Pigeon Hill, and other churches in York County, for the long period of fifty-one years, he died in the village of East Berlin, September 30, 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-five. Rev. A. G. Deininger was the son of Dr. Christian Deininger, a noted physician of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. Rev. C. J. Deininger, the subject of the present sketch, entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in 1840, and was graduated in 1844. After completing the theological course at the seminary of the same college, he entered the ministry in 1846, and was ordained in September, 1848. On November 4, 1846, he was married to Maria (daughter of Isaiah ——), of Adams County. They had children as follows: Luther T., Emma (deceased), Susan P., Charles A. (deceased), and Mary Louisa. Rev. Deininger's first charge embraced the churches of East Berlin, Jefferson, Zeigler's and Wolf's which he served until 1850, when he accepted a call to Indiana, Penn., remaining there two and a half years; on account of ill health returned to East Berlin, and during 1852–53, supplied Berlin and Wolf's Lutheran congregations. In 1853 he removed to York, where he remained until his death, July 21, 1885, at the age of sixty-two years four months and twenty-two days. In the course of his long pastorate of thirty-seven years in York County, he ministered to a number of Lutheran congregations and organized the congregations of that denomination in the following churches: Mount Zion, Spring Garden Township, 1852; Salem Church, in Springfield, 1853; New Salem in North Codorus, 1861; Manchester Borough Church, 1857; Trinity, in Seven Valley, 1878; and Stoverstown Church, in 1882. At the time of his death, and for many years before, he served with great acceptability the Lutheran congregations of Mount Zion, Paradise, Quickle's and Wolf's Churches. He was a faithful and beloved pastor. Until a few weeks before his death, he was unceasing in his interests to furnishing the writer with valuable facts and statistics of the Lutheran Church of York County, for this history. He kept a careful record of all his ministerial acts, a summary of which from September, 1846, to his death in 1885, is as follows: Infant baptisms, 3,860; adult baptisms, 215; funerals, 1,617; confirmations, 2,118; marriages, 1,649; sermons preached, 4,481; number of miles traveled in pursuance of ministerial work, 83,640 miles, or a distance of three times around the world.

REV. ROBERT CATHCART, D. D.

Rev. Robert Cathcart, D. D., deceased, was the son of Alexander Cathcart and Mary Walker, his wife. He was born in November, 1759, near the town of Coleraine, Ireland, where his early education was conducted. He afterward became a student at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated, and having selected the ministry as his profession, studied divinity at that institution. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Route, and labored within its bonds for several years. Having an uncle in America, the Rev. Robert Cathcart of Wilmington, Del., he came to the United States in 1790, and joined the Presbytery of Philadelphia, filling various vacant pulpits in that vicinity. During this period he declined a call to Cape May, on account of its supposed unhealthfulness. In October, 1793, he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian churches at York, Penn., and Round Hill, in Hopewell Township in York County, by the Presbytery of Carlisle. Of the latter church he was pastor for forty-two years, and of the former for forty-four years, preaching in each on alternate Sundays, while pastor of both. During these forty-two years, though the Hopewell church was distant from his home in York fifteen miles, he never failed when at home, to reach his pulpit, excepting on one Sabbath when ill. For thirty successive years he was yearly elected by the Presbytery to which he belonged its commissioner to the general assembly of that denomination, and for twenty years was stated clerk of that body. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on him by Queen's, now Rutger's College, New Brunswick, N. J. He was for thirty years a trustee of Dickinson College, Carlisle, and obtained from it the degree of doctor of divinity for Scott, the great Scriptural commentator. Always identified with and an active promoter of public education, he was one of the original trustees of the York County Academy, and president of the board for many years. Some years before his death he tendered his resignation as president, but the board declined to accept it. He was a liberal contributor to all the missionary and charitable enterprises of his own church, as well as to those not strictly denominational, such as the Bible and Tract Societies, and the American Sunday-school Union. It has been justly said of him that he taught his people liberality by example, rather than by precept. One of his successors wrote of him: "I knew Dr. Cathcart as well as a son could know a father, visited him daily for years, and, with the best opportunities for judging, can say that he was among the best and purest of our American clergy." Another summing up his character, says: "He was remarkable for his honesty, liberality, gentlemanliness, philanthrophy and attachment to his church and her principles and form of government." In 1796 he married Susan Latimer of Newport, Del. He survived her thirty-nine years, and died on October 19, 1849, leaving three sons and two daughters, of whom only one daughter is now living. Dr. Cathcart was a man of great learning, of broad and liberal culture, and catholic views on all religious questions. Though ardently attached to the Presbyterian Church, in which he was born and to which he devoted his life, there was nothing narrow or sectarian about him. He was not an orator in the ordinary sense of the term. His delivery was somewhat monotonous, and with little gesture and no attempt at rhetorical display; but the purity and elegance of his diction, the depth and breadth of thought, the originality displayed in his sermons, always attracted a large and attentive audience of the most cultivated and intellectual people in the town. His high personal and professional standing in the community, his long connection with the highest judicatory of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the influence he there exercised in molding and guiding the policy of the church, make it eminently fitting that he should be selected as the representative of Presbyterianism in this work. In the great schism, which rent the Presbyterian Church in twain about 1837, Dr. Cathcart was an earnest advocate of the liberal or "new school" side. The trial of Rev. Albert Barnes for heresy by the synod of Pennsylvania, took place in the York Church. One of the few lawsuits concerning church property growing out of that schism was instituted by the "old school" minority of the York congregation to recover the church and parsonage property. It was tried in 1841 before Judge Hayes of Lancaster, Messrs Mayer and Chapin being of counsel for the "new school" party, and Messrs. Hambly & Mason for the "old school," and the former gained the suit both in the court below, and in the Supreme Court. The cause is reported in 1 Watts' and Serjeants' Reports.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

THOMAS HARTLEY.

Col. Thomas Hartley was born in the neighborhood of Reading, Berks Co., Penn., September 7, 1748. Having received the rudiments of a good classical education in that town, he removed when eighteen years of age, to York, Penn., when he commenced the study of the law under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Johnson. Having pursued his law studies with diligence for the term of three years, he was admitted to practice in the courts of York, July 25, 1769. He now arose in his profession with an almost unexampled rapidity, for he not only had a thorough knowledge of the law, but was acquainted with two languages, each of which was then necessary in such a county as York; his early days having been spent in Reading, then as now mostly peopled by Germans, he was from childhood acquainted with their language, which he spoke with the fluency of an orator. Another thing which favored young Hartley much, was that he and the Hon. James Smith were for some time the only practicing lawyers of the county; Mr. Johnson, with whom he had studied, being then prothonotary.

Hartley was early distinguished as a warm friend of his country, both in the cabinet and in the field. In the year 1774, he was elected by the citizens of York County, a member of the provincial meeting of deputies, which was held at Philadelphia on the 15th of July. In the year 1775, he was a member from the same county, of the provincial convention which was held at Philadelphia on the 23d of January.

The war of the Revolution was now approaching and Hartley was soon distinguished as a soldier. The Committee of Safety for Pennsylvania, recommended a number of persons to Congress, for field officers to the Sixth Battalion, ordered to be raised in that colony, and Congress accordingly January 10, 1776, elected William Irwin, Esq., as colonel; Thomas Hartley, Esq., as lieutenant-colonel; and James Dunlap, Esq., as major. Mr. Hartley was shortly afterward promoted to the full degree of colonel.

Col. Hartley having continued about three years in faithful and laborious duty as an officer, wrote a letter to Congress February 13, 1779, desiring leave to resign his commission. Congress thinking the reasons offered, satisfactory, accepted his resignation, and on the same day resolved that they had "high sense of Col. Hartley's merit and services."

In October, 1778, he was elected a member of the State Legislature from the county of York.

In the year 1783, he was elected a member of the Council of Censors, the first day of whose meeting was on the 10th of November.

In the latter part of the year 1787, he was a member of the State Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States.

In the year 1788, he was elected a member of congress and accordingly attended their first session under the constitution. As a new order of things had now commenced, the public mind was filled with hope and fear. The citizens of York County had taken a great interest in the establishment of the new constitution, and as Col. Hartley was the first person who was to go forth from among them, as a member of congress under that constitution, they determined in the warmth of their feelings, to show him every honor. When he set out from York on February 23, 1789, on his way to the city of New York, where the congress was to sit, he was accompanied to Susquehanna by a great number of the inhabitants of the borough and was there received by a company from that part of the county and from Lancaster. The citizens then partook of a dinner, and the whole was one splendid celebration. When on the way of his return, he arrived at Wright's ferry on October 6, he was met at that place by a number of gentlemen from the borough and county of York, and was there conducted to his house in town amidst the acclamations of his friends and fellow citizens.

Col. Hartley continued a member of congress for about twelve years, he was such until the time of his death.

On April 28, 1800, he was commissioned by Gov. M'Kean, as major-general of the Fifth Division of the Pennsylvania Militia, consisting of the counties of York and Adams.

His life of labor, usefulness and honor are now drawing to a close. Disease was destroying his energies, and had already commenced the work of death. After a long and tedious sickness he died at his home in York, on the morning of December 21, 1800, aged fifty-two years, three months and fourteen days. When his mortal part was deposited in the burying ground of the Church of St. John's the following tribute of respect to his memory was paid by the Rev. Dr. John Campbell, his pastor and friend:

"If I could blow the trump of fame over you ever so loud and long, what would you be the better for all this noise? yet, let not your integrity, patriotism, fortitude, hospitality and patronage be forgotten. Another (who need not be named), hath borne away the palm of glory, splendid with the never-dying honor of rearing the stupendous fabric of American freedom and empire. Departed friend! you hear me not, the grave is deaf and silent. In this work of blessing to future ages you bore, though a subordinate, yet an honorable part. Soldiers of Liberty! come drop a tear over your companion in arms. Lovers of justice! come drop a tear over your able advocate, and of science! come drop a tear over its warmest patron. Children of misfortune! come drop a tear over your benefactor and protector. Brethren of the earthly lodge! rejoice that our brother is removed to the temple of the Supreme. Ministers of religion! come, drop a tear to the memory of a man, who, lamenting human frailty, was ever the friend of truth and virtue. And thou, my soul! come not into the assembly of those who would draw his reposing spirit from the bosom of his Father who is in heaven."

As an appendix to the biography of this soldier and statesman we give the following address to his constituents, which he published a short time before his decease, and which is one of the last acts of his life.

Fellow Citizens:

Through want of health, and a wish to retire from a sedentary public life and to attend to my private concerns, which have been much deranged by my absence from York town, I have been induced most fixedly to decline serving in the House of Representatives in Congress after the third day of March next. Indeed it is well known that for some years past I have not wished to be elected; and should long since have declined the honor had it not been for the political condition of the world, and of our own States in particular, which have frequently suffered from two great nations;—I hope however we shall soon have peace.

A great portion of my life has been devoted to the service of my country, as will appear from the following facts. I have to say that I was in two provincial conventions previous to the revolution, that I served in the Revolutionary army more than three years, was one year in the Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, in the Council of Censors one year, was in the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States, and have twice been elected by citizens of Pennsylvania at general elections, and four times at district elections, as a member of the House of Representatives in Congress. In some instances I have perhaps been useful; but I may say I have ever desired to advance the interests of the United States as far as my powers and constitution would admit. I shall endeavor to be of much service as possible in the militia, which will occasionally require some attention and exercise.

I thank the citizens of Pennsylvania at large for showing their frequent confidence in me, and particularly of that part of the State composing York and Adams Counties, and wish them every happiness.

I am with due respect for them,

THOMAS HARTLEY.

York, September 8th, 1800.

N. B.—My indisposition has retarded this publication longer than I intended.

HON. JOHN STEWART.

Hon. John Stewart was the second representative in the United States congress. Upon the death of Col. Hartley, he was elected at a special election on January 15, 1801, to succeed that distinguished statesman and soldier. He was re-elected in October, 1802, and became a prominent and influential representative. Before his election to congress he had served continuously, with great credit to his constituents, as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1789 to 1796. Mr. Stewart died in 1820, in Spring Garden Township, and his remains were interred on his farm now owned by John H. Small. A tombstone marks his grave.

HON. JAMES KELLEY.

Hon. James Kelley was born in the lower end of York County, received a classical education at Princeton college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at York, July 17, 1790, and practiced law; was a member of the legislature 1795-96-97-98; was elected a representative from this county to the ninth congress and was re-elected to the tenth congress, serving from December 2, 1805 to March 3, 1809. He died at Philadelphia, February 4, 1819.

HON. WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

Hon. William Crawford, M. D., was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1760, received a classical education, studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland and received his degree in 1791; emigrated to York County (now Adams County) and located near the present site of Gettysburg, purchased a farm on Marsh Creek in 1795 and spent the remainder of his life there practicing medicine among his friends, with the exception of intervals that he was elected to office. He was an associate judge and was elected to represent the York district in the eleventh congress, in 1808, as a Democrat or Republican, as the name was then generally termed. He was re-elected to the twelfth congress to represent York district and to the thirteenth and fourteenth congresses to represent a new district formed, of which Adams County was a part, serving continuously from 1809 to 1817, after which he resumed the practice of medicine, and died in 1823.

HON. HUGH GLASGOW.

Hon. Hugh Glasgow was born September 8, 1769, at Nottingham, Chester County, to which place his father emigrated about the year 1730. His grandfather was a man of local distinction in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. The father died at Nottingham in 1772. Hugh was the third son, but the only one that grew to manhood. Soon after his father's death he came to York County. For a time he was engaged in farming, and shortly after the Revolutionary war, began the store near the Peach Bottom Ferry. He continued this business for a number of years, and became a prominent man in township and county affairs. He was commissioned an associate judge of the courts of York County, at the age of thirty-one years, on July 1, 1800, and continued to hold that position until March 29, 1813. At the October election in 1812 he was elected to represent York County in the national congress, and was re-elected in October, 1814. He thus was in public life for a term of sixteen years—twelve as judge, and four in the House of Representatives at Washington. He was a man of excellent character and discriminating judgment. During the war of 1812–14 he was an ardent supporter of President Madison. Before leaving congress, he secured the establishment of a postoffice at Peach Bottom, the first in that section. He had a library of well-selected books. He contracted a severe cold, took sick while in Washington, and died of consumption on January 31, 1818, at his home in Peach Bottom, about two miles from the river. His remains were interred in the Slate Ridge burying ground. As was the custom in those days, he rode on horseback as far as Baltimore, and from there he went by stage to Washington, when a congressman. His son, Cunningham R. Glasgow, owns and lives on a farm one mile south of the old Glasgow homestead. The famous Mason and Dixon's line crosses it, and his home is on the Maryland side. The third milestone from the Susquehanna, placed there by the direction of the distinguished surveyors in 1768, stands near his house. Mr. Glasgow has already lived to be thirty years older than his father was when he died.

GEN. JACOB SPANGLER.

Mr. Spangler, born in 1768, was one of the first pupils of the York County Academy. Early in life he turned his attention to surveying, and served York County as county surveyor for many years. He was one of the commissioners in 1800, and ran the lines to divide York County and form the new county of Adams. In 1817, by the authority of the attorneys of the heirs of the Penns, he made an accurate re-survey of the Springetsbury Manor. He was elected a representative to the Fifteenth Congress from York County by the Federalist party, and served from December 1, 1817, to April 20, 1818, when he resigned. He afterwards became a prominent Jackson Democrat. He subsequently served as surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, and died at York, June 17, 1843. His title was obtained as a commander of volunteer and militia regiments and battalions, and he was well versed in military tactics. In his day he was a prominent man in the affairs of York County. He had the honor of being the chief escort of Lafayette on his trip from York to Harrisburg, January 30, 1825. They crossed the river at York Haven, took dinner at Middletown, and arrived at Harrisburg amid great enthusiasm at 5 P. M.

HON. JACOB HOSTETTER.

Mr. Hostetter, who represented York County in the Congress of the United States, was elected March, 1818, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Jacob Spangler, was re-elected in October of the same year and served a full term of two years, and previously served as a member of the State legislature from 1797 to 1801. He was born near the present site of Hanover, on May 9, 1754, and was promptly identified with the growth and prosperity of what was then known as the Conewago settlement, being born ten years before Hanover was laid out by Richard McAllister, who came to the settlement after him. Early in life he learned the trade of a watchmaker, and for many years manufactured the large eight-day chronometer, then familiarly known to a large section of country as the "Hostetter clock," some of which are still in existence, and kept as relics by the descendants of persons who purchased them of the manufacturer. He diligently followed his trade in a building yet standing next door west of the Central Hotel, in Hanover. In the meantime he was an influential Jefferson Democrat of York County. His son, then a youth of twenty years, at the close of the congressional session regularly went to Washington on horseback to bring his father home, there being no railroads at that time. Jacob Hostetter, Jr., the son, in the spring of 1822, emigrated to Ohio, locating at New Lisbon, Columbiana County, where a considerable Pennsylvania settlement had already been formed. He was followed three years later by his father, who had shortly before completed his second congressional term. The clockmaker's business was continued by both father and son together. They subsequently moved to the vicinity of Canton, where the father, Congressman Hostetter, died, June 29, 1831, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife survived him until 1840. His son, Jacob Hostetter, became a member of the legislature of Ohio from Stark County, superintended the taking of the census of the same county in 1830, and was an associate judge of the courts for seven years. A number of descendants now live in Columbiana and Stark Counties.

HON. JAMES S. MITCHELL.

James Mitchell was born near the village of Rossville in Warrington Township, this county, received his early education in the schools of his native township, mostly at the Warrington Friends' Meeting House School of his township, and was a member of the society of Friends. In 1812 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature and re-elected in 1810 and 1814. He was elected a representative for York County in the Seventeenth Congress, as a Democrat; was re-elected to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, serving from December 3, 1821 to March 3, 1826. At the expiration of his term of service he moved west where he died.

HON. ADAM KING, M. D.

Mr. King was born at York. After receiving an academical education, he studied medicine and practiced at York. He was elected clerk of the courts and prothonotary of York County, in 1818, serving one term. For many years he was one of the editors and proprietors of the York Gazette. He was elected a representative from York County to the Twentieth Congress as a Jackson Democrat, and re-elected to the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses, serving from December 3, 1827, to March, 1833. On January 30, 1825, he was one of the committee to escort Gen. Lafayette from York to Harrisburg. He was defeated for the election to the Twenty-third Congress by Charles A. Barnitz, a Clay Whig. His unaccountable death occurred in York, May, 6, 1835.

HON. CHARLES A. BARNITZ.

Charles A. Barnitz was born in York, September 11, 1780; received a liberal education, studied law and was admitted to the bar, and praticed at York, where he attained an excellent reputation in his profession and a very large and lucrative practice. For a number of years he was the attorney for the heirs of Penn in the affairs of the Springetsbury Manor. He was elected to the State senate of Pennsylvania in 1815, and elected representative from York County in the Twenty-third Congress as a friend of Henry Clay, defeating Dr. Adam King, and served from December 2, 1833, to March 3, 1835. He was president of the York bank for many years. He died in York, January 8, 1850. For twenty years Mr. Barnitz was the recognized head of the York bar, and was a gentleman of high culture and of very courteous manners.

HON. HENRY NES, M. D.

Hon. Henry Nes, M. D., was born in York in 1799; received a liberal education; studied medicine, and pratised for many years; filled several local offices; was elected to represent York County in the Twenty-eighth Congress, as an Independent, receiving 4,016 votes against 3,413 votes for Dr. Alexander Small, Democrat, serving from December 4, 1843, to March 3, 1845; he was again elected to the Thirtieth Congress as a Whig; and was re-elected to the Thirty-first Congress, receiving 6,599 votes against 5,989 votes for J. B. Danner, the Democratic Candidate, serving from December 6, 1847, to September 10, 1850, when he died at York. Dr. Nes was a man of remarkable popularity, and possessed an extraordinary faculty for electioneering. He was a member of the House of Representatives when ex-President John Quincy Adams, then a fellow member, fell from his chair from a stroke of apoplexy. Dr. Nes was one of his attending physicians.

HON. WILLIAM H. KURTZ.

Hon. William H. Kurtz was born in York, where he resided, and was a member of the bar, and deputy attorney-general for some years; was elected a representative from York County in the thirty-second Congress as a Democrat, receiving 5,765 votes against 5,372 votes for his Whig opponents; was re-elected to the thirty-third Congress, receiving 9,523 votes against 7,306 for Biddle, the Whig candidate serving from December 1, 1851 to March 3, 1855. He died in York.

HON. ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER.

Hon. Adam J. Glossbrenner was born in Hagerstown, Md., August 31, 1810, and was self-educated. At the age of nineteen he commenced learning the printing business, and in 1827 began the publication of the *Ohio Monitor* at Columbus, Ohio, for Judge Smith. In 1828 he started the *Western Telegraph*, at Hamilton, Ohio. In 1829, he visited York on an engagement to remain a month or two. The visit was protracted to a term of fifty years. In 1831, he started the *York County Farmer*; in 1833, married Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Thomas Jameson of York, and the same year published the History of York County. In 1834, he became a partner in the publication of the York *Gazette*, and continued his connection with that paper until 1860; was chosen clerk of enrollment of bills in the house of representatives at Harrisburg, in 1836, and two years later was appointed by Gov. Porter to take charge of the motive power of the Columbia & Philadelphia Railroad. In 1843, he became cashier of the contingent fund of the house of representatives at Washington; in 1847, was appointed by President Buchanan to have charge of emigration and the copyright bureau, in the department of State at Washington; in 1850 elected sergeant at-arms in the United States House of Representatives, and was re-elected to four successive congresses, serving until 1860, when he became private secretary to President Buchanan; in 1862, established the Philadelphia *Age*; in 1862 nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of York County against Joseph Bailey, who had been elected as a Democrat to the thirty-eighth Congress, but was repudiated by the party in York. The conferees of the district met at Bridgeport. The York delegates protested against Bailey, who in the meantime had become "a good enough Republican" to suit all the anti-Democratic elements. The York conferees, headed by Hon. Jere S. Black, retired from the conference, and proclaimed their determination not to support Mr. Bailey. The conferees of Cumberland and Perry Counties adhered to Mr. Bailey and placed him in nomination, while those of York maintained the position taken by their county convention, and united in presenting Mr. Glossbrenner. This course was endorsed at the polls by a larger majority for Mr. Glossbrenner than had ever been given for any candidate of any party in the county. The Democrats of Cumberland and Perry Counties, however, aided by the entire Republican strength of the District, succeeded in electing Bailey by a small majority. In 1864, he was nominated by the Democratic Congressional Conference of York, Cumberland and Perry Counties without opposition, and elected by 3,492 votes; in 1866 again nominated, and elected by 3,341 majority. Mr Glossbrenner at present, 1885, is connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia.

COL. HENRY LOGAN.

For Col. Henry Logan see Carroll Township.

DR. E. H. GERRY.

For Dr. Gerry see Shrewsbury Township.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

GEN. EDMUND SCHRIVER, U. S. A.

This officer was born at York, and was appointed to the military academy from this congressional district. The following record of his military services and his civil history is taken from Cullum's Register of Graduates of West Point.

Military History.—Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1833, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

Bvt. Second Lieut. 2d Artillery July 1, 1833.

Served in garrison in Tennessee, and at Fort Mitchell, Ala., 1833–34; at the military academy as assistant instructor of Infantry Tactics, March 18, 1834 to

[Second Lieut. 2d Artillery July 31, 1834.]

November 23, 1835, in the adjutant general's office at Washington D. C. November 25,

[First Lieut. 2d Artillery November 1, 1836.]

1835 to July 7, 1838 as assistant adjutant-general in adjutant-general's office,

[Capt. Staff Asst. Adjutant-General, July 7, 1838.]

Washington 1838–39—in Florida War 1839, in adjutant-general's office,

[Captain 2d Artillery, August 17, 1842 to June 18, 1846.]

Washington, D. C., 1839–41—and at headquarters of Eastern Department, September 1, 1841, to July 31, 1846. Resigned July 31, 1846.

Civil History.—Treasurer of Saratoga & Washington Railroad Company, New York, 1847–52; of Saratoga & Schenectady Company, 1847–61, and of Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company, 1847–61; president of Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad 1851–61.

Military History.—Served during the Rebellion of the seceding States, 1861–66; as Col. Staff-aide-de-camp to Gov. Morgan, of New York, April to July 14, 1861; in recruiting, organizing, and instructing his regiment

[Lieut. Colonel, 11th Infantry, May 14, 1861.]

at Fort Independence, Mass., July 18, to October 14, 1861, and at Perryville, Md., October 16, 1861, to March 15, 1862; as chief of staff of First Corps (Army of the Potomac), March 15, 1862, to January, 1863; in the advance upon and occupation

[Col. Staff—additional aide-de-camp May 18, 1862.]

of Fredericksburg, Va., May 25, 1862; in the Shenandoah campaign, June to July, 1862; as chief of staff of First Corps, in northern Virginia campaign August to September, 1862, being engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; passage of the Rappahannock, August 24–27, 1862; battle of Manassas, August 29–30, 1862; battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862 as acting inspector

[Col. Staff—Inspector General U. S. Army, March 13, 1863.]

general, January–March, 1863, and inspector general, March 13, 1863, to March 22, 1865, of the Army of the Potomac being engaged with at the battle of Chancellorsville (Rappahannock campaign) May 2–4, 1863; battle of Gettysburg July 1–3, 1863, (Pennsylvania campaign), and bearer to the War Department of thirty-one battle flags, and other trophies of victory from that field, pursuit of the Rebel Army through Virginia, ending with the Mine Run expedition, November 30, 1863, and in the Richmond campaign from the Rapidan to

[Bvt. Brig. General, U. S. Army, August 1, 1864, for faithful and meritorious services in the field.]

Petersburg; on special duty under orders of the secretary of war, March 22, to

[Bvt. Maj.-General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for meritorious and distinguished services during the Rebellion.]

June 23, 1865; on tour of inspection of quartermaster depots June 28 to August 23, 1865; in waiting orders August 23 to October 7, 1865; on tour of inspection October 7 to November 30, 1865; on special duty in secretary of war's office, and in charge of inspection bureau, December 10, 1865, to——————; as inspector of military academy July 30, 1866, to April 15, 1871; on tour of inspection in Texas, New Mexico and Kansas, and of the recruiting service, October 1872 to January 25, 1873; in preparing reports in Washington, particularly about the affairs in the Freedmen's Bureau, January to October, 1873; on duty in the War Department October, 1873, to May, 1876; as inspector of the Division of the Pacific, May 29, 1876, to ———, and as member of Retiring Board at San Francisco, Cal., November 16 to December 15, 1877; and of board to examine the case of Dr. Hammond, late surgeon general, United States Army, November 19, 1878. Retired January 4, 1881, being over sixty-two years of age.

GEN. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.

William B. Franklin was born in York, Penn., February 27, 1823. He was appointed to the military academy from this district and graduated at West Point, in 1843, at the head of his class. In the summer of 1845 he accompanied Brig.-Gen. Kearney on an expedition to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. In the war with Mexico he served on the staff of Gen. Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista, and was breveted first lieutenant for his part in it. In 1848 he became assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point. In 1852 he was appointed professor of the same science, together with civil engineering at the New York City Free Academy. During the next eight years he was continually employed as consulting engineer and inspector on various public works. He was engineer secretary of the lighthouse board, and superintendent of the capitol extension, and other government buildings in Washington, D. C.

In May 14, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, and in July was assigned a brigade in Heintzelman's division of the army of northeast Virginia. At the disastrous battle of Bull Run, according to the official report of Gen. McDowell, he was "in the hottest of the fight." In August he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, his commission to date from May 17, 1861. In September he was appointed to the command of a division in the Army of the Potomac. He was sent to reinforce Gen. McClellan. After the evacuation of Yorktown he transported his division by water to West Point, on York River, and repulsed the enemy under Gens. Whiting and G. W. Smith, who attempted to prevent his landing May 7, 1862.

During the movement to the James River, which began June 27, he repulsed the enemy on the right bank of the Chickahominy, June 27 and 28, and again in conjunction with the corps of Gen. Summer at Savage's Station, June 29 also commanded at battle of White Oak Swamp bridge on the 30th. He was promoted to rank of major-general of volunteers July 4, previously having been appointed brevet brigadier-general in regular army, June 4. In the battle of South Mountain September 14, he distinguished himself by storming Crampton's Gap. He was in the battle of Antietam, September 17, and in November was placed in command of the left grand division of the Army of the Potomac, including the First and Sixth Corps, which he commanded in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13. The next year he was transferred to the department of the Gulf, commanded the expedition to Sabine Pass, 1863, and was second in command in Bank's Red River expedition, April, 1864, being in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. His capture by and escape from Maj. Harry Gilmore, of the Confederate Army, which occurred near Baltimore, when he was on his way from Washington to New York, is a very interesting chapter of his life. He was breveted major-general in United States Army in 1865, and resigned March 15, 1866. He is now vice-president of Colt's Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., and has held many positions of trust in his adopted city and State. He was consulting engineer of the commission for the erection of the new State House. He is a director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and holds several other positions of prominence and responsibility.

In 1875 he was one of the commissioners of the Centennial Exposition, chairman of the department of engineering and architecture. In the same year he was chosen one of the electors for president from that State throwing his vote for Tilden. In June. 1880, he was elected by Congress a member of the board of changers of the National House for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. In July, 1880, he was elected president and treasurer of the board. His term expired in 1884, when he was re-elected to serve for six years.

COL. GRANVILLE O. HALLER.*

Granville Owen Haller born in York, Penn., January 31, 1819; education confined to private schools in York and the York County Academy, Rev. Stephen Boyer, principal, and Daniel Kirkwood, assistant teacher; served several years in the store of Jacob and Charles Weiser; was an applicant for West Point Military Academy, 1839. Rev. Dr. Cathcart, as president of the board of trustees of York County Academy, signed the resolutions of that body, strongly recommending him; was invited by Secretary of War Joel R. Poinsett to Washington, D. C., to appear before a board of military officers for examination; received the commission of second lieutenant Fourth United States Infantry to rank from 17th of November, 1839 (not then quite twenty-one years of age); served in the Indian Territory 1840–41; was ordered by Gen. Zachariah Taylor to muster and feed a large body of destitute wild Indians; removed by the United States dragoons from the Choctaw and Chickasaw country into the Creek Indian limits near the mouth of Little River, until the new corn was far enough advanced for them to feed themselves,. a novel but interesting duty. Six companies of the Fourth Infantry proceeded to Florida, fall of 1841, from Fort Gibson; Lieut. Haller was with his Company (A), and present under fire in the Big Cyprus, Maj. Belknap, Third Infantry, commanding, and at the closing engagement at Palaklikaha (which led to the surrender of Halleck Tustewugga's band), Col. Worth, Eighth Infantry, commanding.

When the Fourth Infantry was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1842, Lieut. Haller, acting adjutant, was ordered to relieve the assistant surgeon United States Army at New Orleans, La., and receive and receipt for his medicines and instruments; lost only one man by death on the trip, out of a numerous sick list; was appointed adjutant Fourth Infantry, January 1, 1843; resigned September 10. 1845; promoted to first lieutenant, July 12, 1846; was part of the army of observation on the border of Texas, army of occupation on St. Joseph's Island and at Corpus Christi, and army of invasion in Mexico, under Gen. Z. Taylor, 1845–46–47; was brigade major Third Brigade; marched overland from the Rio Nueces to the Rio Grande; was relieved as brigade major, and as assistant commissary was assigned to that duty in Third Brigade; receipted for and was responsible for all the subsistence stores; taken from Brazos St. Iago with Gen. Taylor's army to Fort Brown, when met by the Mexican Army and the battles of Palo Alto, May 8th, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846, were fought; acted as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Col. John Garland, commanding Third Brigade, during the action; invoiced the immense supplies of subsistence stores, captured at Resaca from the Mexican Army, and took them up on his returns of subsistence; crossed the Rio Grande with American Army, which took possession of Matamoras; marched to Comargo, thence with army subsistence in wagons to Monterey. In addition to assistant commanding Third Brigade, was assigned the duties of acting quarter-master and assistant commissary of subsistence to First Division, Gen. Twiggs commanding.

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*An Autobiography.

On Gen. Worth's division moving to the Saltillo Road, vast supplies of subsistence stores were abandoned for want of transportation, when Lieut. Haller was directed to take up all the army provisions and make issues to the several brigades. The importance of economizing at this time and making the subsistence hold out, was a source of great anxiety to Gen. Taylor, who greatly enlarged his (Haller's) authority, and threw upon Haller great responsibility.

When Gen. Scott's expedition to Vera Cruz was organized, the Fourth Infantry was transferred from Gen. Twigg's First Division to Gen. Worth's division, now designated First Division. As officers who commanded companies, were at the same time assistant commissaries of subsistence, and could not at the same moment be with the company in action and superintending the issues of provisions, Gen. Worth directed such officers to select which of the two duties they preferred. Lieut. Haller preferred commanding his company, and thereupon turned over his commissary duties to Lieut. U. S. Grant, ex-president, and late general United State Army, deceased.

Lieut. Haller served under Gen. Scott with Company (C), worked in the trenches before Vera Cruz; commanded the guard who received the infantry arms at the formal surrender of the Vera Cruz garrison. Marched on foot the entire distance from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico; was engaged at Cerro Gordo; was with the advance that took possession of the castle of Perote; also at Amazoque, when Santa Anna, with his cavalry, made his descent to cut off Gen. Worth's command, and in the triumphant entry into the city of Pueblo; fought in the several battles before the City of Mexico and in the valley while approaching; was breveted captain, September 8th, and breveted major, September 13, 1847; received his commission of captain Fourth Infantry to rank from 1st of January, 1848; commanded a battalion at the city of Pueblo (while Col. Albert Ramsay, of York, commanding Eleventh Infantry, was commander) as the war closed, and conducted it to New Orleans, where he mustered the men out of service; was placed on recruiting service in Baltimore, Md., 1848–49–50; was married in York, Penn., June 21, 1849, to Miss Henrietta M. Cox; rejoined his company (I) at Fort Howard, Wis., in 1850; in 1852 was ordered to the Pacific coast; sailed around Cape Horn, stopped at Montevideo on the Atlantic side, and at the Robinson Crusoe Islands (Juan Fernandez) on the Pacific side; was seven months on this voyage. After a short stay at Fort Vancoouver, Wash. T., was stationed at Fort Dalles, Oreg., 1853–56; made two campaigns from Fort Dalles into the Snake Indian country, between the Hudson Bay old forts of Boise and Hall, to chastise the murderers of the Ward party, and give protection to the immigrants; hung a number of the assassins. Returning from the second expedition, found the Indians along the Columbia River greatly excited and preparing for war; ascertained and reported the murder of Maj. Boland, the Indian agent, expecting immediate orders to chastise the offenders; and organized the recruits and old garrison into two companies of fifty men each, with ammunition and provisions, ready to move at a moment's warning.

Orders for one company to march, and that for another purpose, were received. To delay for further orders involved responsibility about as much as to march with both companies, and Haller assumed the responsibility to move with both companies. On the fifth day a body of hostile Indians disputed his approach to Toppinish Creek, resulting in a brisk fight, in which the Indians were driven off, leaving the field in his possession, however, next day the Indians collected by thousands (Father Pandoza, a Catholic priest, held by the Indians in duress, says there were 1,500 Indians), and surrounded the command. Fortunately, they were not provided with many guns, and fought in small detachments, at different points, at different times making the assaults less formidable than if delivered simultaneously. The want of grass for the animals, and water for men and animals, obliged the command on the second night to fall back towards Fort Dalles; in the darkness the rear guard (forty strong) took the wrong trail, and the advance, waiting for its rear to close up until daylight came, found its small body, reduced by wounded men, exposed to the assaults of the Indians, now flushed with triumph, but marched successfully in retreat for several miles, when a suitable place for defense was found, and the Indians finally driven by a bayonet charge from their only point of attack, when the soldiers were allowed to return to the Dalles unmolested. The loss was five killed and seventeen wounded.

Subsequently Maj. Raines, Fourth Infantry, commanding the district with five or six companies of regulars, and six companies of Col. Nesmith's (afterward senator) Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, invaded this same country; encountered the Yakima tribe with some neighboring Indians, who kept the entire command at bay one entire day. Toward sundown, while the command was encamped, the warriors presumed upon the white man's hesitation, and became aggressive, and descended from their butte, fired upon the soldiers, when Maj. Haller, with his company, made a charge and brushed the flushed Indians from the timber and their elevated position without the loss of a man. The Indians, finding the whites too many for them, withdrew.

Col. George Wright, Ninth Infantry, with a new regiment, and provided with rifles and minié-ball, was assigned to the command of the district and took the field. Finding the Indians disposed to fight, he ordered Maj. Haller's company (left to garrison Fort Dalles) to join him in the field, and the forces he presented to the Indians, when he offered them peace, or war to the death, satisfied the Indians that resistance would be suicidal, and they thereupon accepted his terms.

A major's command was left under charge of Brevet Maj. Haller, in the Kittetas Valley, for observation, which, being near the families of the Indians, disposed them to preserve peace. Hostilities east of the Cascade Mountains having terminated, was ordered to Port Townsend, on Puget Sound, to establish a military station, where the inhabitants of that section could find an asylum in case of Indian raids, as the Indians from the British and Russian possessions frequently would come into the American waters and indulge in acts of war. They killed, and carried off the head, of the ex-collector of customs, Col. Isaac N. Ebey, to avenge the death of a Hyda (Russian) chief killed by the discharge of a cannon on the United States steamer "Massachusetts," when his band defied the navy, upon being ordered to return to their own country.

Maj. Haller participated throughout 1859 in the San Juan Island imbroglio. Some young Indians of the Lummi tribe put on their war paint, and with arms entered Whatcom and demanded the release of their chief, who was supposed by them to be confined. They killed one white man, when the citizens fired on them and killed several. Maj. Haller was at the time patrolling the archipelago, and was sent for, and immediately marched into their location and demanded the perpetrators, and brought them away as hostages; further trouble would have been dangerous to the scattered parties of the boundary commission, if not have suspended their labors.

In 1860 Maj. Haller was ordered into Arizona to relieve a company of the Sixth Infantry, at Fort Mojave. The Indians had been very hostile and fought with determined bravery against the company just leaving. But Maj. Haller, having taken his family along, the chief, Irataba, assuming that he would not take his family into danger, inferred that he had come to establish peace and not make war, instructed his warriors to be obedient to the "Majore's" orders, and friendly relations were firmly established, which greatly aided the development of the mines of precious ores in that region. Mrs. Haller and her family were great objects of curiosity to the Mojave Indians, being the first time they had ever seen wife or child belonging to an officer. They became troublesome by lining the windows while at meals to see mother and children.

The secession movement called his company to San Diego, Cal., and thence to Washington, D. C., where he found himself promoted to major of the Seventh Infantry, *vice* Maj. Lynde, who had surrendered his regiment to the Texan forces in New Mexico, and put the Seventh Infantry on parole. Maj. Haller not being on parole, applied for active service, and was assigned to Gen. McClellan's army, as assistant provost-marshal on Gen. Andrew Porter's staff. To Maj. Haller was assigned the duty to draw up regulations to govern the regiments and large bodies of troops in the secession country, which can be found in Gen. McClellan's report—the orders verbatim—which afterward were repudiated by Gen. Pope, who soon realized the penalty for disregarding such recognized usages of war by rousing every inhabitant to active hostility, and furnishing his enemy with information.

Gen. McClellan experienced difficultly in finding his staff officers' tents after the day's march, and appointed Maj. Haller the commandant-general of general headquarters, with instructions to select suitable camping grounds, and keep his general staff conveniently together. His arrangements proved satisfactory to Gens. McClellan, Burnside and Hooker, having a regiment (Ninety-third New York Volunteers) placed under his command, and acting as a staff officer of the general commanding, and as commandant of general headquarters guard and provost-marshal's guard for prisoners of war.

Exposure to the hot sun daily caused an eruption on his cheek (impetigo), and rendered a change to indoor duty necessary. Gen. Frye, provost marshal-general of the army, assigned him to duty as provost-marshal-general for Maryland, but Gov. Bradford, of that State, had previously recommended a certain Maryland volunteer officer for the position to the secretary of war, and, finding his recommendation disregarded, felt offended with the war department when Maj. Haller made an official visit.

Gen. Frye, when apprised by Maj. Haller of Gov. Bradford's feelings, suspended his order, and permitted Maj. Haller to repair to York, Penn., until further orders. At York Maj. Haller learned of Gen. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, and Col. Levi Maish and he repaired at once to Harrisburg to offer their services. Gen. Couch immediately ordered Maj. Haller not to leave that city without his permission, and soon placed him temporarily upon his staff as aide-de-camp; was assigned to York and Adams Counties to execute his orders, and keep the general commanding informed as to the movements of the enemy.

Gen. Couch's order for the citizens to send their stock, etc., across the Susquehanna River for safety was disseminated, and much property was saved from confiscation by Early's command.

While at Gettysburg, Gen. Couch sent the City Troop of Philadelphia, then under the command of the distinguished ex-speaker of the house of representatives in congress, Hon. Samuel Randall, to report, which, with a company of cavalry raised and mustered into service by Maj. Haller, at Gettysburg, commanded by Capt. Bell, did most efficient service. Like veteran cavalry, they kept the Confederate force constantly in sight, and reported fully their various movements, much to the relief of Gen. Couch, who had early learned the intention of Gen. Lee to march upon Philadelphia, and had directed Maj. Haller to have the various roads leading to York well patrolled. The general, in advance, authorized Maj. Haller, if necessary, to burn the bridge across the Susquehanna River, and to inform himself of the several fords, and what defense could be improvised if the enemy attempted to ford the river.

The advance of the Confederates toward Gettysburg was made during a heavy fog, and his (Haller's) scouts could not discover at any time over fifty or sixty of their cavalry on the road. It was inferred that these were simply a foraging party, sent forward to collect horses and supplies, and gather information. A regiment of volunteers, having just joined, had been thrown forward about three miles in front of Gettysburg, in a defensive position, which it was expected would intercept these foragers, but the scouts brought the information that this regiment had left for parts unknown some time before the enemy had reached their line of defense. The want of proper arms and instruction left the cavalry unprepared to cope with the enemy's foragers, hence the volunteer cavalry were ordered to York. Soon reports of the enemy's cavalry approaching York was received, and, supposing them still to be foraging parties, the Patapsco Guards and the invalids at the general hospital capable of bearing arms, were organized into a battalion, and were marched to the west end of York (Buttstown), and there posted to resist the entry of the enemy. While there, Mr. Farquhar, returning to York, informed Maj. Haller that Gen. Gordon, with over 3,000 armed men, was approaching. Then Maj. Haller for the first time realized the intentions of the Confederates as previously indicated by Gen. Couch, and hastened his departure for Wrightsville to prepare for its defense if possible, or defeat the enemy in attempting to cross the river. Hundreds of teams were collected about the bridge awaiting their turns to cross, but the slow process of collecting toll rendered it necessary, and by Maj. Haller's directions the tolls were omitted, and the wagons were allowed to cross without further delay.

Col. Frick's regiment of Pottsville Volunteers, and a battalion of Col. Thomas' Philadelphia Corn Regiment, were at Wrightsville, but the natural defensive line for the bridge, on the Wrightsville side, was on the hills very far out, and so extended, as to require a very considerable force. The force collected, especially without cannon, was manifestly insufficient for efficient defense.

From Col. Frick's position, the rebel host could be counted as it descended from the high ridge several miles south of Wrightsville, which gradually sloped toward the Susquehanna, exposing the long column approaching, with several cannon, and made evident that a determined defense there would only result in useless slaughter.

The enemy were making their dispositions for the attack, while their skirmishers advanced firing at objects exposed, when Col. Frick requested the flank guards to be called in before too late, and cross over to Columbia. The orders were given, and time permitted the command to enter the bridge, but for some reason the Philadelphia Volunteers declined crossing the bridge, and were captured.

An engineer had cut loose one span of the bridge, except the large wooden arches which were pierced with holes to charge with powder, and burst them asunder and drop the span into the river; unfortunately the powder failed to break the arch, when the torch was applied, and Philadelphia was saved.

Upon the retreat of the Confederates from Wrightsville, Maj. Haller with a portion of Capt. Bell's company, forded the Susquehanna, and followed up the enemy to York and to Hanover, keeping Gen. Couch informed of events transpiring.

Soon after Gen. Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, while making out reports of service performed by the volunteers, and the expenditure incurred, an order was sent Gen. Couch to relieve him, Maj. Haller, who, on reporting to the adjutant-general for orders, was informed by telegraph that he had been dismissed.

After repeated requests for an investigation, and after sixteen years of hope deferred, through the influence of Col. Levi Maish, of the Military Committee of the House; the delegate from Washington Territory, Judge Orange Jacobs, together with the entire delegation from Oregon, a joint resolution of congress opened the military courts to Maj. Haller, and authorized a trial by general court martial or by a court of inquiry. President R. B. Hayes adopted the latter, and after a strict trial, the court of inquiry reported that Maj. Haller was wrongfully dismissed, and was immediately restored to the rank he would have held had he remained continuously in the service, viz.: the rank of colonel of infantry, from February, 1873. This commission added an extra colonel of infantry to the army, and upon the death of Col. Jefferson C. Davis, of the Twenty-third Infantry, he was commissioned colonel of this regiment.

Having passed the sixty-third year, on the 6th of February, 1882, Col. Haller was retired. His son having located in Seattle, Washington Territory, the Colonel with his family, settled down and erected a home in the same place, where he now resides.

GEN. HORATIO GATES GIBSON, U. S. A.

This officer was born in Baltimore, May 22, 1827, and was appointed, March 8, 1843, a cadet at West Point from the York Congressional District, by the Hon. John C. Spencer, then secretary of war, at the instance of his successor in office, Hon. James M. Porter.

Military History.—Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1843, to July 1, 1847, when he was graduated and promoted to

Bvt. Second Lieut. 2d Artillery, July 1, 1847.

Served in the war with Mexico, 1847–48—on leave to August 5, 1847, and *en route* to

[Second Lieut. 3d Artillery, September 8, 1847.]

Vera Cruz to October 22, 1847; at camp Vergara and with Maj.-Gen. Patterson's column on march to Puebla to December 2, 1847; at Fort Loreto, Peubla to April, 1848, and at the citadel of the City of Mexico to June, 1848; on march to Vera Cruz to July, and *en voyage* to Fort Monroe, Va., July 16 to August 8, in garrison (there—acting adjutant Third Artillery, and *en voyage* to and) at Fort Columbus, N. Y., (August, November 15), 1848; (*en voyage*, via Cape Horn, to Monterey, Cal., to April 16, 1849; at the Presidio of) San Francisco, Cal., (May 1, to January 17), 1850; (on leave and *en voyage* to the Hawaiian Islands to January 29, and on duty at Lahaina, Maui, February to June, as A. C. S., purchasing and shipping supplies to California, and *en voyage* to San Francisco to June 22; as aide-de-camp to Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Riley, at Monterey, Cal., May 28 to August 9; at the Presidio of San Francisco, August, 1850 to January, 1851; escorting Indian commissioners through

[First Lieut. 3d Artillery, May 26, 1851.]

the San Joaquin Valley and Tejon Pass to Los Angeles, Cal., and *en voyage* to the Presidio of San Francisco to June; on frontier duty at Sonoma, Cal., with First Dragoons, June 8—October 20, 1851, and expedition against Coquille Indians, October–November, being engaged in skirmish on Coquille River, Oregon, November, 1851, (and making rough survey and map of Coquille River)—and in command of Fort Orford, Ore., December to March, 1852; *en voyage* to San Francisco, March, and New York via Panama, April 5, to May 4, and on leave to August, 1852; in garrison at Fort Sullivan, Me., to October and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., October 9, 1852 to

October 11, 1853, *en route* to Fort Gibson, Ind. T. to October 31, and in garrison to May, 1854; on march to Fort Washita and in garrison, May–November 2, 1854; *en route* to New York and on leave to April, 1855; in command of Fort Wood, N. Y. to May 5, and *en voyage* to San Francisco and Fort Vancouver, Ore., to June; *en route* to San Francisco and Fort Reading, Cal., to July, and in command, with Lieuts. Sheridan, Crook and Hood, escorting topographical party exploring route for railroad from California to Oregon, July 26 to October; at Fort Lane, Ore., to December 26, 1855, and in the Rogue River expedition, October–November, being engaged in an action with Oregon Indians, October 31–November 1, 1855, where he was severely wounded; in command of Benicia depot, Cal., January, 1856, and at the Presidio of San Francisco, January to—, 1856, and in garrison to April, 1857; in command *en route* to Fort Jones, Cal., and Presidio of San Francisco, April to May, and in garrison to June 4, 1857; in command at Fort Bragg, Mendocino Reserve, Cal., to May, 1858; *en voyage* to Fort Vancouver, and on the Spokane expedition, (to the Cœur d'Alene Mission), Washington Teritory, to November 1858, being engaged in the combat of Spokane Plain, September 5, and skirmish of Spokane River, September 8; at Fort Vancouver and *en voyage* to Fort Bragg, November, and to Fort Vancouver and San Francisco, December, 1858; as regimental quartermaster, Third Artillery, November 1, 1358 to October 2, 1861; in command of the Presidio of San Francisco January–July 4, 1859; in garrison to May, 1860; on expedition to Carson Valley, Nev., May–October, 1860, being engaged in the combat on Truckee River, June 2, and skirmish on Pyramid Lake, June 2, 1860, (constructing field work at that point); at Fort Churchill, Nev., and *en route* to Presidio of San Francisco, to October 25; in garrison there and at Alcatra Island, San Francisco harbor, to November 11, 1861, and *en voyage* via Panama, to Washington, D.C., to December 19, 1861.

[Captain 3d Artillery, May 14, 1861.]

Served during the rebellion of the seceding States, 1861–1866; in the defense of Washington, D. C., December 19, 1861 to February 11, 1862, and on leave to March 6; in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, Army of the Potomac, March 10, to September 4, 1862, being engaged in the seige of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4; battle of Williamsburg, May 4–5, 1862, and under Gen. Stoneman, guarding the rear of the army, June 25 to June 29, 1862; in the Maryland campaign, Army of the Potomac, September–November, 1862, being engaged in a skirmish at South Mountain, September 13, 1862; battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862; battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862; skirmish of Sheperdstown, September 19–20, 1862, and skirmish atRappahannock Station, November 7–8, 1862; on the march to Falmouth, Va.; in the Rappahannock campaign, Army of the Potomac, December, 1862–February, 1863, being engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; on leave February 28 to April 10, 1863; as chief of artillery of Army of the Ohio, April 20, 1863.

[Bvt. Major, May 5, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Williamsburg, Va.]

[Bvt. Lieut.-Col. September 17, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Antietam, Md.]

[Lieut.-Col. 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, Volunteers, August 1, 1863.]

[Colonel 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery Volunteers, August 15, 1863.]

To January 22, 1864, he was employed in recruiting and organizing his volunteer regiment, June to September 23, 1863, and in the defenses of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, October 10, 1863, to February 22, 1864; in command of district of northern central Kentucky, February 22 to April 9, and in defenses of Louisville & Nashville Railroad to May 15; in guarding railroads debouching from Cleveland, Tenn., and constructing Forts McPherson and Sedgwick at that place, May 26 to October 9, being engaged in skirmish there, August 17, 1865 and pursuit of the enemy August 22–28, 1864; in command of London, Tenn., October 12 to November 18; in operations in east Tennessee, opening communications with our troops engaged at Strawberry Plains, November 18–20; under Gen. Ammen covering Gen. Stoneman's raid into southwestern Virginia, December 10–20, 1864, and in command of Knoxville, Tenn., and Brigade Twenty-third Army Corps and of the Army of the Cumberland, January 28 to August 12, 1865; on leave to November 14, 1865; in garrison at Jefferson Barracks to April 10, 1867: in command there,—— 1866,

[Bvt. Colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, during the war.]

[Bvt. Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Mustered out of Volunteer Service, August 23, 1865.]

[Major 3d Artillery, February 5, 1867.]

and of Fort Preble, Me., April 23, 1867, to April 29, 1868; of Fort Adams, R. I., to July 27 ;of Fort Preble, August 6, 1868, to February 8, 1869, and *en voyage* and in command of Barrancas. Fla., to May 25, 1870; on leave May 25, 1870 to April 6, 1871; in garrison at Newport Barracks, Ky., April 6, 1871, to November 11, 1872; in command of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., November 13, 1872, to October 20, 1876;—in garrison at Columbia, S. C., (inaugurating Gov. Chamberlain) October 22, 1876, to January 11, 1877, and in command of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., January 13 to July 21, 1877; at Mount Clare Depot, Baltimore, Md., and in garrison at Mauch Chunk, Penn., suppressing railroad and mining disturbances, July 22 to September 1, 1877, and in command at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., September 1, 1877 to July 5, 1882; inspecting encampment of National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Camp Alexander Hays, Pittsburg, September 7–14, 1880; in command of Fort McHenry, Md., to December 2, 1883; waiting orders to January 2, 1884—and in command of St. Francis Barracks, January 10, 1884, to June, 1885, then at Washington, D.C.

[Lieut.-Colonel 2d Artillery, April 19, 1882.]

[Colonel 3d Artillery, December 1, 1883.]

Member of the "Aztec Club of 1847" (Mexico), of the "California Pioneers of San Francisco," and of the "Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California," of New York (1849), of the "Society of the Army of the Potomac;" of the "Cavalry Association of the Armies of the United States" of the "George Washington Post No. 103 G. A. R;" of the "Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy" (1847); and of the "Military Service Institution of the United States."

Gen. Gibson's full name is Horatio Gates Jameson Gibson, and he is, as his name indicates, a descendant of the Jamesons of whom David Jameson was the founder in this county. His grandfather, Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson, after whom he was called, was named after the Revolutionary Gen. Gates. He married March 16, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., Harriett Leavenworth Atkinson, *nee* Walker, daughter of Mary Houston and Benjamin Walker, paymaster of the army, and has the following surviving children, Horatio Gates Jameson, Catharine Fisher, Agnes, and Henry Kendrich.

GEN. M. P. SMALL, U. S. A.

Gen. M. P. Small was born at York, and appointed to the Military Academy from this district. He is major commissary of subsistence, United States Army. The following record of his services is from Cullum's Biographical Register of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy.

Military History.—Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1851, to July 1, 1855, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to

[Bvt. Second Lieut. of Artillery, July 1, 1855.]

Served on frontier duty, at Benicia, Cal., 1855; in Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1856–57; in garrison at Fort Lafayette, N. Y., 1857, and Fort McHenry, Md., 1857; on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, quelling Kansas disturbances, 1857–58; march to Utah, 1858 and Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 1858–59; in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for practice) 1859; on Harper's Ferry expedition to suppress John Brown's raid, 1859; in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for practice), 1859–61; and as quartermaster, Second Artillery, July 10 to August, 1861. Served during the rebellion of the seceding States, 1861–66 as chief commissary and quartermaster at Rolla, Mo., of the southwestern district of Missouri, September 4, 1861, to January 31, 1863; as mustering officer and depot commissary and quartermaster, at Rolla, Mo., January 21, 1862 to January 31, 1863; as inspecting commissary of subsistence of the department of the Missouri, February 1 to March 31, 1863; as chief of commissariat of the district of Minnesota, department of the northwest, and depot, and purchasing commissary at St. Paul, Minn., April 10 to August 22, 1863; as chief commissary of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and of the army in the field, in the Teche Campaign (Department of the Gulf), September 15 to November 9, 1863; as purchasing and depot commissary at Chicago, Ill., and supervising commissary of the States of Illinois and Indiana, December 30, 1863 to February 15, 1864; as chief commissary of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, at Fort Monroe, Va., (supplying the "armies operating against Richmond" on the James River), February 22, 1864, to

[Second Lieut., 2d Artillery, September 21, 1855.]

[First Lieut., 2d Artillery, April 27, 1861.]

[Capt. Staff Com. of Subsistence, August 3, 1861.]

[Lieut.-Col. Staff U. S. Volunteers, September 15, 1863, to December 29, 1865.]

[Bvt. Col. U. S. Volunteers, January 1, 1865, for distinguished and meritorious services in the campaign of 1863 and 1864.]

February 21, 1865; of the army of the James and department of Virginia, February 21 to June, 1865, and in the final campaign in Virginia against the Confederate Army under Gen. Lee, issuing rations to that army at its surrender;* of military division of the southwest, and military division

[Bvt. Major, Bvt. Lieut.-Col., and Bvt. Colonel March 13, 1865, for meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the Rebellion.]

[Bvt. Brig.-General, April 9, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the Rebellion.]

of the Gulf (ex-officio colonel United States volunteers), May 25 to December 29, 1865; as purchasing and depot commissary at New Orleans, La., July 25 to December 5, 1865; as purchasing and depot commissary at Nashville, Tenn., and supervising commissary of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and portions of Alabama and Georgia, February 17 to November 6, 1866; as chief commissary, department of the Tennessee, November 6, 1866 to March 16, 1867, and of the department of the Cumberland, March 16, 1867 to July 26, 1869; and purchasing and depot commissary at Louisville, Ky., December 1, 1866 to July 26, 1869; in settling accounts at Washington, D. C., to September, 1869; as chief commissary, department of California, and purchasing and depot commissary at San Francisco, Cal., September 30, 1869, to December 12, 1872; as chief commissary, department of Arizona, at Prescott, Ariz., February 20, 1873, to May 25, 1875, and acting

[Major Staff-Commissary of Subsistence, June 23, 1874.]

chief quartermaster, June 23 to May 10, 1874; and purchasing and depot commissary, Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1875, to November 30, 1880; as chief commissary, department of Texas, and purchasing and depot commissary at San Antonio, Tex., from November 30, 1880 to August 31, 1883; purchasing and depot commissary at New York City, N. Y., from September 22, 1883, up to the present time.

CAPT. WILLIAM H. MCLAUGHLIN, U. S. A.

This officer was born in York, and was appointed to the military academy from this district. His military record is taken from Cullum's register of West Point graduates, as follows:

Military History.—Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1861, to June 23, 1865, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to

Second Lieut. 17th Infantry, June 23, 1865;
First Lieut. 17th Infantry, June 23, 1865.

Served in garrison at Fort Preble, Me., October, 1865, and at Hart Island, N. Y., November, 1865–April, 1866; as adjutant 2d Battalion, 17th Infantry, April 26 to August 1, 1866; on frontier duty at Indianola, Tex., April–May, 1866, and at San Antonio, Tex., May–August, 1866; on recruiting service, August 15, 1866 to December, 1867.

[Transferred to 26th Infantry September 21, 1866. Captain 26th Infantry, July 31, 1867.]

on frontier duty at Brownsville, Tex., February, 1868, to June, 1869; Fort Brown, Tex., to January, 1870; and Fort McIntosh, Tex., to January 31, 1871;

[Unassigned May 19, 1869.]

on leave of absence, to July 30, 1871; in garrison at Chester, S. C., to January,

[Assigned to 18th Infantry, January, 1, 1871.]

1873; Columbia, S. C., to August 28, 1875; Blackville and Allendale, S. C., and Tallahassee, Fla., August 28 to December 10, 1876,

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GEN. M. R. MORGAN, of the Subsistence Department, United States Army, who was on the staff of Gen. Grant at the time of Lee's surrender, sends to the Baltimore *Sun* the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY of SUBSISTENCE,
ST. PAUL, MINN., April 25, 1879.

Dear Badeau:

Your favor of April 7th was received yesterday. I remember the matter you allude to in your letter very well. After the terms for the surrender of Lee's army had been arranged, (April 9, 1865,) Gen. Lee asked Gen. Grant to have rations issued to his army. Gen. Grant, turning to me, said: "Colonel, feed Gen. Lee's army." I asked: "How many men have they?" Gen. Grant repeated my question, addressing Gen. Lee. Gen. Lee went into an explanation to show why he could not tell the number of his men. He said "I have not a complete organization in my army. . . . Many companies are commanded by non-commissioned officers. The books are lost." When he got thus far I said, suggestively: "Say 25,000 men." Gen. Lee said "Yes, 25,000." I went from the room at once, and meeting Col. M. P. Small, chief commissary of Gen. Ord's army asked him if he could spare three days' rations (I think it was three days,) of beef, salt and bread for the Army of Northern Virginia, numbering 25,000 men. He said: "I guess I can." I was not at all certain that he could do it, because we had been having some lively marching, and I doubted if the provision trains and herd were up with the troops. But Small was equal to the emergency and I told him to issue the rations.

You remember we started back to City Point the afternoon of the next day, April 10, and I did not take much more interest in the number of men constituting the Army of Northern Virginia. I have since learned that the number of men of that army paroled at the time, officers and men, was 26,115, divided as follows, viz.:

Cavalry Corps.		
Officers		213
Men	1,501	
Artillery Corps.		
Officers		237
Men	2,797	
Longstreets' Corps.		
Officers		1,527
Men	13,333	
Gordon's Corps.		
Officers		674
Men	5,833	
Totals	23,464	2,651

You may be certain that this is correct.

You may remember that Fitz Lee went off with his cavalry and that Gen. Lee sent out after him to come in and surrender. He came in, I think, after we left. I remember you very well and pleasantly.

M. R. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

To Gen. Adam Badeau, Consulate-General United States, London, England.

and Columbia, S. C., to July 24, 1877; in suppressing railroad disturbances in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, July 26 to October 31, 1877; in garrison at Newport Barracks, Ky., November 1, 1877 to July 2, 1878, and Atlanta, Ga., July 3, 1878.

In the spring of 1879, Captain McLaughlin was ordered with his regiment from Atlanta to Montana Territory; the command proceeded by rail to Bismarck, Dak., thence by river and wagons to Fort Shaw. After a temporary delay at the last named post, the company to which he was attached proceeded to Fort Assinnaboine, which was then being built. In the spring of 1881, he was ordered east to New York City; was sent from there to Springfield, Ill., thence again to New York City, as recruiting officer. He returned to Fort Assinnaboine in 1883; remained there until June, 1885, when he was ordered to Fort Reno, Ind. T., where he is at present.

CAPT. GEORGE W. H. STOUCH, U. S. A.

This officer was born at Gettysburg, and was the son of Leonard Stouch, Jr., of an old York County family. He was appointed from the army. He entered the service as a private, November 30, 1861. Private and corporal, Company B, First Battalion, and sergeant-major of Eleventh United States Infantry to June 3, 1864. Appointed second lieut. Third Infantry, June 3, 1864. Was in the following engagements with the Eleventh Infantry: siege of Yorktown, Va.; Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; wounded at Gettysburg, and with the Third Infantry at Fort Stedman, Va., and the surrender of Lee. Second lieut. Stouch, Third Infantry, was with the regiment at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, from June 10, 1864, to October 10, 1864; at Washington, D. C., from October 13, 1864, to February 22, 1865; at Gen. Meade's headquarters from February 27, 1865, to July 3, 1865; at Washington Arsenal, D. C., from July 4, 1865, to October 10, 1865; at Schofield Barracks, St. Louis, from October 19, 1865 to April 9, 1866; at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from April 18, 1866, to September 23, 1866; established Fort Hays, Kans., October 19, 1866; remained there until June 25, 1866; guarded the construction train of the Kansas Pacific Railroad from July 1, 1867, to September 28, 1867; at Fort Dodge, Kans., from November 3, 1867, to February 10, 1871; at Wheeling, W. Va., from February 28, 1871, to December 9, 1871. On sick leave at York, Penn., from December 10, 1871, to February 18, 1872; at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, from February 19, 1872, to February 26, 1873; at Fort Lyon, C. T., from March 9, 1873, to June 28, 1874; at Holly Springs, Miss., from July 4, 1874, to September 19, 1874; at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, from September 21, 1874, to April 29, 1876; at McComb City, Miss., from April 29, 1876, to May 28, 1877; at Holly Springs, Miss., from June 1, 1877, to August 8, 1877; at Helena, N. Y., from November 6, 1877, to May 22, 1878; in camp on the Marias River, M. T., from June 3, 1878, to October 20, 1878; Fort Shaw since November 2, 1878.

[Promoted First Lieut. December 31, 1864.]

[Promoted captain April 14, 1884.]

Special Duties Performed.

Commanding Company G, February 23, 1865, to April 14, 1865; was in command of the company at the surrender of Gen. Lee. Ambulance officer and A. A. G. M. of the Provisional Brigade at Gen. Meade's headquarters from April 14, 1865, to July 3, 1865; commanding Company I from November 3, 1865, to July 1, 1866; commanding Company C from July 6, 1866, to June 25, 1867. Established Fort Hays, Kans., October 19, 1866, A. A. G. M. and A. C. S. of the post from October 19, 1866, to June 10, 1867; commanding Company F from July 1, 1867, to January 4, 1868; A. A. G. M. and A. C. S., at Fort Dodge, Kans., from June 8, 1868, to July 8, 1871. On general recruiting service at Wheeling, W. Va., from Feb. 28, 1871, to December 9, 1871; commanding Company C, at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, from Feb. 20, 1872, to August 8, 1872; post adjutant and commanding Company B, music boys, at Fort Columbus, from May 11, 1872, to July 6, 1873; acting regimental quartermaster and A. C. S., from July 4, to December 29, 1874. A. C. S. at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, from September 20, 1874, to April 18, 1876; A. A. G. M. and A. C. S., at McComb City, Miss., from April 29, 1876, to May 28, 1877; A. A. G. M. and A. C. S., at Holly Springs, Miss., from June 1, 1877, to August 8, 1877; commanding Company F, from June 28, 1881, to October 11, 1883; commanding Company I from October 11, 1883, to June 9, 1884; commanding Company K since June 14, 1884.

Capt. Stouch was married to Augusta Catharine, daughter of George W. Wantz, of York, on September 15, 1869, and has a daughter, Florence, and a son George Wantz.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

LIEUT. GEORGE P. WELSH.

This officer was born at York, March 26, 1824. He entered the navy, September 14, 1840, and was in much active service. After several cruises of the usual length of time, the Mexican war broke out in which he participated. He was present at the bombardment of Vera Cruz under Com. Conner, and in the expeditions against Tampico, Alvarado, and other river enterprises of the United States squadron during the war. He received his commission as lieutenant, April 18, 1855. He died on board the United States frigate "Sabine," in the harbor of Aspinwall, April 26, 1860. Capt. A. H. Adams of the "Sabine" wrote: "The death of Lieut. Welsh has cast a gloom on shipboard, for his merits as an officer and a gentleman had endeared him to all on board. Faithfully, ably and bravely he met every duty, and all his associates bear testimony that in him were combined all the best and noblest characteristics of the true American sailor." At the time of his death he was thirty-six years of age, and lieutenant, second in command, on the frigate "Sabine." Of twenty years' service, he had passed more than twelve at sea. As an officer he occupied the highest rank for professional ability. The remains of Lieut. Welsh were brought to York, and he was buried with military and Masonic honors, on Monday, June 18, 1860, in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

REAR-ADMIRAL SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN.

This officer was born at York, August 23, 1825. He entered the navy in 1841. His first cruise was to the Pacific and lasted six years. He afterward served in the Mediterranean and North Atlantic squadrons, and on deep-sea sounding duty and the coast survey. In the war of secession he commanded the sloop "Wachusett" in the blockading squadron off Mobile, and was afterward chief of staff of Adm. Palmer and in command of the sloop "Portsmouth," in the Mississippi River. Since the war he has been stationed at Washington and Man Island Navy Yards, commanded a frigate (the "Mohican") in the Pacific squadron, having charge of the observations of an eclipse of the sun at Behring Strait. He was afterward in charge of the naval hydrographic office of the United States Naval Observatory, and is now in command of the North Atlantic squadron. He was a member, from the South American State of Columbia, of the congress to determine a standard meridian and fix standard time for the world, which met at Washington last year. Franklin is a brother of Gen. William B. Franklin.

COMMANDER WILLIAM GIBSON.

This officer was born in Baltimore, May 25, 1825, and went to sea at twelve years of age, as a protegé of Capt. Isaac McKeener, United States Navy. He was appointed from York, Penn., as a midshipman in 1841. He had his first experience in the line of battle ship "Delaware," in the Brazil squadron. In 1842 he was wrecked in the sloop "Concord," in the Mozambique Channel, after which he returned to the ship "Delaware," then in the Mediterranean. During the Mexican war he did good service, in the gunboat "Reefer," in the gulf of Mexico, and was closely engaged in the attacks on Alvarado and Tobusco. For three years he was engaged in the coast survey on the Pacific, in the schooner "Ewing." In 1849 he was assaulted by a mutinous boat's crew in the bay of San Francisco, but was rescued and resuscitated, and received the thanks of the superintendent of the coast survey, for "characteristic gallantry." He was afterward in the North Pacific Expedition in 1853, and assisted in the survey of Gaspar Strait. He afterward commanded the schooner "Fenimore Cooper," and made surveys of the Japan Sea and the Aleutian Islands, pioneering our Russian purchase of Alaska, and for his services received the thanks of Commander (now Admiral) Rogers, for his zeal and energy in the dangers and hardships of the cruise.

The war of the Rebellion breaking out, he went into the contest, and in July, 1862, was commissioned as lieutenant-commander, and was put in command of the steamer "Yankee," in the Potomac flotilla. He was in all the operations on the James River, while Gen. McClellan occupied Harrison's Landing and guarded his recrossing of the Chickahominy. Com. Wilkes thanked him for his capture of several vessels on a night expedition up the Chip Oaks Creek. He commanded the gunboat "Seneca," the iron-clad "Catskill," steamers "Nipsie" and "Sonoma," the iron-clad "Lehigh" and steamer "Mahaska," and rendered good service in blockading and destroying the rebel war steamer "Nashville," and in the attacks on Fort McAllister. He was in the frequent engagements with the batteries near Charleston, in the joint expedition to St. Marks and received the thanks and praise of Adms. Du Pont, Dahlgreen and Rowan, and of Maj.-Gen. Newton, and finally, was thanked by the British Government for aid rendered to the Bahamas, after riding out a hurricane near those islands.*

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* The following. bearing on this incident of Commander Gibson's naval service is introduced here:

"The following letter was forwarded (to Commander Gibson) by the secretary of state through the secretary of the navy. Commander Gibson visited Nassau after having himself, on the

He is now a commander in the United States Navy and attached to the Hydrographic office.

Commander William Gibson is a lineal descendant of David Jameson, of York County, a grandson of Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson, whose memoirs are in this work. Before he had reached his eleventh year, he manifested remarkable talents of a poetic character. His youthful promise was fulfilled by his more mature productions, which have made a mark in the world of letters, and the generous praise and admiration of his brother American poets—especially Longfellow and Bayard Taylor—and of the London *literati*, have made sure his place among the poets of America. He published in 1853, a volume entitled "A Vision of Faery Land, and Other Poems," and in 1881 another styled "Poems of Many Years and Many Places," and also in 1884 his latest work, "The Poems of Goethe, consisting of his Ballads and Songs, done into English Verse," which has received the highest commendation from the leading British and American periodicals.

He married December 26, 1868, at New Orleans, Mary Murray Addison, daughter of Lloyd Dulaney Addison, Esq., of that city, and a niece of Rear-Admiral Sands.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.*

THE judiciary, the most essential member of the governmental triumvirate, has always held a high place in the esteem of the citizens of York County. The dignity of the office would alone command great respect, but to command esteem requires learning and probity in the men who may be the incumbents of the office. The county is one of the oldest, and the county courts have hence experienced all the changes of the judicial system. At one time the justices of the peace constituted the local judiciary, any citizen of good character being eligible; then "learned in the law" became the qualification, the judges being appointable; now, "learned in the law," they reach the office through suffrage. It was perceived very early that the intrusting of this important charge must be kept above the muddy stream of politics, and it was hoped that when the position should be filled by appointment this would be accomplished. In reality the only result was to make an agreement of political opinion with the executive the chief qualification. Unavoidably, therefore, during this period, at some time or times, expressions of dissatisfaction were to be expected. It was left finally to the discretion of the people to say who should judge them, and the thirty and more years' experience of this latter plan has proven that judicial reform then reached its limit.

In provincial times young men of promise, who aimed at distinction in the law, remained in the great political and commercial centers, the large cities. Since wealth and the seats of learning were there, it was natural that there the professions should be the most generously supported, and that their ability and integrity should be the most quickly rewarded. And, too, the rural settlers, the tillers of the soil, in the outlying districts, were for the most part uneducated, and therefore distrustful of those who apparently made their living from others' troubles. It took a long time to conquer this, still longer to introduce that now fast-growing preventive department of practice which advises against litigation. Thus the city bars flourished in reputation above those of the counties, and in later years their fame even drew to them young men from sections presenting less inducements. Nevertheless, this centripetal attraction was not so exhaustive as one would suppose. A bar that can boast such names as Ralph Bowie, James Kelley, David Cassat, Charles A. Barnitz, James Lewis, Daniel Durkee, John Evans, Edward Chapin, Thomas C. Hambly, John L. Mayer, John G. Campbell, Thomas E. Cochran, Jeremiah S. Black and Robert J. Fisher must have very early become a center, exerting a counter gravitation. The York bar early attained a high professional standing, which since has ever been on the increase. Skill, learning and a love of equity have ever attended their councils. The patriotism of the justices and attorneys in the Revolution carried them to the extent

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"Tahoma" (his last command) encountered the hurricane referred to by Sir Frederick Bruce; and he won the praise of his brother officers throughout the service, for the skill which saved his vessel, when close to her the "Evening Star" went down with her living cargo, and land and sea in all the region of the Bahamas were strewn with wrecks

(Copy.) WASHINGTON, January 7, 1867.

Sir: I am instructed to bring under the notice of the government of the United States the friendly conduct of Capt. Gibson, of the United States ship "Tahoma," and of Capt. Cooper, of the "Winooski," in rendering aid to the Bahama Islands, after the severe hurricane that lately visited them.

I enclose copies of the dispatches from the governor of the Bahamas and the Colonial Office on the subject, and am directed by Lord Stanley to request that the best thanks of her Majesty's Government may be communicated to those officers, for the kind assistance and co-operation afforded by them in repairing the damages caused by that calamity.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

*By R. F. Gibson

of actual neglect of official duty. For, for more than a year during that war, there were no courts held in the county. It is true there were other very serious reasons for this, but the delay would have been materially lessened had the best men of the district not been away fighting for liberty. Nor have they been found wanting in the wars since. When the bar was founded this country was a dependency of Great Britian. The colonists were frontier posts of civilization, for the Indians roamed even within their limits. The transition, at that time, from law as administered at York to that dealt out a little further west was short and sharp. However, as time went on, slowly but surely was the border line moved west. State after State has been added to the original thirteen, until we have this great Union. Very similar has been the history of the bar. Its beginnings were small, but firm. With this country it has grown in size and influence and esteem, and to-day it stands a noble and able supporter of that land whose fortunes it has thus shared.

August 19, 1749, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act erecting certain lands west of the Susquehanna into York County. In this act it was enacted, among other things, that a competent number of justices should be commissioned; that these justices should hold courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts, and that Thomas Cox, Michael Tanner, George Swoope, Nathan Huffey and John Wright, Jr., be authorized to purchase a lot in a convenient place, and thereon build a court house. The justices were not men learned in the law, but any citizens who were influential and popular enough to be elected. Two were elected in each district, one of whom the governor commissioned. Any number of these, not less than three, could hold a court. An appeal from their decision lay in the Supreme Court. Two justices, with the register of wills, formed a register's court for the trial of the validity of wills, to settle administration accounts and make distribution of estates.

On October 31, 1749, was held at York, a court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, the first court of any kind that ever dispensed justice within the limits of York County. We do not know where the court met, except at "York." There was no reporter present to describe for us that memorable event. But we need no reporter to tell us that Adam Miller, on that day, did a good business at his public house in Centre Square; that the "Law-full" counsellors, who came here to assist at the opening were gazed at as some new species of being; that the seating of the justices was the signal for a grand burst of enthusiasm from the assembled crowd; that in other words, our honest forefathers were intoxicated with pure joy, a joy that evidenced their redemption from a species of slavery. Previous to this York County had been part of Lancaster County. The county seat was Lancaster. There the courts were held, there were the county officers, there were the attorneys. To Lancaster, a dozen miles beyond a broad river, were the dwellers here compelled to resort for defense of rights or redress of grievances. Traveling at that time was as dangerous as inconvenient. The presence of "idle and dissolute persons, who committed thefts and abuses," is recorded. By reason of the smallness of the population, and the abundance of woodland, they were hard to capture, and, when caught, often found means of escaping during the long journey to Lancaster. This deplorable condion of affairs, of course, bore hardest on the poor, and they were, for the most part, constrained to submit to indignity and injury. This state of things is shown by many disturbances which assumed importance, most notably by the Cresap troubles. The pent-up indignation and despair of the people, at last, in 1747, took the form of a petition to the Governor and Assembly to erect the lands west of the Susquehanna into a county, but it was unheard. In 1748, they petitioned again, and on August 19, 1749, their prayer was granted.

The records extant with regard to this time are very few and slight. The unembellished facts are: That on October 31, 1749, the first Quarter Session Court for York County was held at York before John Day, and his associate justices. The first act of the court was to grant a petition of certain citizens to keep public houses of entertainment. The first indictment was brought against the overseer of the highway for neglect of duty. The first panel of jurors was returned by Hance Hamilton at this court. The jurors, seventeen in number, were Michael McCreary, William M'Lellan, James Agnew, Richard Proctor, Hugh Brigham, John Pope, James Hall, William Proctor, William Betty, Nathan Dicks, Jeremiah Louchridge, Thomas Hosack, James Smith, Richard Brown, and Thomas Neily. On 1st of November, the next day, the first Orphans' Court was held before John Day, Thomas Cox and Patrick Watson. The first act performed by this court was to bind out an orphan boy, two years old, by name of George McSweny, to John Witherow of Hamilton's Band, till he should come of age: "In consideration whereof, the said John Witherow covenants and oblidges himself to furnish and Allow the said Apprentice Sufficient Meat, Drink, Apparel, Washing and Lodging during the said term, and to teach or cause him to be taught to read and Write; and Arithmetic as far as the Rule of three Direct, and at the Expiration of the said Term to give him two suits of Apparel, one whereof shall be new." The first suit in the court of Common Pleas was brought to the January term, 1750.

After this successful inauguration, the courts continued to be held regularly and the added prosperity and peace soon proved that the Governor and Assembly had not made a mistake in vesting York County with a dignity of its own. This erection might have lawfully taken place some years earlier, and the delay is really unaccountable. The dwellers west of the Susquehanna had now all the rights which the government could give them, yet their progress was somewhat interrupted owing to what are known as the "Border Troubles." On October 30, 1752, the Court of Quarter Sessions was the scene of a remarkable murder trial—that of the Kitzmillers for the killing of Dudley Digges. In it was involved the question of the jurisdiction of the courts of the respective States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. It was proven that though the scene (and cause) of the quarrel and murder was a Maryland grant, it was above the temporary line, in violation of the royal order. Therefore the court of York County rightly claimed jurisdiction. The trial resulted in an acquittal. The inhabitants of that section of the country, "Digges' Choice," and of all the land along the line, did not know to which province they belonged. Some took advantage of this to refuse the payment of taxes to either, though they claimed the privilege of using the courts of both. These troubles were not settled until the running of Mason and Dixon's line in 1767.

It is a difficult matter to state just when the York bar was established. Whether to give it the date of the first court or the date of admission of the first attorney who hung out his shingle in York, is a question. Members of the Lancaster, Philadelphia and other bars would come here at the different terms of court, stay through the term, and then leave. It is true that, when they came, they would move each other's admission, and be admitted as "attorneys of the courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of York County"; which seems to imply the existence of a bar. But the most reasonable and just plan is to give as the date of the foundation October 28, 1755, on which day Samuel Johnston was admitted. For five years he was the York bar. In 1760, the bar became plural, James Smith being admitted. In 1764, it again became of the singular number, Mr. Johnston becoming prothonotary, Mr. Smith being, according to Graydon, the only practicing attorney. In 1769, Thomas Hartley was admitted, and then the accession of home lawyers became more frequent.

Although the before mentioned trustees had been appointed in 1749, by act of Assembly, to build a court house, yet nothing was done toward performing that trust until 1754. In that year, the commissioners made a number of contracts for the material and construction and the long-looked-for and much needed house of justice was commenced. But it was not completed until the beginning of the year 1756. Up to this time the courts had been held in private houses,* probably those of the justices themselves.

Nothing of any consequence in or concerning the courts of the county took place in the twenty years following, and they were held uninterruptedly up to the year 1776. It might be worth noticing that the year 1765 is memorable from the fact that in it more attorneys (twelve) were admitted to the bar than in any year before or since, and the 23d of July, that year, as being the most prolific day, six being added in it. The year 1822, stands next with eleven admissions. However, this placid flow of justice was brought to a sudden stop in 1776. The War of the Revolution had begun the year before, but had no influence upon the holding of the courts. It is a matter of general history that on the 15th of May, 1776, the Continental Congress came to a resolution, after setting forth an invincible array of reasons, that it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies to establish such government as should best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general. This resolution alone must have disturbed our patriotic justices greatly; nevertheless, we find them holding an Orphan's Court on the 6th of June, 1776. Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas had been held at the last regular terms. It is also a matter of history, that on the 18th day of June, 1776, the Executive Council of the province warmly seconded the action and sentiment of the Continental Congress, and at once called a Constitutional

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*Gloss.

Convention. This seemed to be the finishing stroke, for the justices held no courts in July, in which was a regular Quarter Sessions term.

The Constitutional Convention met July 15, and formed a constitution for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In Section 26, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas, and Orphans' Court, were appointed to be held quarterly in each city and county. The same convention, on the 3d of September, appointed Michael Swoope, of York County, one of the justices of the peace for the State at large, and Robert McPherson, Martin Eichelberger, Samuel Edie, David McConaughy, Richard McAllister, Henry Slagle, Matthew Dill, William Rankin, William Lees, William Bailey, William Scott, William Smith, William McCaskey, Jósias Scott, Thomas Latta, William McClean and John Mickle, the younger, Esquires, justices of the peace for York County. Even then no courts were held. The reasons are not hard to find. When this constitution was formed, two parties immediately sprang up in opposition and defensive, the right or wrong of which need not here be discussed. Besides, a test oath was required of all magistrates and officers. In light of these facts, and also that of the great uncertainty then prevailing, it is not surprising that we find no men strong enough in their faith in the power of the convention to hold a court. All through the following winter and spring this state of suspense continued; notwithstanding, that on January 28, 1777, the Assembly passed an act to revive all the laws that were in force on May 14, 1776, which was the day before the Continental Congress recommended the States to form their own governments. Among other things, the act had declared that the courts should be held as formerly, and that all officers should exercise the same powers as on that date (May 14, 1776). On March 21, 1777, Archibald McClean, a zealous and patriotic man, was appointed and commissioned prothonotary, and through his efforts the engine of the law was again set in motion. The task he set himself was not an easy one, and many were the difficulties under which he labored. The offices of prothonotary, clerk of the courts, register and recorder, were at first vested in one man, and the books of the different courts and offices had not been kept distinct and separate. The blending was such, that until he had further authority from the Executive Council, he could receive very few of the papers and records. Further, the party opposed to the constitution, declared that the last assembly had not been elected by a majority of the people, and therefore, its acts were not binding; that the officers had authority to perform only such part of their duty as was necessary to carry on the war; and that no courts of justice were to be opened. The justices thought that if this were true, the evil consequences attending a neglect of duty would be less than those brought on by "an ill-timed and wrong-judged temerity." Some, morever, still quibbled over taking the test oath. In the latter part of June, 1777, McClean made strenuous efforts to bring the justices together, and with some few of them, appointed the 8th of July as a day for all of them to meet to conclude on some definite action in the juncture; but he failed. Though his efforts were still unceasingly continued, he for a long time met with no success. His frequent appeals to the Executive Council were answered at last, by ordering, October 18, 1777, that John Morris, Jr., Esq., be appointed and authorized to attend the next court of Quarter Sessions of the peace, for the county of York, and prosecute in behalf of the commonwealth. McClean succeeded in having an Orphan's Court held on the 3d of December, but not till the January term, 1778, was an indictment presented to the grand jury in the name of the commonwealth. This is the more surprising, when we learn that the Continental Congress held its sessions here, from September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778. Why its presence, the presence of so many of the greatest men in the colonies, should not have had the effect of at least arousing the pride of the citizens in their county, will never be known.

By act of assembly, January 28, 1777, the president and council were instructed to appoint one of the justices in each county to preside in the respective courts. These instructions were not carried out with regard to York County, until November 18, 1780, at which time Richard McAllister, Esq., was appointed and commissioned to preside here.

At a meeting of the council, November 20 1780, the Hon. James Smith, of York County, was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. This court was instituted by act of assembly of February 28, 1780. It sat in Philadelphia once a year, on errors assigned upon any judgment of the Supreme Court, to reverse or affirm the same. It was abolished by act of assembly of February 24, 1806.

The convention of 1789-90 formed a new constitution for the State. In carrying which into effect the legislature enacted that the State be divided into districts; that in each district a person of knowledge and integrity, skilled in the laws, be appointed and commissioned a president judge; that in each county a number of proper persons, not fewer than three nor more than four, be appointed and commissioned associate judges; that the courts be holden at the same time and place as formerly; that the president judge and associates, or any two of them, and the register of wills, should have power to hold a Register's Court, and that Orphans' Courts be held. The second district or circuit consisted of the Counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, and Dauphin. The associate judges could hold any of the courts in the absence of the president judge, except that of Oyer and Terminer, which court had cognizance of murder trials. This act was passed April 19, 1791. It placed the judiciary on an entirely new basis. The improvement was great; for, whereas before there was nothing but the skill and sense of right of the plain citizen to unravel intricate law questions, now all the knowledge and experience which a legal training and practice could give were added in the person of the lawyer. It is wonderful that the people of Pennsylvania clung so long to the old system of 1722. In the constitution of 1776, no improvement was made upon it; and not till 1790 did the people really wake up to its faults. On the 13th of April, 1791, it died, murdered by public opinion. Annexed is its tombstone.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following exhibits the names of all the justices of the peace, and of the courts of York County, with the dates of their respective commissions:

Justices before the Revolution.—A number of the following gentlemen were commissioned twice or more frequently. The date of their first commission only is given.

John Day, September, 1749; Thomas Cox, September, 1749; John Wright, Jr., September, 1749; George Schwaabe, September, 1749; Matthew Dill, September, 1749; Hans Hamilton, September, 1749; Patrick Watson, September, 1749; George Stevenson, September, 1749; John Witherow, April, 1751; Walter Buchanan, April, 1751; John Blackburne, April, 1751; John Pope, April, 1751; William Griffith, April, 1751; Herman Updegraff, April, 1751; John Adlum, October, 1755; Thomas Armor, October, 1755; Richard Brown, October, 1755; Hugh Whiteford, October, 1755; Michael Tanner, October, 1755; Martin Eichelberger, January, 1760; David Kirkpatrick, April, 1761; Abraham Nesbit, April, 1761; Archibald McGrew, April, 1761; David Jameson, October, 1764; Michael Schwaabe, October, 1764; Samuel Johnson, October, 1764; Samuel Edie, October, 1764; Matthew Dill (son of Matthew Dill, who was commissioned in 1749), October, 1764; James Welsh, October, 1764; Robert McPherson, October, 1764; John Smith, October, 1764; Henry Schlegel, October, 1764; Thomas Minshall, October, 1764; Cunningham Sample, October, 1764; William Dunlop, October, 1764; Joseph Hutton, October, 1764; William Smith, December, 1764; Richard McAllister, March, 1771; William Rankin, March, 1771; Joseph Updegraff, March, 1771, David McConaughy, April, 1774; William Scott, April, 1774; Benjamin Donaldson, April, 1774; William Bailey, April, 1774; William Leas, April, 1774; William McCaskey, September, 1774; Josiah Scott, September, 1774; William McLean, September, 1774; Thomas Latta, September, 1774.

Justices since the Revolution, and prior to the formation of the present constitution of Pennsylvania.—These commissions were granted by the convention which framed the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, and by the President and Council under that constitution.

Robert McPherson, September, 1776; Martin Eichelberger, September, 1775; Samuel Edie, September, 1776; David McConaughy, September, 1776; Richard McAllister, September, 1776; Henry Schlegel, September, 1777: Matthew Dill, September, 1776; William Rankin, September, 1776; William Leas, September, 1776; William Bailey, September, 1776; William Scott, September, 1776; William Smith, September, 1776; William McCaskey, September, 1776; Josiah Scott, September, 1776; Thomas Latta, September, 1776; William McLean, September, 1776; John Mickel, September, 1776; David Jameson, June, 1777; Samuel Ewing, June, 1777; David Watson, June, 1777; John Chamberlain, June, 1777; Andrew Thompson, June, 1777; John Hinkel, June, 1777; John Herbaugh, June, 1777; Robert Stevenson, June, 1777; Archibald McLean, June, 1777; James Nailor, June, 1777; Thomas Douglas, June, 1777; David Messerley, June, 1776; Benjamin Pedan, June, 1777; Joseph Reed, June, 1777; Thomas Fischer, June, 1777; Peter Wolf, September, 1777; Frederick Eichelberger, September, 1777; Jacob Eichelber, March, 1778; William Mitchell, June, 1779; John Rankin, May, 1780; David Beatty, May, 1780; Robert Chambers, January, 1781; Michael Schwaabe, November, 1782; George Stake, November, 1782; Cunningham Sample, August, 1783; Michael Hahn, September, 1784; Thomas Lilly, September, 1784; William Cochran, October, 1784; Jacob Rudisill, October, 1784; Michael Schmeiser, October, 1784; William Gilliland, November, 1784; Daniel May, April, 1785; Conrad Sherman, June, 1785; Robert Hammersly, July, 1785; Jacob Barnitz, March, 1786; Henry Miller, August, 1786; David Beatty, June, 1787; Bernhart Zeigler, June, 1787; Robert McIlhanny, May, 1788; Elihu Underwood, June, 1788; Jacob Dritt, September, 1789.

The first Quarter Sessions under the new constitution was held on the 24th of October, 1791, before Hon. William Augustus Atlee. The first indictment was against Samuel Pope for assault and battery. He was found guilty and fined 7 shillings and costs. The associate judges were Hon. Henry Schlegel, Hon. Samuel Edie, Hon. William Scott and Hon. Jacob Rudisell; the last of whom was commissioned on the 17th of August, 1791. The next day before the same judges was held the first Common Pleas. Judge Atlee continued to preside over this district until the 9th of April, 1793, when he died. In December, that year, after a vacancy in the office of nearly three months. Hon. John Joseph Henry was appointed as Judge Atlee's successor. On the 22d of January, 1800, Adams County was erected out of part of York County, and, as associate judges Schlegel, Edie and Scott lived within its limits, others were appointed. The appointees were Hon. John Stewart, commissioned January 30, and Hon. Hugh Glasgow, commissioned July 1. On the 6th of December, this same year, Judge Rudisell died in office, but no successor was appointed. From that time on, the number of associates was two. Judge Stewart being elected a member of congress, Hon. Jacob Hostetter was commissioned February 28, 1801. In 1806, Chester County was separated from the Second District, leaving Lancaster, York and Dauphin. This caused no change in the district bench. In January, 1811, Judge Henry resigned his commission, and on the 18th of the same month Hon. Walter Franklin was commissioned president judge of the Second District. Judge Glasgow in turn was elected member of congress, and to succeed him, Hon. George Barnitz was commissioned March 29, 1813. In 1815 Dauphin was taken from the Second District to become part of the twelfth. The same year a town clock was put in the tower of the court house. In 1818 "Judge Hostetter met the same fate as his predecessors, that is, was sent to congress." Hon. John L. Hinkel was commissioned on the 10th of December, 1818, to succeed him.

A district court was established for York County by an act of the legislature passed April 10, 1826, reorganizing the district court of the Lancaster District, to which York County was annexed. The district courts had concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of Common Pleas, and causes were transferred from the Common Pleas to them. The court consisted of a president and an associate judge, both learned in the law. Hon. Ebenezer G. Bradford was appointed president judge, and Hon. Alexander Thompson, associate. Shortly afterward, Judge Thompson was appointed President Judge of the Common Pleas of the Sixteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset. Hon. Alexander L. Hays was appointed his successor. April 8, 1833, York and Lancaster were formed into separate districts, but the Lancaster court was given jurisdiction of both till December 16 of that year, to enable those to make the proper arrangements, who wished for a change of venue after the separation. On that day, Hon. Daniel Durkee was appointed judge of the York District. The act of separation authorized the appointment of only a single judge for each district. Judge Durkee held the office until it expired, through the cessation of this kind of court in 1840. The district courts were probably established for some particular purpose, as they lasted only fourteen years. The act of 1833 named the date of cessation May 1, 1840. They were intermediate between the Supreme Court and the county courts, and the cause of their organization may have been only to relieve the Supreme Court. Their establishment in 1826 was merely a reorganization, for the district courts had been in use in the province before the Revolution.

On the 14th of May, 1835, York and Adams Counties were separated from the Second District and became the Nineteenth Judicial District, which title York still bears. Hon. Daniel Durkee, judge of the district court, was also commissioned president judge of the Common Pleas of this district. By the act of 1790, a certain number of associate judges were appointed in each county, not district, so that this change of district made no change necessary in that office. The associates at this term were Judges Barnitz and Hinkel. In 1838 a constitutional convention met and made numerous amendments to the constitution, none materially effecting the judicial system. The only change reaching the bench here, was the limitation of the term of office of the president judge to ten years, and that of the associate judge to five years. Previous to this they were appointed for life. Judge Durkee had been on the bench for three years, Judge Barnitz, twenty-five years and Judge Hinkel twenty years.

About this time the question of a new court house began to be discussed and finally became an issue in county politics. The commissioners were certainly very poor politicians (for the measure seems to have been unpopular), or else wise beyond their generation; for in 1840, the present court house was in course of construction, and on Monday, August 26, 1841, it was opened for the sitting of the court. It was erected at a cost of more than $100,000, but the true economy then exercised is evident. The building is now in use, and surely none can now wish for a better. It is handsome; it is substantial; and as for size, it can readily be enlarged when necessary. The steeple was added in 1847. By the erection of the new court house, was rendered apparently useless the old court house in Centre Square made famous, nay sacred, by the session of the Continental congress within its walls. It is remembered now with the greatest reverence. Vandalism, even in this over practical age, is accounted a most egregious social crime, yet it was committed by the citizens of York in 1841. In September, that year, this sacred building, this Revolutionary veteran, that would occupy a warm part of our hearts now, was torn down. It was a strong building and had been a number of times " internally regenerated." It might now stand, with its elder sister in Philadelphia, the State House, a common memorial. As was beautifully remarked at the time, " not one brick should be touched, nor should the structure be removed one inch from its site, for the time would come when pilgrimages would be made to those buildings so intimately associated with the toils and triumphs of the Revolution,—that they would become the Meccas of Freedom, where her sons would congregate to rekindle in their bosoms the sacred flame of gratitude to the deliverers of their country, and of devotion to those principles which they had defended."*

The convention of 1838, in determining the plan of the inauguration of the system, ordained that the terms of those president judges who had held the office less than ten years should expire upon the 27th of February next after the end of ten years from the date of their commission. It also ordained that the associate judges, should be divided into four classes, according to seniority of commission; the terms of those in the first class to expire on the 27th of February, 1840; the second, the same day, 1841, and so on. Judge Barnitz was in the first class. To succeed him Hon. Samuel C. Bonham was appointed March 26, 1840. Judge Hinkel was in the second class and his successor was Hon. George Dare, appointed April 5, 1841. Judge Durkee's term would have expired February 27, 1846, but he resigned shortly before that date and resumed the practice of the law. Gov. Shunk, on February 10, appointed Hon. William N. Irvine to fill the position. Judge Irvine resigned his commission in the spring of 1849, and Judge Durkee was re-appointed April 6th. On the 28th of March, 1746, Hon. George Hammond was appointed to succeed Judge Dare, and Hon. Jacob Kirk was appointed in 1850 to succeed Judge Bonham. The bench then, the last wholly appointed bench in the county, consisted of Hon. Daniel Durkee, president judge; Hon. George Hammond, associate judge, and Hon. Jacob Kirk, associate judge.

In 1851 the constitution was again amended. The judgeship was made elective, a vast improvement upon the former system. The qualifications, titles and number of judges remained the same, but the fight for the office was removed from Harrisburg to York. The first election after the establishment of the new plan, was held on the second Tuesday of October, 1851. Hon. Robert J. Fisher was elected president judge, Hon. Isaac Koller and Hon. Mills Hays, associates. Judge Koller died in 1854, and, as it had been ordained that when a judge died in office the governor should appoint a successor, who was to hold the position until the next general election, Hon. John Rieman was appointed November 6, 1854. He was elected in 1855, and again in 1860. In 1856 Hon. Adam Ebaugh was elected to succeed Judge Hays. Judge Rieman was elected in 1860, receiving then his third commission. In 1861 Judge Fisher was re-elected president judge, and Judge Ebaugh was re-elected associate. In 1862 Judge Rieman died, and Hon. David Fahs was appointed, November 5, 1862, to fill the vacancy. He held the office for a year, when Hon. Peter McIntyre was elected. In 1866 Hon. David Newcomer was elected to succeed Judge Ebaugh. In 1868 Judge McIntyre was re-elected, but served only a year of his second term. He died in 1869. Hon. Jacob Wiest was appointed to fill the vacancy on the 30th of October. His term lasted one year. He was followed by Hon Peter Ahl, elected in 1870. Judge Fisher was again re-elected in 1871. At the same time Hon.

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* York *Republican*, 1841.

John Moore was elected to succeed Judge Newcomer. Judge Ahl died in 1873, and Hon. J. C. E. Moore was appointed to fill this vacancy on the 24th of May. He held the position for six months. Hon. Valentine Trout followed him, elected that October. The bench, then, the last bench in York County in which there were any associates, consisted of Hon. Robert J. Fisher, president judge; Hon John Moore, associate judge, and Hon. Valentine Trout, associate judge.

By the constitution of 1873 the office of associate judge not learned in the law, was abolished in counties forming separate districts. Counties containing 40,000 inhabitants were to constitute separate judicial districts. So York County, having a population of 76,000, became of itself the Nineteenth. Adams County, formerly a part of this, the Nineteenth, became the Forty-second. The register's court was abolished. The bench still retained its two-fold character for a time, as the constitution provided that all associate judges in office at its adoption should serve out their full terms. Judge Moore's term expired in 1875; Judge Trout's in 1878. The latter, upon leaving the bench, was given a supper as the last representative of the office of associate judge in York County.

By act of April 12, 1875, York County was given an additional law judge. At the general elections that year, Hon. Pere L. Wickes was elected to the position. At the general election of 1881 Hon. John Gibson was elected to succeed Judge Fisher, who had served three terms.*

The York Bar Association was organized January 31, 1881. Its objects, as expressed by its constitution, are as follows: (1.) The general supervision of the conduct of members of the bar, and of all persons connected officially with the administration of the law or in charge of the public records, and in case of any breaches of duty on their part, the institution of such proceedings as may be lawful or proper in respect thereto. (2.) The improvement of the law and its administration; the protection of the bar and of judicial tribunals, their officers and members, from invasion of their rights, and the maintenance of their proper influence. Stated meetings are to be held on the second Monday of June and December. The first officers were Thomas E. Cochran, president; John Gibson, vice-president; D. K. Trimmer, secretary; W. H. Sitler, treasurer; and James W. Latimer, William C. Chapman, Henry L. Fisher, Levi Maish and John Gibson, committee of censors. The present officers, elected December 12, 1881, are William C. Chapman, president; James Kell, vice-president; the secretary, treasurer and committee of censors being the same.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The following is a list of the district attorneys of York County after the office was made elective:

James E. Buchanan, elected, 1850; Thomas A. Ziegle, appointed, 1851; Richard P. Wilton, elected, 1853; William C. Chapman, elected, 1856; John W. Bittenger, elected, 1862; David F. Williams, elected, 1868; Arthur N. Green, elected, 1871; John Blackford, elected, 1874; John W. Heller, elected, 1877; Edward D. Ziegler, elected, 1880; George W. McElroy, elected, 1883.

Before the election of district attorneys by the people under the act of 1850, the indictments were drawn and prosecutions on behalf of the commonwealth were conducted by deputies appointed for that purpose. The name of the attorney-general of the commonwealth was signed to all indictments. There is therefore no record of these deputies in this county. But among them were George A. Barnitz and William H. Kurtz, Esqs., just previous to 1850.

The following list consists of all the attorneys admitted to practice in the courts of York County since their foundation to the present date. In 1749, a number of attorneys from other counties were present to assist in the opening of the first court, only five of whom are known. Though the admissions were frequent from that time on, yet not until 1755 was an attorney admitted with the intention of practicing here in York. For five years this attorney, Samuel Johnston, was, as has been said, the York bar; now the bar has more than fifty members. Many of the following admissions are of those who came here to try a single case or so, and who, of course, were never considered members of the bar. Among these are men of distinction, such as James Buchanan, Thaddeus Stevens, Molton C. Rogers, Jasper Yates, George Fisher, Daniel Smyser, Frederick M. Watts and Samuel Hepburn. There are some in the list who practiced here for a while, but now are practicing in other courts or are in office. Those marked with a star are the present members of the bar.

William Peters, John Lawrence, George Ross, David Stout, John Renshaw, 1749; Edward Shippen, John Mather, Jr., April 30,

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*By the schedule to the constitution of 1873, Judge Wickes, by seniority of commission, was made president judge.

1751; Samuel Morris, Joseph Galloway, July 30, 1751; Hugh Bay, January 28, 1752; Thomas Olway, William Parr, April 25, 1753; David Henderson, July 29, 1755; Samuel Johnson, October 28, 1755; James Bisset, January 23, 1759; William Atlee, July 24, 1759.

William McClay and James Smith, April 28, 1760; Lindsay Coates, January 29, 1765; James Reed, April 30, 1765; Jasper Yates, May 29, 1765; Andrew Allen, Alex Wilcox, Henry Eleves, Richard Peters, Jr., Stephen Porter, James Sayre, July 23, 1765; Robert Gilbraith, William Sweeney, Edward Riddle, October 22, 1765; James Wilson, October 27, 1767; Jacob Moor, Thomas Hood, January 24, 1769; Jacob Rush, Stephen Watte, Col. Caspar Witzall, Christian Hoake, April 25, 1769; Thomas Hartley, July 25, 1769.

John Hubley, July 24, 1770; James Lukens, David Grier, David Espy, April 23, 1771; Andrew Scott, July 23, 1771; Peter Zachariah Loyd, April 28, 1772; Andrew Ross, July 28, 1772; George Ross, Jr., John Reily, Robert Buchanan, July 27, 1773; John Stedman, John McGill, October 26, 1773; Thomas Smith, Charles Stedman, David McMecken, January 25, 1774; Jasper Ewing, October 25, 1774; William Barton, April 25, 1775; James Wilson, Col. Thomas Hartley, January 26, 1779; Maj. John Clark, April 27, 1779; George Noarth, Col. William Bradford, July 27, 1779.

Stephen Chambers, April 24, 1781; James Hamilton, April 24, 1781; Col. Robert McGaw, July 24, 1781; Stephen Porter, July 23, 1782; Thomas Smith, April 29, 1783; John Lawrence, July 29, 1783; Matthew McAlister, July 29, 1783; John Wilkes Kittera, October 28, 1783; James Riddle, January 25, 1785; Jacob Hubley, January 25, 1785; Ross Thompson, April 26, 1785; Andrew Dunlap, October 25, 1785; Joseph Hubley, October 25, 1785; James Carson, January 24, 1786; William Montgomery, April 25, 1786; Peter Huffnagle, April 25, 1786; John Joseph Henry, April 25, 1786; John Woods, April 25, 1786; John Caldwell, July 25, 1786; James Hopkins, Charles Smith, April 26, 1787; James Campbell, July 29, 1788; George Fisher, July 29, 1788; John Lukens, January 27, 1789; Ralph Bowie, July 28, 1789; Thomas Nisbit, July 29, 1789; John Moore, July 30, 1789; Matthias Barton, July 30, 1789.

John Montgomery, April 26, 1790; James Kelley, July 27, 1790; David Waltz, October 26, 1790; James Orbison, January 25, 1791; Samuel Riddle, January 26, 1791; John Smith, January 26, 1791; Charles Hall, April 6, 1791; George Smith, April 6, 1791; Matthias Slough, March 7, 1792; David Moore, June 5, 1792; Jacob Carpenter, June 5, 1792; John Ross, June 6, 1792; Samuel Roberts, June 6, 1792; William Barber, March 2, 1793; William Ross, June 3, 1793; John Shippen, December 2, 1793; Charles William Hartley, December 2, 1793; Thomas Elder, December 2, 1793; David Cassat, March 4, 1794; Parker Campbell, June 2, 1794; Samuel Scott Gilbraith, June 2, 1794; James Smith, September 7, 1795; Thomas Baily, September 7, 1795; Thomas B. Zantzinger, September 4, 1797; Robert Hays, December 4, 1797; Joseph Miller, March 5, 1798.

Charles Hare, June 5, 1800; Richard Brooks, June 5, 1800; Andrew Buchanan, June 18, 1801; James Dobbins, June 19, 1801; John Strohman, February 19, 1805; John McConaghy, February 18, 1806.

Bushnell Carter, April 3, 1810; Charles A. Barnitz, April 2, 1811; Henry Shippen, November 5, 1811; John Gardner, August 4, 1812; Jasper Slaymaker, October 21, 1814; John Blanchard, March 31, 1815; Samuel Bacon, April 30, 1815; James Merrill, November 3, 1815; Molton C. Rodgers, March 26, 1816; Edward Coleman, March 26, 1816; Samuel Merrill, October 29, 1816; Thaddeus Stevens, November 4, 1816; Edwin A. White, December 17, 1816; Daniel Raymond, January 6, 1817; Colin Cooke, April 9, 1817; Isaac Fisher, July 28, 1817; William Gemmill, April 6, 1818; Michael W. Ash, May 12, 1818; William H. Brown, May 11, 1818; John Wright, August 9, 1818.

James Lewis, August 1, 1820; Daniel Durkee, P. J., October 30, 1820; William C. Frazer, October 30, 1820; Thomas Kelley, October 31, 1820; Webster Lewis, December 28, 1820; Walter Franklin, Jr., January 2, 1821; Joseph C. Cohen, January 4, 1822; Jacob A. Fisher, March 28, 1822; Charles B. Penrose, July 21, 1822; John Evans, August 8, 1822; Calvin Mason, August 5, 1822; Henry C. Campbell, August 8, 1822; Charles Worthington, August 28, 1822; George W. Kline, August 29, 1822; John S. Wharton, September 16, 1822; John Bowie, November 4, 1822; Emanuel C. Reigard, November 5, 1822; James Findlay, January 7, 1823; Henry H. Cassat, April 7, 1823; Samuel M. Barnitz, April 7, 1823; Edward Chapin, April 9, 1823; F. M. Wadsworth, April 15, 1823; George W. Harris, August 6, 1823; John Smith, November 3, 1823; James Anderson, November 3, 1823; Richard Porter, February 17, 1824; Xerxes Cushman, July 27, 1824; William C. Carter, August 4, 1824; George

A. Barnitz, November 16, 1824; Robert S. King, August 1, 1825; William Miller, August 10, 1825; Morgan Ash, May, 9, 1826; James Buchanan, August 21, 1826; David F. Lammot, April 2, 1827; George Heckert, May 14, 1827; William B. Donaldson, November 7, 1827; William H. Kurtz, January 7, 1828; Ellis Lewis, C. J., January 10, 1828; James Kelley, March 3, 1828; Miner T. Leavenworth, August 9, 1828; *Robert J. Fisher, P. J., November 4, 1828; Benjamin Champneys, November 4, 1828; Thomas C. Hambly, April 7, 1829.

Robert M. Lee, August 8, 1832; William W. Haly, September 4, 1832; Ebenezer McIlvaine, October 15, 1832; Benjamin Rush, January 9, 1833; Daniel M. Smyser, August 7, 1833; John L. Mayer, February 20, 1834; John J. Allen, April 7, 1834; E. P. Bradford, April 11, 1834; Albert C. Ramsay, November 3, 1834; James V. Cooper, November 3, 1835; Andrew G. Miller, November 3, 1835; John Williamson, December 28, 1835; Willim R. Morris, January 8, 1836; R. N. Martin, March 29, 1836; George W. Nabb, March 29, 1836; J. H. Carter, May 2, 1836; H. P. Hepburn, May 11, 1836; John G. Campbell, May 17, 1836; Thomas Q. Walsh, October 31, 1836; David G. Barnitz, January 2, 1838; Thomas C. McDowell, January 5, 1838; Frederick E. Baily, January 15, 1838; Moses McLean, February 21, 1838; Herman Alricks, September 19, 1838.

Frederick M. Watts, February 17, 1840; John Shelly, May 13, 1840; William Bond, August 3, 1840; James Vanhorn, August 3, 1840; Jacob S. Stahle, December 8, 1840; James E. Buchanan, May 3, 1841; Theodore H. Cremer, August 3, 1841; Jacob F. Welsh, November 1, 1841; Charles W. Hepburn, April 4, 1842; John W. Magnan, April 4, 1842; Benedict D. Potts, April 6, 1842; William Garretson, April 18, 1842; Joseph A. Clay, August 2, 1842; Thomas E. Cochran, December 6, 1842; James Fox, January 2, 1843; Montgomery P. Shaw, May 2, 1843, Joseph M. Palmer, December 20, 1843; Thomas P. Potts, March 18, 1844; D. Stewart Elliott, August 6, 1844; John F. Houston, December 17, 1844; *Vincent K. Keesey, December 17, 1844; Henry Y. Slaymaker, March 21, 1845; Michael Gallagher, August 4, 1845; Frederick S. Gossler, August 12, 1845; Robert G. McCreary, August 12, 1845; Franklin Wright, January 5, 1846; Charles Dennes, February 5, 1846; Philip Gossler; August 3, 1846; James J. E. Naille, April 8, 1847; *William C. Chapman, August 2, 1847; *Charles B. Wallace, February 14, 1849; William D. Gobrecht, March 3, 1849; William H. Welsh, November 5, 1849; John A. Hiestand, November 14, 1849; Bartram A. Sheffer, November 16, 1849.

Hugh M. North, April 22, 1850; Nathan L. Atwood, May 28, 1850; Josiah F. Rosenmiller, May 28, 1850; Richard P. Wilton, May 28, 1850; Thomas A. Zeigler, May 28, 1850; David McConaughy, August 26, 1850; Samuel H. Taggert, January 8, 1851; Coleman Yellott, January 8, 1851; Samuel Hepburn, April 28, 1851; Erastus H. Weiser, June 3, 1851;*John Gibson, J., September 30, 1851; Edward Champneys, November 7, 1851; Horace S. Weiser, December 2, 1851; John A. Fisher, February, 23, 1852; T. J. Sloan, August 27, 1852; William L. Schley, January, 5, 1853; *Henry L. Fisher, August 22, 1853; John C. Kunkle, August 23, 1853; David Purdy Hays, August 24, 1853; H. Clay Alleman, December 2, 1854; John S. Detwiler, January 1, 1855; James A. Grayson, January 1, 1855; James Raymond, January 3, 1855; Alfred E. Lewis, April 28, 1855; Wilson Reily, August 27, 1855; J. B. Amweg February 12, 1856; William Galligher, August 25, 1856; John M. Bonham, February 23, 1857; John F. Spangler, February 23, 1857; John H. Fritz, August 28, 1857; Michael F. Mulgrew, January 8, 1858; *Arthur N. Green, January 27, 1858; Oscar K. Harris, April 28, 1858; William Hay, November 1, 1858; William H. Miller, November 4, 1858; Robert L. Muench, November 4, 1858; Joseph W. Fisher, December 9, 1858; Henry W. Spangler, March 15, 1859; Horace Bonham, April 29, 1859; *James W. Latimer, July 5, 1859; *George Fisher, August 22, 1859; Robert Gibson, August 22, 1859; William E. McLaughlin, August 22, 1859. *David J. Williams, August 22, 1859; Henry W. Bellman, August 26, 1859.

Charles W. Webster, January 2, 1860; David Mumma, April 27, 1860; George S. Latimer, August 27, 1860; Robert McCachren, August 30, 1860; *John W. Bittenger, August 31, 1860; O. E. Shannon, October 3, 1860; Samuel Vandersloot, November 7, 1860; J. Sellman Shipley, February 4, 1861; *Silas H. Ferry, May 28, 1861; Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, August 27, 1861; Chauncey F. Black, August 27, 1861; *Martin S. Eichelberger, November 4, 1861; *James Kell, January 10, 1862; William A. Sponsler, January 28, 1862;, Robert Palethorp, March 18, 1862; A. H. Hood, May 2, 1862; James F. Shunk, August 25, 1862; J. Frank Seiss, August 37, 1862; John M. Bailey, August 29, 1862; John W. Johnston, December 15, 1862; James H. Smith, November 30, 1863; Lewis L. McArthur, March 18, 1864; Lewis M. Blackford, April 25, 1864; *Levi Maish, August 24, 1864; *James B. Zeigler, August 24, 1864; Archibald T. Patterson, December 13, 1864; *George W. McElroy, December 20, 1864; R. M. Russel, January 3, 1865; Oliver P. Hach, January 30, 1865; Robert D. Norman, January, 30, 1865; *John W. Heller, February 13, 1865; *Pere L. Wickes, P. L. J. May 29, 1866; Henry Black, July 10, 1866; *Hugh W. McCall, August 27, 1866; Leander H. Myers, August 27, 1866; Howard Q. Keyworth, August 30, 1866; A. J. Herr, November 6, 1866; *Edward W. Spangler, March 4, 1867; A. H. Chase, April 11; 1867; *George W. Heiges, April 22, 1867; Aaron May, September 2, 1867; William L. Boyd, January 27, 1868; Michael Gallagher, February 11, 1868; *Hugh H. McClune, March 18, 1868; Franklin M. Sprague, March 18, 1868; J. L. Himes, June 4, 1868; *Hiram S. McNair, November 4, 1868; *Edward D. Zeigler, November, 4, 1868; James A. Weakley, March 17, 1869; Robert J. Fisher, Jr., June 1, 1869; *Frank Geise, July 13, 1869; E. Key Buchanan, November, 10, 1869.

Hon. James M. Buchanan, August 22, 1870; John Blackford, August 22, 1870; Ovid F. Johnson, August 23, 1870; James McSherry, April 26, 1871; A. N. Brice, December 14, 1871; *Edward Chapin, August 26, 1872; *Nevin M. Wanner, August 26, 1872; Hon. John D. Stiles, November 19, 1872; *Eli Z. Strine, February 24, 1873; W. J. Shearer, June 3, 1873; D. Bigler Bailey, August 25, 1873; *W. F. Bay Stewart, November 3, 1873; Lyman D. Gilbert, December 9, 1873; W. Scott Campbell, June 2, 1874; W. T. Bishop, June 8, 1874; Rufus W. Applegarth, October 19, 1874; *Daniel K. Trimmer, October 23, 1874; Samuel V. Redifer, October 28, 1874; George Northrop, December 1, 1874; William H. Kain, August 21, 1875; H. H. Winter, August 21, 1875; Morris B. Jones, September 30, 1875; *George B. Cole, December 29, 1875; Luther J. Kraber, March 13, 1876; George W. G. Waddell, April 13, 1876; John H. Weiss, June 1, 1876; Thomas J. Davis, November 17, 1876; *Horace Keesey, December 13, 1876; *Charles M. Wolf, May 14, 1877; Samuel Hepburn, Jr., July 23, 1877; J. H. Frenauff, September 24, 1877; J. W. Simonton, November 23, 1877; *John M. Young, November 23, 1877; *W. H. Sitler, December 12, 1877; Frank H Ward, January 9, 1878; Frank E. Beltzhoover, January 22, 1878; William S. Kenny, March 30, 1878; Andrew C. Deveney, September 16, 1878; *E. D. Bentzel, September 20, 1878; James H. Gable, September 20, 1878; Gen. James L. Reynolds, December 9, 1878; Newton Lefever, April 14, 1879; *Samuel C. Frey, June 30, 1879; *Richard E. Cochran, September 15, 1879; *Smyser Williams, September 15, 1879; *George W. Gross, September 26, 1879; Oliver Sidwell, October 14, 1879; C. B. Kauffman, October 17, 1879; *Frank Smyser, October 27, 1879; John H. Shopp, November 17. 1879; W. A. Scott, January 7, 1880; Edward F. Amig, March 8, 1880; *Henry C. Niles, June 14, 1880; *Davis G. Ziegler, August 16, 1880; *Jacob L. Zeigler, September 20, 1880; *Theodore W. Noedel, September 20, 1880,

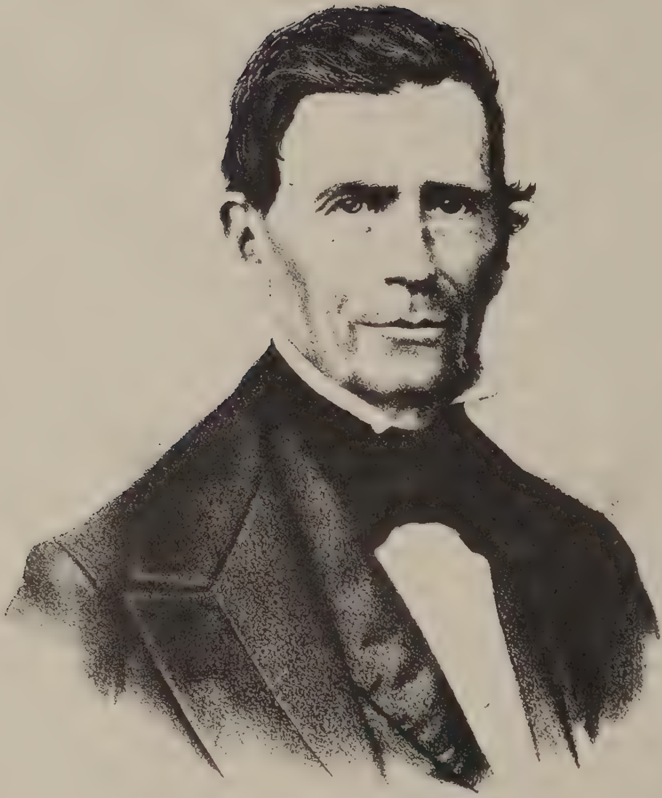
John L. Long, March 7, 1881; Philip J. Rau, May 26, 1881; Leroy J. Wolf, July 6, 1881; A. F. Bole, July 6, 1881; William Henry Smith, September 5, 1881; John B. McPherson, September 7, 1881; Samuel H. Reynolds, October 19, 1881; *George W. Heck, December 15, 1881; *Alfred S. Niles, December 30, 1881; Edward J. Cox, January 9, 1882; F. Carroll Brewster, January 24, 1882; W. M. Den, March 7, 1882; Henry Newsham, April 24, 1882; B. F. Junkin, May 1, 1882; *George E. Neff, July 13, 1882; Robert Snodgrass, August 28, 1882; Charles F. Haines, August 29, 1882; *William A. Miller, October 7, 1882; Lyman D. Gilbert, October 7, 1882; *N. Sargent Ross, October 24, 1882; Edward Stair, July 9, 1883; Edward Harvey, October 9, 1883; Joseph W. Parker, November 8, 1883; James H. McConkey, February 28, 1884; J. Frank Snyder, March 26, 1884; *Edwin S. Frey, May 26, 1884; George J. Benner, May 29, 1884; *George S. Schmidt, June 30, 1884; *John F. Kell, July 14, 1884; *William J. Fulton, August 25, 1884; *Joseph R. Strawbridge, August 25, 1884; William Penn Lloyd, August, 1868; David Wills, date unrecorded.

The biographies of the bench and bar have been arranged according to the three classes of president judges, associate judges and attornies, and in each class in chronological order. Many who deserve much more than a mere mention are not here, for only a few of the representative men of each class could be taken.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE.

Hon. William Augustus Atlee was born at Philadelphia, July 1, 1735. He moved to Lancaster at a very early age, and was admitted to the Lancaster bar in 1758 and to the York bar the next year, on the 24th of July. Mr. Atlee practised in Lancaster until August 16, 1777, when he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of



C. Dunker

Pennsylvania. In 1791, under the new constitution, he was appointed president judge of the Second District. The first court held by him in York County was on the 31st of October of that year. In 1739, Judge Atlee contracted the yellow fever in Philadelphia while attending court, and died at his seat near Wright's ferry on the Susquehanna on the 19th of September. He is described "as a prominent citizen and an active and leading Whig during the Revolution." The high positions he held sufficiently indicate his character.

HON. JOHN JOSEPH HENRY.

John Joseph Henry, son of William Henry, Esq., was born at Lancaster, Penn., on November 4, 1758. At the age of fourteen, he became an apprentice to a gunsmith. When the Revolution began Mr. Henry joined the army, being only sixteen years old. At the storming of Quebec he was captured by the British and after a long imprisonment was released. Returning to Lancaster, he was confined to his house for two years by an illness occasioned by this imprisonment. Afterward for four years he was clerk in the office of John Hubley, prothonotary of Lancaster. In 1785 Mr. Henry was admitted to the bar, having studied with Stephen Chambers, and in December, 1793, was appointed president judge of the Second District to succeed Judge Atlee. Judge Henry, on December 10, 1810, petitioned the legislature to grant him some compensation for his services and suffering during the Revolutionary war. In answer, that body, on April 2, 1811, granted him the sum of $1600. He had the January previous resigned his commission as judge. He died in his native town on April 22, 1811.

HON. WALTER FRANKLIN.

Walter Franklin was born in the city of New York, in February, 1773. His father, having during his minority removed to Philadelphia, he there studied law and was admitted to the bar, in April, 1794. He was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania in January, 1809, which office he held until January, 1811, when he was appointed president judge of the courts of common pleas of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which then comprised the counties of Lancaster, York and Dauphin, to which were afterward added Cumberland and Lebanon. He continued in this office until his death, which took place in February, 1838. He was distinguished for his eminent integrity and his superior attainments as a jurist, for the clearness of his conceptions and the strength and vigor of his mind. His dignity of manner and uniform correctness of deportment sprang from religious principle, and he was emphatically, in the highest sense, a Christian gentleman.*

HON. DANIEL DURKEE.†

Judge Durkee was of English descent, the family coming to America early in the eighteenth century and settling in Windham, Conn. Here his great grandfather, Nathaniel Durkee, was married August 21, 1727, and from there his son, Timothy (Judge Durkee's grandfather), removed to Vermont while that State was yet a wilderness. His maternal grandfather, Elisha Rix, also went from Connecticut to Vermont about the same time, both families settling in the valley of White River. In their journey of about two hundred miles, they were guided by marked trees. They settled on adjoining farms, granted by the government of New York, then claiming jurisdiction over the territory. The families were united by the marriage of Heman, the eldest son of Timothy Durkee, to Susan, daughter of Elisha Rix. Heman succeeded to the Durkee farm, and both farms have remained in possession of members of the family until recently. Situated in the township of Royalton, they adjoin South Royalton, a thriving village and railroad center. Here Daniel Durkee, the subject of this sketch, was born on August 27, 1791. His father's death occurring when he was but a boy, the years of his early manhood were spent in the home and on the farm of his mother. He married April 8, 1813, Mary, daughter of Capt. John Wright, of Norwich, Vt. A few years after his marriage he commenced the study of law with Judge Jacob Collamer, of Royalton (afterward United States senator from Vermont and postmaster general), and Judge Hutchinson, of Woodstock, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt., June 12, 1818, and opened an office in Williamstown, in the same county. Desirous of settling in Pennsylvania, he left Williamstown the following December, and came to Lebanon, Penn., taking an office just vacated by his brother-in-law, John Wright, Esq., who had removed to York. Some months later, illness in his family compelling Mr. Wright to return to New England, Judge Durkee came to York, where he continued to reside until his death.

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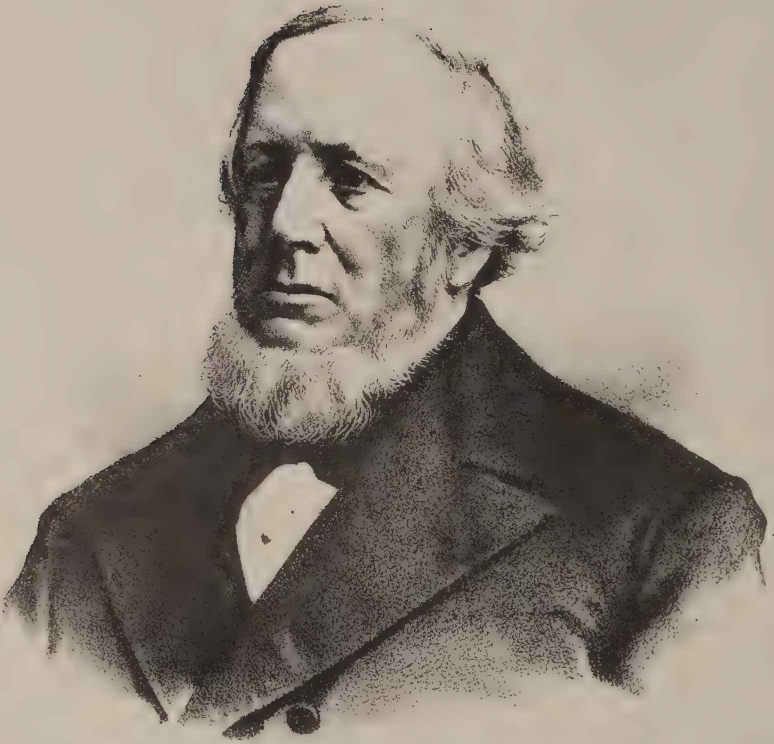
*This memoir is by his distinguished son, Hon. T. E. Franklin, in Mombert's History of Lancaster County.

†By James W. Latimer, Esq.

At that time, Lebanon was thoroughly German. So universally was that language spoken there, that there was but one family in the town with whom the Durkee family could communicate in the English tongue, while in York there was a large English element, though the German was almost universally spoken in the surrounding country. Without any knowledge of that language, he soon became a popular lawyer with the German population and a successful practitioner. Pennsylvania thenceforth became the State of his adoption. But he was ever loyal to New England and his native home, which continued to be the home of his mother until her death in 1852. It was his "Mecca." He never failed to go there annually (in the thirty-six years of his life in Pennsylvania), taking his family or several members of it with him in each alternate year. The New England festival, "Thanksgiving," was always observed in his home, the appointment of the governor of Vermont being regarded, until in later years it became a national appointment. Judge Durkee was admitted to the bar of York County in 1820. In 1832 he was elected to the legislature. In 1833 he was appointed by Gov. Wolf judge of the district court. In 1835, the district court having been abolished, he was appointed president judge of the nineteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of York and Adams. He held the office for ten years, when, at the expiration of his term, he was succeeded by Judge Irwin. On the resignation of the latter in 1849, Judge Durkee was again appointed to the president judgeship by Gov. Johnson, and held the office until 1851, when, the judgeship having been by a constitutional amendment made elective, Judge Fisher was chosen to succeed him.

He then resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued to the time of his death. He died November 23, 1854, aged sixty-three years and three months. Thus, for nearly half the entire period of his residence in Pennsylvania, Judge Durkee held the office of president judge. On the bench, Judge Durkee was careful and painstaking and showed great discrimination in separating from the mass of less important matters, the real points involved in the cases brought before him. In his charges he was remarkably happy and successful in presenting cases to juries, in enabling them to perform their duties intelligently, and in preventing them from falling into errors. Of eminent sagacity, clear perceptions and sound conclusions, he enjoyed during his official career the confidence and respect of the bar, and in a great degree that of the appellate court, which reviewed his judgments. As an evidence of the esteem in which he has been held, there is subjoined an extract from the York *Gazette* of September 24, 1839, which, as published by a political opponent of Judge Durkee, is all the more valuable tribute to his worth: "We find in the Adams *Sentinel* of a late date, a communication, in which the Hon. Daniel Durkee, president judge of this judicial district, is spoken of in terms of high commendation. We feel proud of this justly merited tribute to the worth of one of our citizens; and here at York, where Judge Durkee "is at home," we feel sure that every word will be attested by every one who reads it. We hope that this district will not lose the services of so upright and excellent a judicial officer under the operation of that provision of the new constitution, which limits the tenure of office of president judges of the courts of common pleas to ten years. Every friend of justice and morality, all who desire to see the bench occupied by a stern foe to vice and disorder, are interested in keeping the judicial ermine upon the shoulders of Judge Durkee." As a practicing lawyer, Judge Durkee always occupied a high position at the bars of York and Adams Counties. His specialty was the conducting of trials before juries. He managed his causes with great tact and judgment, and while at the bar, always had a large portion of its forensic practice. Few causes of magnitude or importance were tried in which he was not one of the leading counsel. His influence with a jury, whether he addressed them from the bar, or charged them from the bench, seemed almost magical. Although Judge Durkee was not indebted to the culture of the schools, he had evidently practiced self-discipline long and carefully. But it was from nature he received his best gifts—gifts, the absence of which no amount of educational facilities can supply. The characteristics of his mind were clearness and originality. Both these mental qualities, so rarely met, even singly, he possessed in a very considerable degree. They manifested themselves on the bench, at the bar, in social conversation, and even in casual remarks, in the working out of his intellectual processes, in the language he selected, and in the figures and illustrations he employed. For this reason he was always listened to with attention and interest. It was well known that there was no danger of being wearied by anything feeble, or commonplace or obscure in what he said. Most frequently the products of his mind exhibited the fresh-



Robert J. Fisher

ness of vigorous and independent thinking, were expressed in strong, idiomatic English, which, adapting itself to the *tournure* of the thought, fitted close to it, and conveyed to others his ideas with all the clearness in which they existed in his own mind, were elucidated by illustrations, which were apt, striking, felicitous, and, when the subject or occasion would admit, were enlivened by the scintillations of genuine wit. In his legal investigations and discussions, he always sought for the reason of the law, and endeavored to be guided by principles rather than by discordant and irreconcilable decisions. With his great powers of mind, he united great kindness of heart and an eminently sympathetic and affectionate disposition, causing him to be beloved in his neighborhood, and idolized in his family. Judge Durkee had none of the arts and stooped to none of the tricks and methods of the politician. His popularity grew out of his genial and kindly disposition, and his well known integrity.

HON. ROBERT J. FISHER.*

A large part of the judicial history of York County is inseparably associated with the career of Hon. Robert J. Fisher, who, for more than thirty years, presided over its courts. On the 4th day of November, 1828, when twenty-two years of age, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of York County. He had received a thorough legal education at the Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn., and in the office of his father, George Fisher, Esq., at Harrisburg, who was widely known and honored, and was for many years a leading member of the Dauphin County bar. For twenty-three years he worked diligently at the bar, attaching to himself by his integrity and ability a large clientage and a host of friends. In 1851 he was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial District, composed, then, of the counties of York and Adams. Being twice re-elected (1861 and 1871), he was, until 1875, the only law judge of the two counties, accomplishing a vast amount of labor, and rendering with promptness and widely recognized learning, decisions which have commanded general respect. His rulings have almost universally been upheld by the appellate tribunals, and his opinions have been quoted as an authority in this and other States, with more frequency than those of almost any other cotemporaneous *nisi prius* judge. Although an earnest Democrat, during his official career, he carefully abstained from all connection with politics. Judge Fisher possessed, in an unusual degree, the rare ability of viewing a question impartially and deciding on principle unaffected by prejudice or fear. Particularly was this characteristic strikingly illustrated in his course during the Rebellion. Now that the intense excitement and intolerant partisanship of the time have passed away, his undeviating adherence to the established principles of the common law, appears most admirable. Though a decided and uncompromising Unionist, he was, nevertheless, determined in his opposition to every unwarrantable encroachment of the military upon the civil power. When passion and fear deprived others of their judgment, he seems never to have lost his cool discretion, either in the presence of Federal soldiers or rebel invaders. On one occasion, a citizen had been illegally arrested by the military authorities at the hospital on the commons, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out in his behalf. Upon its return, the prisoner was brought into court by a squad of soldiers with fixed bayonets. That show of force, however, failed to affect the action of the court. Promptly he required the soldiers to recognize civil authority, saying that as citizens they had a right to be there, but as armed men, they must withdraw. After a hearing, the prisoner was released. At the time of the Confederate occupation of York, in 1863, the rebel commander sent to Judge Fisher for the keys of the court house. He replied that he did not have them, and that the commissioners were the only legal custodians of the public buildings; upon another summons being sent, however, he went with the messenger and found that the soldiers had in some way obtained admission to the prothonotary's office, and were preparing to destroy the records there deposited. As the chief judicial magistrate of the county, he warmly expostulated against the destruction of these valuable evidences, the loss of which would be irremediable. The general at first said it would only be just retaliation for the depredations of the Northern armies in the South, but after a long discussion, the judge compelled him to acknowledge the unlawfulness of all such acts of useless plunder, and persuaded him to withdraw his men. The records and valuable documents of the county were thus saved by the coolness and firmness of the venerable judge. There are several other occasions, which many citizens recall, during those turbulent times, when he showed like remarkable courage, facing mobs with fearless dignity and with unusual mildness, but at the same time unusual determination, maintaining order and insisting upon the supremacy of the civil law.

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*By H. E. Niles, Esq.

Judge Fisher comes of one of the oldest and most respectable families of the State. Born in Harrisburg, May 6, 1806, he is the son of George Fisher, Esq., and Ann Shippen. daughter of Robert Strettell Jones, of Burlington, N. J. He was baptized Robert Strettell Jones Fisher. Robert Strettell was a member of the Provincial Council from 1741 for twenty years. Robert Strettell Jones, his grandfather, was a member of the New Jersey legislature and secretary of the Committee of Safety in 1776. His great-grandfather, Isaac Jones, was twice mayor of Philadelphia (1767 and 1768,) and a member of the common council in 1764. His great great grandfather Fisher was one of the original company of Quakers, who came from England with William Penn, in 1682, and who laid out the city of Philadelphia. His grandfather, George Fisher, received from his father a large tract of land in Dauphin County, upon which he laid out the borough of Middletown. Judge Fisher was twice married, and in the quiet scenes of domestic life he always experienced great satisfaction. His first wife, Catharine, daughter of Horatio Gates Jameson, M. D., became the mother of eight children, and died in 1850. In 1853 he married Mary Sophia, daughter of Ebenezer Cadwell, of Northbridge, Mass., who bore him two children. His eldest son, George Fisher, Esq., is a well established member of the York County bar, and his other son, Robert J. Fisher, Jr., having been for several years connected with the patent office, is now one of the three examiners in chief. In matters of religion, Judge Fisher has always been eminently catholic. From childhood, his associations have been largely with the Protestant Episcopal Church, although particularly charitable toward those of different faith and order, and a frequent attendant at their services. In 1870, he became a communicant member of St. John's Church, in York, has been for many years a vestryman, and was the first chancellor of the diocese of central Pennsylvania.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

COLONEL HENRY SCHLEGEL.

Mr. Schlegel (Slagle) was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1735. His father, Christopher Slagle, of Saxony, came to Pennsylvania in 1713, and the following year took up a large tract of land on the Conestoga Creek, and built a mill. Subsequently he transferred his interests therein, and removed, in 1737, west of the Susquehanna, locating near the present site of Hanover, now within the limits of Adams County, on Slagle's Run, a branch of the Little Conewago. Henry was one of four sons,—Daniel, Jacob and Christopher, and followed the occupation of his father, a farmer and miller. He was commissioned one of the provincial magistrates in October, 1764, and continued in office by the convention of 1776. In December, 1774, he served on the committee of inspection for York County; commanded a battalion of associators in 1779; was a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, and of the subsequent convention of the 15th of July. He was appointed by the assembly, December 16, 1777, to take subscriptions for the Continental loan; November 22, 1777, acted as one of the commissioners which met at New Haven, Conn., to regulate the price of commodities in the colonies. He represented York County in the General Assembly from 1777 to 1779; appointed sub-lieutenant of the county March 30, 1780; one of the auditors of depreciation accounts for York County, March 3, 1781; member of the constitutional convention of 1789–90; commissioned by Gov. Mifflin, one of the associate judges of York County, August 17, 1791, and continued as such on the organization of Adams County. He represented the latter county in the legislature, sessions of 1801–2. Col. Slagle died at his residence, near Hanover; his remains were interred in the graveyard adjoining St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. The various offices held by him show conclusively that he had the confidence of the community. He was an ardent patriot, a faithful officer, and an upright citizen. Only one or two of his descendants are now living.

HON. JACOB RUDISELL.

Jacob Rudisell was born in Hanover, and early in life became a prominent man of public affairs in his section. In 1784 he was commissioned justice of the peace under the constitution of 1776. Under the constitution of 1790 he was appointed one of the first associate judges of York County and served in that position until his death, which occurred in the village of Littlestown, Adams County, having gone there with a sleighing party on the evening of December 6, 1800. Judge Rudisell was a man of good education and excellent character. He was a born penman and attended to a great deal of Orphans' Court work, and conveyancing for his friends and neighbors in and around Hanover. He was one of the original trustees of York County Academy. The inscription on his tomb in St. Matthew's church-yard shows how highly he honored his life partner.

HON. GEORGE BARNITZ.

Mr. Barnitz was born in York, in the year 1780. He was appointed associate judge of York County, by Gov. Snyder, in March, 1813, and held the office until within a few years of his death, which occurred April 19, 1844, when he was seventy-four years of age. He was twice chosen a presidential elector, and held several local offices with great credit, and was a man of high honor and integrity. A meeting of the bar after his death passed resolutions in commendation of his life and character.

HON. JOHN L. HINKLE.

John L. Hinkle, was born in Hanover, September 25, 1781. He was appointed justice of the peace for his native town, March 14, 1817, under the constitution of 1790, and also turned his attention to surveying. For many years he conducted a hardware store. He had an innate love for politics, could speak the Pennsylvania German language with great fluency, and made many trips over York County in the interest of his favorite candidates. For many years he exerted possibly more influence over the German vote of the county than any other person who ever lived in the county. He was appointed associate judge of York County, December 10, 1818, and served until the expiration of his term of office as provided by the constitution of 1838, viz.: Febuary 27, 1841. He died in Hanover, February 18, 1846.

HON. GEORGE DARE.

George Dare was born near Lewisberry, this county, July 12, 1789, of Scotch-Irish parentage, he and his ancestors being members of the old Moneghan Presbyterian Church, now in the borough of Dillsburg. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and filled the office of justice of the peace in Moneghan Township. He was appointed associate judge of the courts of York County, April 5, 1841, and served till March 28, 1846. He died September 25, 1863, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a man of the highest honor and integrity and highly respected by his friends and neighbors.

HON. SAMUEL COXE BONHAM.

Mr. Bonham was born at Lincolnton, S. C. November 10, 1791. Moved from South Carolina to Lancaster, Penn., 1814; married Margaret Dritt, daughter of Gen. Jacob Dritt, March 17, 1818; married Elizabeth Stehman May 19, 1825. He came to York in 1827 and occupied a prominent position in this community, and filled important public stations. He was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of 1838, representing York County in that body, together with Charles A. Barnitz, John R. Donnell and Jacob Stickel. He was for ten years one of the associate judges of the county of York, having been appointed March 26, 1840; and held the position until the expiration of his term in 1850. Judge Bonham had attained a ripe old age, when he died on Wednesday, May 14, 1856, and although he had been for some years retired from the bench, a meeting of the bar bore testimony to the high esteem in which he was held by them and community.

HON. JACOB KIRK.

Jacob Kirk was the son of Isaac Kirk, and was born of Quaker parentage, at New Market, Fairview Township. He first gained local notoriety as a great advocate of public education. He was appointed a justice of the peace under the constitution of 1790, and also became a prominent land surveyor in his native section of the county. He was appointed associate judge of York County after the expiration of the term of Judge Bonham, in 1850, and held the office until the election of judges in 1851. In 1854 he was elected first county superintendent of common schools. Owing to feeble health he resigned the office before the expiration of his term, and soon after died in his native village.

HON. ISAAC KOLLER.

Mr. Isaac Koller was born February 5, 1800. He was a prominent and highly respected citizen of Shrewsbury; had been one of the principal men in the organization of that borough, and was postmaster during Andrew Jackson's administration. In 1851, by amendments to the constitution of the commonwealth, judges were made elective, and at the Democratic county convention of that year he was nominated as one of the candidates for associate judge, together with Hon. Robert J. Fisher, president, and Hon. Mills Hays, associate. He was elected in October, and was commissioned for five years by Gov. William F. Johnston from the first Monday of December following. On this last mentioned day he took his seat with the other judges of the new bench. He exercised the duties of the office until 1854, when he died, October 21st, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. At a meeting of the bar on that occasion, the tribute of respect to his memory was that of an upright and affable judge, and an amiable and honorable member of society. His son, Benjamin F. Koller, Esq., has been justice of the peace in Shrewsbury for thirty years, and in 1879 was clerk of the courts. He had commenced the study of civil engineering and law, under Thomas P. Potts, Esq., but has held official positions ever since.

HON. MILLS HAYS.

Mills Hays was a son of Jesse Hays, of Welsh descent, who emigrated to Newberry Township from Chester County during the year 1770. He married Margery Mills, a Quakeress, and resided near the village of Yocumtown. Mills Hays was their third child, and was born in 1786. On August 13, 1817, he was appointed one of the three justices of the peace for the third district, composed of Newberry and Fairview Townships under the constitution of 1790, and served in that capacity continuously until the fall of 1839. Under the amendments to the constitution in 1851, he was elected associate judge of York County, serving one full term of five years. He died in the village of Newberrytown in June 1858, aged seventy-two years.

HON. JOHN RIEMAN.

Mr. Rieman was born in 1802. In 1854 he was appointed associate judge in the place of Hon. Isaac Koller, deceased. The popularity of this appointment was made apparent at the polls the next year by his election to the office. In 1860, Judge Rieman was re-elected, receiving then his third commission. He died October 19, 1862, aged sixty years. Judge Rieman, by his will, made August 28, 1867, bequeathed $6,000 in trust to the borough of York for the benefit of the worthy poor. The direction was to invest the money in United States six per cent bonds, the interest to be paid to the benevolent society, and in case of no such society he directed the borough authorities to organize such, to be called the Benevolent Society of the borough of York.

HON. DAVID NEWCOMER.

Mr. Newcomer was born at Kralltown, Washington Township, York County, April 25, 1809. Early in life he turned his attention to farming. During the militia days he drilled a company in his native section and afterward commanded a volunteer company. He had few advantages of acquiring an education when young, but on attaining manhood became a constant reader. He had an extraordinary memory, had acquired a vast fund of scientific information, and was a great student of ancient history. He removed to Hanover, and in 1866 was elected associate judge of York County and served continuously until 1871. He died in Han-November 24, 1874

HON. PETER MCINTYRE.

Peter McIntyre was born in Sterling, Scotland, and came to York. He became a manufacturer of whips on a large scale, and was a prominent and active citizen. In 1860 he was appointed by President Buchanan collector of the port of Charleston, but did not enter upon the duties of his office on account of the unsettled state of the national affairs. He was chief burgess of the borough of York, in 1857, and was elected associate judge in 1863, and re-elected in 1868, but served only a year of his second term. He died October 2, 1869.

HON. JOHN MOORE.

John Moore was born of English parents in Fairview, and early in life became a prominent man of public affairs in his native township. The public school system had no firmer advocate in the upper end. He was kind hearted, jovial and always enjoyed good company. After serving in various township offices with great acceptance he was elected associate judge of York County, and served from 1871 till the expira-of his term of office in 1876. He had no successor, the office being abolished. He died a few years ago at his country home in Fairview, a few miles west of Lewisberry.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON, ESQ.

Samuel Johnston, the founder of the bar, was admitted to practice on the 28th of October, 1755, and opened an office in York. In 1764 he was elected prothonotary, which office carried with it at that period the offices of clerk of the court, register and recorder. He remained prothonotary until the Revolution, when the laws were made of non-effect, and all officers displaced, by reason of the separation of the colonies from Great Britain. Smith, Hartley and Clark, York attorneys of Revolutionary fame, studied law in his office. Gen. Henry Miller also studied law under him, but before completing his studies joined the army. Graydon, in his Memoirs speaks of him, when prothonotary, as a "respectable man, who had been in the practice of the law, and had a very good library." Also, "I was well received by Mr. Johnston, but with that formal, theoretical kind of politeness which distinguishes the manner of those who constitute the better sort in small secluded towns; and if in these days (1765), the prothonotary of a county of German population was not confessedly the most considerable personage in it, he must have been egregiously wanting to himself. This could with no propriety be imputed to my patron. Although apparently a mild and modest man, he evidently knew his consequence, and never lost sight of it." He was twice married.

*HON. JAMES SMITH.

Mr. John Smith, father of the Hon. James Smith, was born and educated in Ireland, in which country he was a respectable and enterprising farmer. What induced him to prefer this one of the colonies, was that some of his brothers and uncles had emigrated hither before him, having come over with Penn when that proprietor first visited this province. Those of his relations settled in Chester County and became Quakers; their descendants still live in that county and the county of Lancaster.

Mr. John Smith proceeded with his family to Lancaster County, and finally settled west of the Susquehanna in what is now York County. Here he continued to reside until about the year 1761, when he died in the neighborhood of Yorktown at an advanced age.

James Smith, the second son of John and the subject of our present biography, was aged about ten years when he came with his father into this country. He resided in the paternal mansion for some years; but when his brother George had begun to practice law, he removed to Lancaster, and commenced in his office the study of the same profession. He completed his law studies under the tuition of his brother, at the time of whose death he was aged but twenty-one.

Not long after he was admitted to the practice of the law, he removed to the neighborhood of the place where Shippensburg now stands, in company with Mr. George Ross, who was the friend and companion of Mr. Smith in early and after life. The chief occupation of Mr. Smith in his new abode was that of surveying; though whenever occasion offered, he gave advice on subjects connected with his profession. After a few years he removed to the town of York, where he made his permanent home for the rest of his life. Here he commenced the practice of the law, and continued in it with few intermissions until near the time of his death.

Hitherto Mr. Smith had led a single life, but in or about the year 1760 he married Eleanor Armor, daughter of John Armor, who lived near New Castle in Delaware, and who was brother of Thomas Armor, a justice and surveyor in York County before the Revolution. Eleanor, at the age of twenty-one, came to reside for a while with her uncle in York, but in less than a year after her arrival she was wedded to one of the best of husbands.

Mr. Smith begun about this time to have a very extensive practice. He attended the courts of all the neighboring counties. With no other events in his life than those which are incident to most gentlemen of his profession, he continued in York until the beginning of the Revolution. But here it should be remarked that Mr. Smith was for some time the only lawyer in York; for though Joseph Yeates and other lawyers of the neighboring counties did much business here, yet Mr. Smith had (with the exception of perhaps a few years) no brother in the law that resided here. When Thomas Hartley, afterward colonel in the Revolution and a member of congress, commenced practice here in the year 1759, there were but two lawyers in the county of York, viz.: himself and Mr. Smith.

At the commencement of the Revolution Mr. Smith was distinguished as one of the warmest friends of our liberties.

In 1774 he was chosen a deputy from the county of York to attend a provincial meeting at the city of Philadelphia, which meeting began on the 15th of June, and was continued by adjournments from day to day. Mr. Smith was one of those who were appointed by this meeting, or rather "committee for the province of Pennsylvania," to "prepare and bring in a draught of instructions to the representatives in assembly met."

In 1775 he was elected a member for York County in the "Provincial Convention for the Province of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, January 23d, and continued by adjournments from day to day to the 28th." In the same year he received a military honor, viz., the appointment of colonel.

In 1779 he was deputed by the committee of York County "to join in a provincial conference of committees of the Province of Pennsylvania." The conference was held at Philadelphia, and began on the 18th of June and ended on the 25th of the same month.

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*From Glossbrenner's History.

In the same year (1776) he was elected a member of the convention for the State of Pennsylvania, which commenced their session at Philadelphia on the 15th of June and ended on the 28th of September. This convention framed the first constitution of the commonwealth. In the same year (1776) he was elected a delegate from Pennsylvania to serve in the Continental Congress, at which time he signed the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Smith was likewise a member of congress in the year 1777–78. When congress sat in York, the board of war was held in his law office.

After the cessation of his congressional labors he continued to reside in York, devoting himself with great success to the practice of law.

In October, 1780, we find him a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Smith becoming burthened with a weight of years, and having a sufficiency of this world's goods, relinquished the practice of law in 1801.

An event happened in the autumn of 1805 which is much to be regretted, viz.: the destruction of his office by fire. His books and papers of business, which were on the lower floor, were saved, but all his numerous private papers, which were in the upper part of the building, were destroyed. Among these were the records of the family and manuscripts of his own, connected with the history of the times, and numerous letters from Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams and many other men distinguished in the Revolutionary history of our country. Mr. Smith corresponded, both during and after the Revolution, with many of those patriots with whom he had been in intimate connection while a member of congress, etc. As their letters were destroyed, the burning of the office may be considered a public loss.

Mr. Smith employed his latter days in conversation with his friends and in reviewing and re-perusing those works which had been the delight of his youth. In view of his present and increasing infirmities, he made his will April 25, 1806. He died at his house in York on July 11, in the same year, at an advanced age.

There is no small difference of opinion with regard to the age of Mr. Smith. His tombstone, erected by his son James in the yard at the English Presbyterian Church at York, states that he was ninety-three years old at the time of his death. Many of his surviving friends say that he could not have been so old, and place his age at about eighty-seven; others say that he was not more than eighty-four or five. Two points, however, we have ascertained, viz.: that he was but ten years of age when he came to America, and was but twenty-one years of age at the time of his brother George's death. Supposing his age then to have been eighty-seven (a matter on which there is some doubt) he must have been born in 1719 and come with his father to America in 1729 and have lost his brother George in 1740, at which time he (James) had completed his study of the law. An obituary notice of Mr. Smith says, "He was the oldest advocate in York, and perhaps in Pennsylvania, for he had been in practice of the law more than fifty years." He could not but have been a member of the bar between sixty and sixty-five years.

Mr. Smith was remarkable for an uncommonly retentive memory, the strength of which did not seem to be impaired by age.

He was uniformly facetious and fond of anecdotes, which he always told with a happy manner. Possessing in a high degree that faculty of the mind which is defined by metaphysicians to be the tracing of resemblances or analogies between distant objects, he often exerted it in the halls of justice, producing a wild and roaring discord from all within the reach of his voice.

Mr. Smith at different times had many law students. Among them may be mentioned the Hon. Robert Smith, who began his studies here but did not complete them, and who is the same gentleman that afterward became secretary of state under the United States Government. David Grier, who practised law and died in York, was likewise a student of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith left a widow and two out of five children surviving him; they are all now gathered to the house appointed for all living.

GEN. JOHN CLARK.

Gen. Clark was born about the year 1751, in Lancaster County Penn. When about twenty-four years old he entered the service of his country, and was distinguished during the war of the Revolution by his zeal in the cause of liberty.

Early in life Gen. Clark held a number of civil and military offices, the duties of all of which he faithfully discharged. Among other trusts committed to him during the Revolution was his appointment by Congress, February 6, 1777, as one of the auditors for the army under Gen. Washington.

We have now in our possession a number of original copies of letters to Gen. Clark, from Gen. Washington, Gen. Green, and other distinguished officers of the Revolution; and from them we learn that Clark, was a familiar correspondent of the father of our country and of many of his illustrious contemporaries.

Gen. Clark had just commenced the practice of law* when the troublesome times of the Revolution came on, and receiving shortly afterward the appointment of aid-de-camp to Gen. Green, he abandoned his practice and devoted his whole services to his country.

Some years after the termination of the Revolutionary struggle, Gen. Clark resumed the practice of law and continued in it until the time of his death, which was in the year 1819. On the 27th of December in that year he attended court and pursued his business as usual. In the evening of that day he went to bed at about half past eight o'clock, in his usual health and at nine o'clock on the same evening his race on earth was run. At the time of his death, Gen. Clark was sixty-eight years of age.

The following is a copy of a letter from Gen. Washington to Congress. We insert it as a better evidence of Gen. Clark's worth than anything we could say in eulogy of his character.

> "Headquarters, Valley Forge, January, 1778.
>
> "I take the liberty of introducing Gen. John Clark, the bearer of this, to your notice. He entered the service at the commencement of the war, and has some time past acted as aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Greene. He is active, sensible and enterprising, and has rendered me very great service since the army has been in Pennsylvania, by procuring me constant and certain intelligence of the motions and intentions of the enemy. It is somewhat uncertain whether the state of his health will admit of his remaining in the military line: if it should, I shall perhaps have occasion to recommend him in a more particular manner to the favor of Congress at a future time. At present, I can assure you, that if you should while he remains in York have any occasion for his services, you will find him not only willing, but very capable of executing any of your commands. Respectfuly,
>
> GEORGE WASHINGTON."†

Gen. Clark left to survive him five daughters: Mary, Harriet, Lavinia and Juliana, and another daughter married to Mr. George Bedinger, Shepardstown, Va., and one son, George Clark, who was living in York in 1834.

Gen. Clark was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. The aprons worn by him as Master and Royal Arch Mason, were presented to the York Lodge by his surviving daughter, Miss Julianna Clark, in 1881, and in return, an appropriate present was made by the lodge to her. His remains were buried in the churchyard of St. John's Episcopal Church at York, where there is erected to his memory a handsome monument.

COL. DAVID GRIER.

David Grier was born in 1742, and was a son of William Grier, of Mount Pleasant Township, York County (now Adams). He removed to York, studied law with James Smith, and was admitted to the bar April 23, 1771. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he was made captain of one of two companies raised by York County for a regiment, which was commanded by Col. William Irvine, and of which Thomas Hartley was lieutenant-colonel. This was part of the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion raised under authority of Congress, January 4, 1776. He was commissioned January 9, 1776, and promoted major October 25, 1776. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, which regiment he commanded while Col. Irvine was prisoner, who had been captured at Three Rivers, in Canada, where, according to letters of Col. Hartley, "Capt. Grier and his men behaved with great gallantry and spirit." The Sixth Battalion, which became the Seventh Regiment of the line, returned to Carlisle from Ticonderoga, in March, 1777.

In September, 1777, he participated in the battles under Gen. Wayne, and was wounded in the side by a bayonet at Paoli.

Col. Grier practiced law after the war, and was a prominent citizen of York. He was a member of the General Assembly from the county in 1783–84, and a presidential elector at Washington's first election.

WILLIAM BARBER, ESQ.

William Barber was a descendant of the Barbers who were among the first settlers of Columbia. He was admitted to the bar of York County, March 2, 1793, and was appointed prothonotary of the court of common pleas in 1806. Mr. Barber, from his prominent position, was held in high esteem by his contemporaries for his integrity and other estimable qualities.

DAVID CASSAT, ESQ.

David Cassat was born in 1768. He entered Dickinson College when under the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Charles Nesbit, and was a classmate of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. After his graduation he came to York and studied law with John Campbell, beginning in the year 1791, and was admitted to the bar March 4, 1794, and soon acquired distinction as a lawyer. Mr. Cassat was a man of most excellent character, of the strictest integrity, and was held in high estimation by every one. He was thoroughly public spirited, and either led or supported every important enterprise that tended to increase the material interests of York. No man in York, during his day, was a stronger advocate of public education, and he spent much time in its support. In 1814 he became one of the charter members of the old York bank, and was chosen its first president, which position he held until his death. It was greatly through his enterprise that the York Water Company was organized, and he became its first president. He was a man of good judgment, keen discrimination, high moral character, and genial and affable manners. He won many friends, and had a large practice. He died May 28, 1824, at the early age of fifty-six years. His daughter, Isabella, was the wife of our late venerable townsman, Samuel Small, Sr. The library at the collegiate institute, from her father, is entitled the Cassat Library.

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*He had studied under Samuel Johnson, Esq., of York.

†Glossbrenner.

THOMAS C. HAMBLY, ESQ.

Thomas Carson Hambly is now the oldest member of the York Bar. He was born August 9, 1798, at Christiana Bridge, New Castle Co., Del. At the age of six years he moved to Wilmington where he remained thirteen years, and was educated at the academy there. He removed to Pennsylvania, and went to Milton, Northumberland County, and there taught in the classical school of which Rev. Kirkpatrick was principal. He studied law with Samuel Hepburn, Esq., and was admitted to practice in January 1828. He removed to York April 1, of that year, and was for three years the editor of the *York Republican*, succeeding Samuel Wagner, Esq When Gov. Ritner was elected, he appointed James Todd attorney-general, who appointed Mr. Hambly deputy for the county of York. At this period an exciting contest arose as to the site of the new court house, and he was employed as council for the party who favored its present location.

Joseph Small had been elected by the Whigs county commissioner, David Small was clerk of the commissioners. The matter was contested both in the courts and in the legislature.

In 1837 Edward Prigg and others came from Harford County, Md., and committed an act of kidnapping, in carrying off a negro woman from York County, which occasioned a correspondence between Mr. Hambly and the governor of Maryland, and the latter and Gov. Ritner. Commissioners were sent from the legislature of Maryland and the contest continued until Gov. Porter was elected. The legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law authorizing Prigg to appear at the York county court and surrender himself on his own recognizance. Mr. Hambly tried the case on the part of the commonwealth and convicted Prigg. The State of Maryland appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The council were the attorney general of Maryland and Mr. Meredith, for Maryland, and the attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hambly for Pennsylvania. The judgment was reversed, the Court declaring the law unconstitutional.*

In 1840, a contest arose in the Presbyterian Church which divided the congregation, and even families, between the old and new school parties. The church in York became divided. The old school party brought suit for the church property. Hon. Alexander Hayes, president judge of Lancaster presided; Mr. Hambly with C. Mason, Esq., tried the case for the plaintiff, to whom were opposed Messrs. Chapin, Durkee and Evans. The plantiffs lost the case and the supreme court affirmed the judgment, although the law upon which the court below ruled the case was declared to be erroneous. *1. Watts & Sergt. 1*

Mr. Hambly was the projector of the York & Cumberland Railroad now the Northern Central Railroad from York to Hamsburg and procured its charter, and after three years of strenuous effort got the road built, and was its first president. He also with others succeeded in establishing the York Savings Institution. afterward the York County Bank. In 1851 he was tendered the position of minister to Brazil, but soon after went to California, where he remained fourteen years, and then returned to Philadelphia and has since lived in retirement there. Mr. Hambly is now in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

EDWARD CHAPIN, ESQ.†

Edward Chapin, Esq., was for fifty-five years practicing attorney in the courts of York County, and for the larger portion of that period an acknowledged leader of the bar.

He was born in Rocky Hill, Conn., on the 19th day of February, A. D., 1799. On both sides he was descended from a long line of distinguished ancestry. His maternal great grandfather was the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, for many years president of the college of New Jersey, and the ablest of American theologians. His theological works have given him a world-wide reputation. His maternal grandfather was Jonathan Edwards, familiarly known as "the second President Edwards," who was president of Union College. Both were, like Mr. Chapin, graduates of Yale College. His father, the Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D., was a recognized leader in the Congregational Church of Connecticut. He was president of Union College, and was the originator of and pioneer in the movement for the prohibition by law of all traffic in intoxicating liquor. Of this cause he was the earnest advocate during his whole life. He did not live to see it successful, but his work has, since his death, produced and is now producing good fruit. The Chapin family descended from Deacon Samuel Chapin, the first of the name to emigrate from England to America. He came at a very early period, and settled in New England. His descendants, numbering over 4,000, assembled in Springfield, Mass., a few years since. Among them were representatives from all parts of the United States, many of them distinguished in the professional, political, and literary walks of life. Rev Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New York, President Lucius Chapin, of Beloit College, Wisconsin. Hon. Solomon Foote, United States senator from Vermont, and Dr. J. G. Holland were present. Among the lineal descendants of Deacon Samuel Chapin is the Adams family of Massachusetts, which has furnished two presidents of the United States.

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*41 U. S. Reports, 539.

†By James W. Latimer, Esq.

Edward Chapin, Esq., graduated at Yale College in the class of 1819. He read law in Connecticut, and after his admission to the bar there he resided for a time in Binghamton, N. Y., where his father had large landed interests. He removed to York in 1823, and was admitted to the York bar on motion of Walter S. Franklin, Esq., on April 10 of that year. He soon acquired a reputation as an able lawyer and profound thinker, and during his professional career was engaged in many of the most important causes tried in York and Adams Counties, especially those involving intricate and difficult legal questions. In the construction of obscure wills and deeds Mr. Chapin was especially skillful, and he pressed upon the courts his views on such questions with such force of logic and profoundity of legal learning, that even when unsuccessful, it was usually easier to reject his conclusions than to demonstrate their incorrectness. Judge Fisher, who presided in the courts of York County during eighteen years of Mr. Chapin's practice here, has said that his legal arguments were the ablest and most thorough and exhaustive he ever listened to.

Mr. Chapin was an intimate personal friend of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who practiced law in the adjoining county of Adams during part of Mr. Chapin's professional life. They were each in the habit of obtaining the assistance of the other in causes of unusual magnitude or difficulty. One of the latest and most important causes in which they both appeared, was the Ebert will case, an issue framed to determine the validity of the will of Martin Ebert. Messrs. Evans & Mayer, of York, and Hon. Samuel Hepburn, of Carlisle, appeared for the propounders of the will; and Messrs. Chapin and Stevens for the contestants. It was a contest of intellectual and professional giants, to which the magnitude of the interests involved, as well as the reputation of counsel concerned, attracted great public interest. Though unsuccessful in winning his cause, Mr. Chapin's address to the jury has been pronounced, by competent judges who listened to it with delight, the most eloquent oratorical appeal ever made to a jury within their recollection.

Mr. Chapin was not what is called "a case lawyer." A close reasoner, a profound thinker, deeply versed in the principles underlying the science of law, his arguments contained few citations of authority and few references to text-books. He was always listened to, both in the county court and in the supreme court, with the respectful attention his great professional learning and ability deserved.

Mr. Chapin was a great reader. He possessed a considerable knowledge of most branches of natural science. His learning and culture embraced a wide field.

As a legal practitioner his conduct was not only above reproach or suspicion of unfairness or impropriety, but he rejected as beneath him many of the methods resorted to by practitioners who are regarded as reputable. He once told the writer of this sketch, and his life bore witness to the truth of the statement, that he never, during his whole professional life, solicited, or sought directly or indirectly the business or employment of any individual. Content with the business that his talents and reputation brought, he used no artifice to extend his clientage.

He was the counsel of the York & Maryland Line Railroad Company from the inception of that enterprise, and of the Northern Central Railway Company, into which it afterward merged from the time of his death.

Mr. Chapin's delight and recreation was in the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables. He was extremely fond of gunning, and his portly form, armed with a gun which few men could hold to their shoulder, was a familiar figure about Peach Bottom in the ducking season.

Mr. Chapin died on the 17th day of March 1869, leaving to survive him a widow, since deceased, a daughter, married to Edward Evans, Esq.,and a son Edward, now a practicing attorney at the York bar.

JOHN EVANS, ESQ.

John Evans, the only son and second and younger child of Joseph and Elizabeth Evans, was born May 9, 1800, in Hummelstown, Dauphin County. His father was a native of Dauphin County, a mill-wright by occupation and a man of unusual intelligence. His mother was born in Lancaster County. His paternal grandfather was a Welshman. When he was about six years old his father died and his mother removed to Columbia. He there attended school several years. When about fourteen or fifteen years of age, he came to York and entered the York County Academy to prepare for Princeton. While he was in York his mother died, and the guardian to whom his property was intrusted having failed, his property was lost and he was unable to acquire a collegiate education. He then for a time obtained employment in the store of William Ness.

He read law with the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens under the instruction of David Cassat Esq., and was admitted to the bar August 3, 1822, James Buchanan, afterward president of the United States, being one of the committee of examination. He was married to Margaretta L., a daughter of Jacob Barnitz, December 31, 1833. He was at one time editor of the *York Republican*. He soon became a prominent member of the bar. He associated with him John L. Mayer, Esq., who had read law under his guidance, the firm name being Evans & Mayer. He took part in many of the most important cases of his time, practicing in the supreme and several of the adjacent county courts. He was one of the lawyers who defended the right of the new school branch of the Presbyterian Church to the possession of the church property. For more than half a century he was regarded as an upright, industrious and intelligent member of the bar.

In addition to his professional duties he energetically assisted in any enterprise that might prove of advantage to the citizens of the county and town, and was often entrusted with prominent positions by them. He was much interested in agriculture and live stock. When the York County Agricultural Society was organized in 1852, he was elected president of the board, and held that position continuously till his death. By his interest, liberality and industry he largely contributed to make that society the success it has proven to be.

He was for a long time president of the York Water Company. During his presidency, he used his power to veto every measure which tended to yield the stockholders more than a legal rate of interest, maintaining that all surplus gains should be used in cheapening the water rents, rather than enriching the stockholders. He was a member of the board of directors of the York Bank as well as counsel to the board. He died January 30, 1876, after but a few hours' illness. A son and daughter survived him.

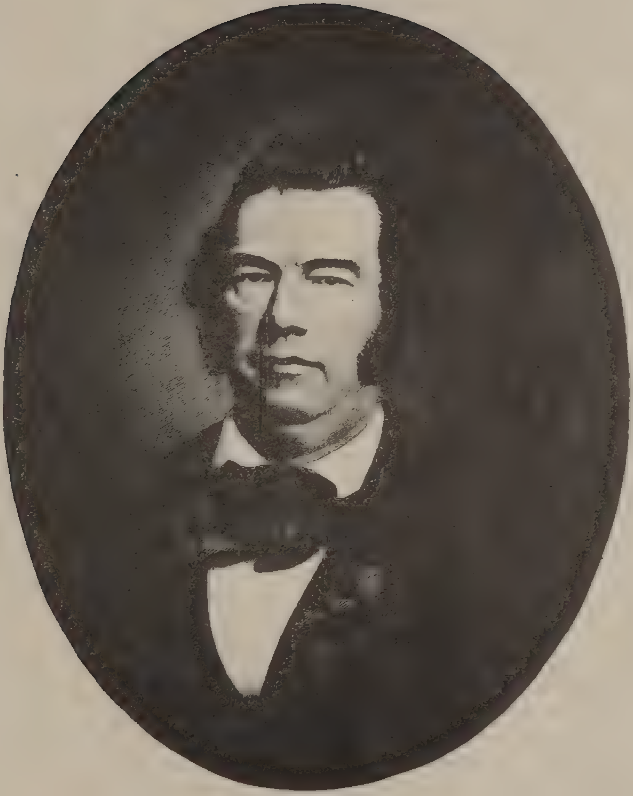
The firm of Evans & Mayer were widely known as careful and experienced lawyers, reputed for learning and professional skill. Mr. Evans was for more than half a century conversant with the business of the courts, and most largely engaged in all the important transactions connected with the administration of justice in the county of York. Mr. Evans was a very highly respected citizen, and filled the measure of usefulness. He was possessed of large public spirit and great liberality, prompt to respond to every call of individual aid and contribute to any enterprise of general advantage.

JOHN L. MAYER, ESQ.

John L. Mayer was born at Shephardstown, Jefferson Co., Va. (now West Virginia), on the 5th of August, 1810. After the usual education of youth at his home, he entered Yale College in 1830 and graduated in 1831. He studied law with John Evans, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of York County, February 20, 1834, and pursued diligently the practice of his profession in York for forty years. He was a partner of his preceptor, John Evans, Esq., for many years, and the firm of Evans & Mayer held the largest practice and tried the most of the causes in our courts during the partnership. After its dissolution Mr. Mayer continued to hold a very large and lucrative practice. He gave no attention to politics and never held office.

Christopher Bartholemew Mayer, the founder of the Pennsylvania branch of the Mayer family, was born at Carlsruhe, Germany,

John L. Mayer



John Gardner Campbell.

November, 1702, and came to this country in 1752. He was the grandfather of Rev. Dr. Lewis Mayer. He landed at Annapolis, Md., with his wife and four children, and did not tarry there long, but soon went to "Monocasy Station," or "Fredericktown," in the western part of the province. It is supposed that it was his design to acquire land and settle his family in that fertile region, but he died in November, six months after his arrival in America, and was buried in the "Gottes-Oken" of the Lutheran Church of Fredericktown, on the 21st of November, 1752. After their father's death, the family dispersed. George Ludwig Mayer, the oldest son and the father of Rev. Dr. Lewis Mayer, quitted Fredericktown, Md., for Lancaster, Penn., where many of his descendants still live.

Christian Mayer (second of that name), founder of the Baltimore branch of the family, was born at Ulm in 1763, and came to this country in 1784 and settled in Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Mayer was a man of very great learning in his profession—perhaps no one his superior in that respect. His arguments were close and thorough. His citation of authorities was voluminous; but it seemed necessary for him thus to cite them because of that keen analytical power he possessed of resolving the cases into principles, and then leading the mind to the particular point by a line of thought that distinguished his case from all apparent analogies. He was, moreover, a scholar in the true sense of that word; an indefatigable student in branches of learning outside of his profession, and he could adorn his argument with apt quotations and illustrations drawn from such other sources. He possessed, too, a knowledge of business, a practical mind, and, by close attention and prudence, amassed a handsome fortune. He died at his home in York, August 17, 1874.

JOHN GARDNER CAMPBELL, ESQ.

John Gardner Campbell was born in Chanceford Township, York County, in 1812. His grandfather, John Campbell, came to this country from the north of Ireland early in the last century. He was then but a young man, and commenced life as a merchant in Philadelphia. After several years' experience in that business, he removed to a farm in Lancaster County, and subsequently to York County, where he purchased a large tract of land about three miles from Brogueville, in Chanceford Township. He had, previous to his departure for America, been a member of the Church of England, and hence his descendants in this county have been connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a prominent citizen of Chanceford, and died on his farm at an advanced age. His son, James Campbell, was ten years old when his parents emigrated to York County, and, upon the death of his father, succeeded to the estate and followed for a number of years the occupation of farming. He married Rebecca Gardner, of Hellam Township, and soon after became the possessor of the Gardner farm. This farm is situated in Hellam Township, and is the site of Campbell Station on the Frederick branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They had three sons and one daughter, of whom a son, Clement, is living in Nebraska, and the daughter, Caroline, resides in the borough of York.

John Gardner Campbell was a member of the York bar distinguished for his learning and ability. as well as for his extensive practice. He grew to manhood in the country, and received the rudiments of his education and taught school there. He entered the York County Academy, and acquired a thorough English education and became proficient in the classics. He studied law with his uncle, John Gardner, a prominent lawyer of his day, and was admitted to the bar on the 17th of May, 1836. He soon took a prominent position at the bar, by reason of his industry and capabilities, and was recognized as one of the most learned and efficient of its members. He was possessed of enterprise as well as devotion to his profession, and took part in the organization of institutions for the benefit of the public. The York County Mutual Insurance Company, the oldest company of its kind in York County, was organized at his office. He was one of its charter members and was its secretary for many years. He assisted in the organization of the York County Bank and was for some years its president, and exhibited in that capacity eminent abilities as a financier. He was a forcible writer, and was for a time one of the editors of the *People's Advocate*, a newspaper published in the borough of York. There were associated with him in this enterprise Dr. W. S. Roland and G. Christopher Stair. The original character and interesting material of this paper under such management was a marked feature of that day. Mr. Campbell, in addition to the grasp of intellect which made him noted among his professional brethren, was gifted with a mind of uncommon versatility. He was a voluminous reader; everything that came within his reach was absorbed by him, and retained by a memory unexcelled by that of any one. His conversation was entertaining by reason of this vast fund of information, and he was a great favorite with students, while in the recesses of his capacious mind were stored not only that practical and scientific knowledge that served him in matters of business, but all those curiosities of literature that give zest to conversation. Apt quotation and illustration sparkled through all he wrote. Arguments in his paper books were not the dry things they are in others' hands, but they are compositions that would bear publication. Some of his cotemporaries were inspired to contest the palm with him, and John L. Mayer and Thomas E. Cochran. Esqs., were his competitors in this novel species of legal disputation. Mr. Campbell married in York, in 1845, Sarah M. Spangler, daughter of Zachariah Spangler, formerly sheriff of the county. They had four children: one deceased in infancy, Helen (wife of J. G. McDowell), Florence and Dora.

HON. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

Mr. Cochran was the oldest son of Dr. Richard E. Cochran, of Columbia, and was born at Middletown, New Castle County, Del., March 13, 1813. His early education was thorough, including a full classical course. In 1824 his father and family moved to Columbia. He remained in Columbia until 1834, when, at the earnest solicitation of Thomas C. Hambly, he came to York to edit and publish the *Republican*, of which he had charge until 1853, though he continued to contribute valuable editorial matter for publication to the literary and political world.

During his editorial life he became a student at law with the late Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, and was admitted as a member of the York County bar on December 6, 1842. In 1840 he was elected to the State senate, representing York and Lancaster Counties in the sessions of 1840–41–42–43. A writer of that day in referring to Mr. Cochran as senator, says:

"Mr. Cochran is inferior in point of native talents to no man in the senate. This is admitted by his contemporaries, who are competent judges in these matters, for they speak of that which 'they themselves do feel.'"

In 1856 Mr. Cochran was the anti-Buchanan candidate for canal commissioner, and, in 1860, was elected auditor-general and served until 1863. In 1872 he was a member of the State constitutional convention, in which body he was chairman of the committee on "railroads and canals" and a member of the committees on "accounts and expenditures" and on "printing and binding." In 1860, 1864, 1868 he was a member of the Republican National Committee. Besides these public positions of honor, he performed the duties of many offices of trust, such as school director, etc. As an attorney, he distinguished himself not only in the courts of York County, but in various parts of the State. He was next to the oldest member of the York County bar, Hon. R. J. Fisher being his senior. In 1860 he associated with him in the practice of law William Hay, Esq., his former law-student, who continued to be his partner until the time of his death.

In early life he connected himself with St. John's Episcopal Church and served as vestryman for many years. On April 14, 1853, he married Miss Barnitz, a daughter of Gen. Jacob Barnitz, who was his bosom companion until the time of her decease, which occurred about four months before his decease.

While Mr. Cochran was a prominent statesman and politician, and was one of the first to espouse the cause of the Republican party in this State, he was also prominently identified in various Christian and charitable enterprises. For many years he was a member of the York County Sunday-school Executive Committee.

He possessed great industry, energy and firmness of character, and was not easily driven from the course he believed to be right, nor forced from it when he determined that it was the path duty pointed out. And his judgment seldom led him astray.

He left to survive him a son, Richard E. Cochran, Esq., a practicing member of this bar, and three daughters.*

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

Jeremiah S. Black was born in Somerset County, Penn., January 10, 1810, and received the usual education in the schools of the neighborhood of his home. His father, Henry Black, was for twenty years an associate judge of that county, was a member of the State legislature and a representative in Congress. His mother was born in York County, and was a daughter of Patrick Sullivan, who came to this county about the year 1790; was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was married in York County, whence he removed to Somerset. The future chief justice and statesman very early evinced a predilection for the higher order of literature and classics, and such studies prepared him for the exercise of that forcible rhetoric so eminent a characteristic of his

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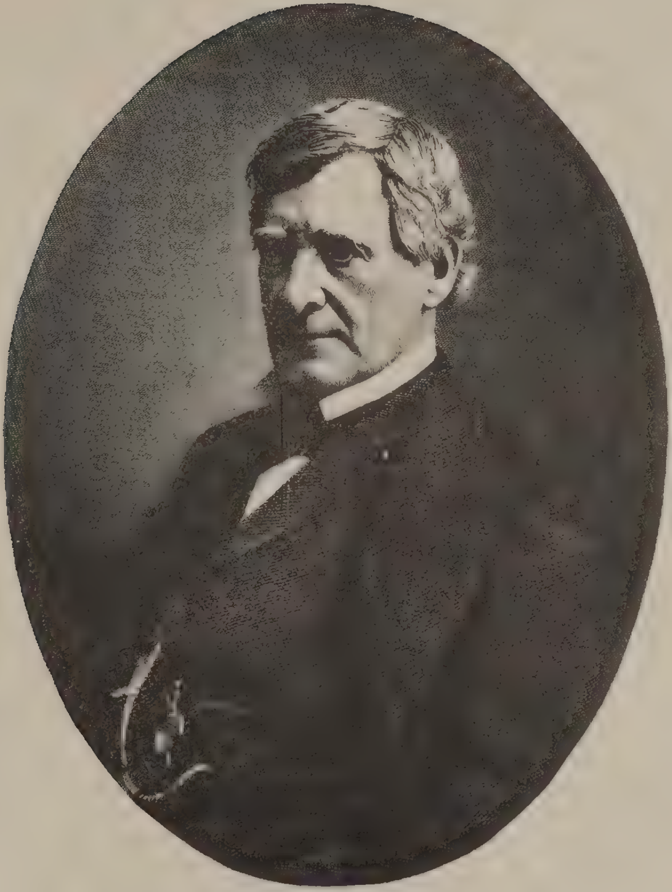
* York *Daily*.



Yours &c

J. S. Black

J. S. Black

Signature of left hand, after injury to right hand in 1869.

D. Appleton & Co

subsequent literary and forensic disputations. He studied law with Chauncey Forward, Esq., of Somerset, and was admitted to the bar before he was of age. When Mr. Forward was elected to Congress his business was intrusted to Mr. Black, who was soon after appointed deputy attorney general for Somerset.

In 1842, at the age of thirty-two years, he was appointed by Gov. Porter, president judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, succeeding the Hon. Alexander Thomson. He very soon attained distinction as a judge, and became known throughout the commonwealth as one of its judicial lights. The law was then, as it were, in a transition state in many of its features, and the symptoms of those innovations which subsequently occasioned almost acrimonious controversy on the elective supreme bench, had begun to manifest themselves. In 1851, under the judiciary amendments to the constitution, he was made one of the candidates by the Democratic Convention for the Supreme Bench, together with John B. Gibson, then Chief Justice; Ellis Lewis, then President of the Lancaster District; Walter H. Lawrie, of the district court of Pittsburgh, and James Campbell, late of the common pleas of Philadelphia. At the election he received the highest popular vote. On the opposite ticket were such men as William M. Meredith and Joshua Comley and Richard Coulter, the last-named being elected.

Judge Black became chief justice by lot, drawing the shortest term. In 1854, his term having expired, he was re-elected to the supreme bench over Hon. Daniel M. Smyser and Hon. Thomas H. Baird by a very large plurality vote. His judicial career, though brief, was distinguished; his decisions, contained in the state reports from Fourth Harris to Fifth Casey, are cited as emphatic expositions of the law; and when he was obliged to dissent from the majority of the court, his opinions contained unquestionable law at the time. His loyalty to his great predecessor in the chief justiceship, as well as his own firm convictions regarding what were then acknowledged landmarks of the law, held them together against what they conceived to be innovations; and this position was maintained by him after his lamented and renowned colleague, Judge Gibson, was removed from the bench by death. These evolutions, however, take place in law, as well as in other human affairs; and the body of our jurisprudence received a deep impress from his terse and vigorous style, the clearness and logical force of his reasoning, almost formulating a code on many subjects discussed by him.

Shortly after the 4th of March, 1857, while upon the supreme bench, President Buchanan appointed him attorney-general of the United States. In this position, upon which he entered with no other experience as a lawyer than the practice of Pennsylvania law affords, and no political experience other than may be gained by any citizen, he acquired distinction. In law, the great cases of the California land grants, involving in extent over 19,000 square miles, including a large part of San Francisco, the whole of Sacramento and other cities, and in money $150,000,000, called into exercise not only the legal ability, but the professional skill of the attorney-general, resulting in a great triumph of justice over a most stupendous fraud. This laid the foundation of his national reputation as a lawyer, and secured that marvelous success that attended his subsequent professional career.

In statesmanship, during that trying period of our country's history, there devolved upon him the most onerous duties. He was the principal adviser of the President, who was a man of high intellectual ability, but who, on account of the warring elements of his cabinet, was compelled to lean his arm upon his attorney-general for support. Upon the resignation of Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan appointed Judge Black secretary of State. The events of the closing months of that administration are memorable, and the action of the cabinet has been but recently revealed. The course of Judge Black has been vindicated by the documents prepared under his own hand or supervision, and the legal and constitutional status of the government and its powers, in case of secession as then expounded, and the wisdom of the determination of the many intricate questions arising in that crisis, have been sustained in the light of subsequent events.

During the earlier portion of that administration, the great struggle between the North and the South for the occupation of the territories under existing institutions culminated. The Lecompton constitution and other troublesome matters raised issues that severed the dominant party. The great champion of territorial rights, Stephen A. Douglas, had announced doctrines on behalf of the party which the attorney-general, entering that arena, showed to be unsound. It was in that controversy that Judge Black first attracted the attention of the people of the United States to that keen power of logic and force of rhetoric which have made him so famous in polemics.

At the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration Judge Black was nominated for the supreme bench of the United States, but, in that crisis, and in the midst of the political excitement thereby occasioned, it was not acted upon. He was subsequently appointed reporter of the supreme courts, and published two volumes: First and Second Black.

At the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration he became a resident of York, and participated in the trial of some local causes.

The career of Judge Black after his retirement from public life was unexampled in the line of professional success as a lawyer. His name is associated with greater cases and larger fees than that of any American lawyer who preceded him, in the highest tribunal of the land or in local courts. The war gave rise to a class of cases which, strange to say, involved the fundamental principles of liberty, the struggles for which had been handed down to us from a past age, and which, it was presumed, had been settled a century before. The cases of citizens of the republic, Blyew, McArdle and Milligan, have made the state trials of the United States of America more illustrious than those of Great Britain, for they arrested in this land the encroachment of a government, Republican in form, upon the absolute rights of individuals, when the excitement of the hour seemed to obscure the better judgment of those in power. They established the judiciary as truly the bulwark of liberty.

The case of Blyew arose under the Civil Rights' Bill. The defendant had been sentenced to death by a Federal court in the State of Kentucky, but the prisoner, for whom Judge Black appeared, was released by the supreme court. The case of McArdle arose under the Reconstruction acts. The defendant was held under a conviction by a military commission, and under the argument of Judge Black would have been released had not Congress ousted the jurisdiction of the supreme court. The prisoner was then released by the government. The case of Milligan was a trial and conviction before a military commission. He, too, was under sentence of death, approved by the president of the United States. The case came before the supreme court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The argument of Judge Black, in this last mentioned case, is one of the most memorable of forensic efforts before any tribunal. The case is among the most celebrated of State trials, and its result, the discharge of the prisoner, maintained inviolate the constitution of the United States.

In 1876, the year that completed the centenary of American independence, a presidential election took place, the contest over the result of which shook the pillars of our electoral system. By an electoral commission, mutually agreed upon by the contestants, the question of the result in the several disputed States was determined by a majority of the commission according to their political predilections. Judge Black, as one of the counsel for Mr. Tilden, contended with great force against the fraudulent returns which were counted. His effort in the South Carolina case is a masterpiece of bold invective.

Judge Black occupied no official position after leaving the cabinet, except as a member of the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, 1872–3, as a delegate at large. His appearance in that body attracted the marked attention of his fellow members, as did also every word he uttered there, not only in debate but in ordinary conversation. Though he participated but little in its public discussions, he largely influenced the action of the convention on many important subjects, notably those upon the restrictions on railroad corporations and upon legislative jobbery. Afterward he took the part of the people before the judiciary committees of the legislature against monopolies, as manifested in the combinations in defiance of the new constitution, and contended for the power of the general assembly to check their rapacity. In the matter of legislative jobbery, the offense of private solicitation under which the conviction of prominent lobbyists has been secured, was owing to him, as well as in a great degree the limits put upon the legislative power.

Judge Black acquired fame as a controversialist on many subjects connected with his own political experience on questions of political reform and the redress of wrongs. He also entered the arena in defense of Christianity, with a force of logic that the champion of the attack has not been able to answer.

His colloquial powers were of the highest order. It has been regretted that there has been no Boswell to transcribe his many wise and witty sayings, the strength and drollery of his observations, his readiness of forensic repartee, nay, his deep philosophy. The table-talk of many of the *literati*, such as Coleridge, for instance, has been given to the world, and the coteries of France, where the great Franklin appeared with his practical wisdom, have been celebrated by historians. Are there not many observations of our own *savan* that may yet be profitably gathered for publication?

Yours truly
John Wiest M.D

Judge Black enjoyed the powers of his intellect to the last. He seemed to be in the enjoyment of sound health when stricken by the hand of death at his beautiful home, "Brockie," near York. He died, August 19, 1883. His high character, his open heartedness and wealth of intellectual resources have made his memory sacred among the people of his adopted home, the fame of which has been enhanced by his presence.

MEDICAL HISTORY.*

VERY little is known of the very early medical history of York County. Nevertheless the first physicians, having received their education in Europe, were well educated, skillful in their profession and occupied prominent positions in the affairs of the county, and several became prominent in the early medical history of the United States. The first physician in York, of whom we have any records, was Dr. David Jameson. He came from Scotland, where he was born and received his medical education, and located in York to practice his profession among the first inhabitants of the town. During the French and Indian wars in 1756, he offered his services in defense of the colonies, and was commissioned a captain, and left his profession to share the dangers on the frontier. He was wounded in an engagement with the Indians near Fort Lyttleton, at Sideling Hill, on the road from Carlisle to Pittsburg, and was left for dead on the field. He afterward discharged the duties of brigade major and lieutenant colonel.

During the Revolutionary war he held the position of colonel. Notwithstanding his position in battle was that of a warrior, he also attended to the duties of surgeon, and at the battle of Kitanning, he dressed the wound of Gen. Armstrong, who was shot in the shoulder. He was a man of some wealth in those days and contributed liberally of his means to the support of his country. He was the father of Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson, who was born in York, in 1778, and succeeded his father in the practice of medicine at York, for a short time, and afterward removed to Baltimore, where he established himself permanently in practice, founded and became president of the Washington Medical College, and at one time health officer of the city. Dr. Jameson was celebrated for his surgical skill and knowledge, and also had a wide reputation for his successful treatment of cholera epidemic in Baltimore and Philadelphia, (1793–98) and 1832. In 1835 he accepted the presidency of the Ohio Medical College, and held the position until 1836, when he resigned and removed to Baltimore. In 1854 he again returned to York, to spend his last days among the scenes of his childhood. He died while on a visit to New York City, to investigate cholera, which was raging in the city at that time, in July, 1855.

While Dr. Jameson resided at Baltimore his brother, Dr. Thomas Jameson, practiced medicine in York, and in all important cases, especially those requiring surgical skill, Prof. Jameson was called from Baltimore in consultation. In 1850 he performed the first operation for ovariotomy attempted in York County on Mrs. Hoke, of Paradise now Jackson Township. The lady died during the operation. Dr. Jameson was a member of the American Medical Association; member of the philosophical societies of Berlin, Moscow, etc., and editor of the *Maryland Medical Record*, 1829–32. He was also the author of several medical works. Among these were two volumes on "American Domestic Medicine," 1817. "A Treatise on Cholera," 1856, and "A Treatise on Yellow Fever, intended to prove the necessity of blood-letting in that disease," and "the non-contagiousness of yellow fever."

Dr. H. G. Jameson, no doubt one of the ablest surgeons of his day. He took away for the first time in the world nearly the entire upper jaw (1830); in May, 1820, he ligated the external iliac artery; in 1823 he performed tracheotomy, the first in Baltimore; in 1824 he excised the cervix uteri (the first in Great Britain or America). He was the first in Baltimore to attempt ovariotomy. In 1831, while physician to the board of health, he obtained vaccine virus by vaccinating a cow. He was the preceptor of Profs. Smith and Gross, and was on the most intimate terms with these great surgeons. As he was born, raised and died while his domicile was in York County, practiced his profession here for some time, and claimed York as his home, we claim especially his history as part of the medical history of York County, and therefore feel justified in giving this extended notice of perhaps the most eminent man York County has yet produced.

Dr. Peter Hawk practiced medicine in York about 1780, and died in 1790. Dr. Charles Ludwig and Dr. Peter Lansing were also engaged in the practice of medicine in York at the same time.

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*By John Wiest, M. D.

Dr. Thomas Jameson, son of Dr. David Jameson and brother to Prof. Jameson, practised medicine in York until 1838, when he died while on a visit to his brother, Dr. H. G. Jameson, in Baltimore. Dr. Thomas Jameson resided in Paradise, now Jackson Township, at a place known as Spangler's tavern on the Gettysburg turnpike, about nine miles from York, from 1832 to 1837. He had an extensive practice among the country people, and was elected coroner in 1808, and held that office until 1818. He was also elected sheriff in October, 1821, and held office until 1824, and was more extensively known throughout York County in his time than any physician before, or after him.

Dr. Thomas Jameson was excessively fond of sport, and was one of the greatest cock-fighters in the county.

His second wife was a widow named McClellan with two children, one named Henry M. McClellan, afterward the well-known Dr. Henry M. McClellan, who read medicine with his step-father, Dr. Thomas Jameson, and upon the death of Dr. Jameson in 1838, he acquired the greater part of his practice, and retained it and the confidence of the people, until he died August 7, 1869, aged sixty years. The other physicians who practiced in York in the early part of the eighteenth century, and are now deceased, were Dr. William McIlvain, Dr. John Fisher; Dr. John F. Spangler, grandfather of Hon. John F. Spangler, was a prominent physician previous to 1800. He died in 1825. Dr. John Morris, Dr. L. Martin, Dr. John Bentz, Dr. Michael Hay, Dr. T. N. Holt, Dr. Jacob Fisher, Dr. John Rouse, Dr. Luke Rouse, Dr. Theodore N. Haller, Dr. William F. Johnston, Dr. Jacob Hay, Sr., Dr. Benjamin Johnston, Dr. Alex. Small, Dr. Alexander Banitz, Dr. Andrew Patterson, Dr. Beard, Dr. John Hay, Dr. David S. Peffer. Dr. Thomas Cathcart, Dr. William Eisenhart, Dr. J. F. Holohan and Dr. E. H. Pentz, who died in 1872. Dr. Pentz was physician to the York County alms-house twenty-two years.

The physicians of the early period of the county took an active part in everything that tended to the welfare of the county, and several participated in the political affairs of the State and nation. They had the confidence of the people, and frequently were elected to important positions of trust and honor. Dr. Henry Nes, father of Dr. C. M. Nes, was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress, and twice re-elected. He served on important committees, and was an influential member of that body. Dr. Nes was one of the attending physicians of ex-President John Quincy Adams in his last illness, and the following letter was received by Dr. Nes from the ex-President's widow:

> WASHINGTON, 29th, May, '48.
>
> *Dear Sir*:—An offering of a small memento containing the hair of my late and ever venerated husband, as a token of gratitude to Dr. Nes, for his kind attention to the venerated deceased, during his illness, although delayed, will, I trust prove acceptable as a gift from the widow of J. Q. Adams.
>
> LOUISA CATHERINE ADAMS.

Dr. Charles M. Nes was born in York, Penn., June 26, 1827. He received his early education in the public schools of the borough and the York County Academy. He studied medicine with his father Dr. Henry Nes, and attended lectures at the Columbian Medical College, Washington, D. C., during the years 1844 and 1845, and since which time has been in active practice in York. A number of physicians now practicing in York and elsewhere, have been students in his office.

Dr. Nes was one of three commissioners appointed from this State,. by President Grant, to the Vienna Exposition in 1873, the other two being Daniel J. Morrell and J. Dawson Coleman. He is also the inventor of the Nes Silicon Steel, for which he was granted "letters patent" for the United States, Great Britain, France and Belgium.

Dr. John Rouse practiced medicine in York up to the time of his death in 1843. His son, Dr. Luke Rouse, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1817, and practiced in York until 1863, and was succeeded by his son, Dr. S. J. Rouse, who graduated at Pennsylvania Medical College in 1861, and has been in practice to the present time, and held the position of coroner eight years, physician to the county alms-house and hospital two years, physician to the country prison twenty-five years, and assistant surgeon in the United States hospital at York, during the late war, for eighteen months.

In Hanover we find Dr. John Baker engaged in his profession before and during the Revolutionary war. Dr. Peter Miller, a native of Germany, a graduate of the medical department of the University of France, and an eminent classical scholar, commenced the practice of medicine in Hanover in 1803, and was for many years the leading physician of the town. Contemporaneous with him was Dr. Wampler, born November 7, 1781, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and recognized as the most skillful physician of Hanover. He died February 5, 1836. Dr. Culbertson, who was educated in Ireland, died a few years ago at the advanced age of ninety-three. He was for a long time the leading physician in the town and surrounding county. His son was also a physician, and practiced medicine in Hanover. Drs. Eckert, George W. Hinkle and Smith practiced at Hanover at a later period; they were all successful in their profession, and were well and extensively known in the country districts around the town. Dr. George W. Hinkle died in 1868, aged sixty-four years. He was a son of Judge Hinkle.

Dr. J. P. Smith was born in Conewago Township, Adams County, graduated at St. Mary's College at Emmittsburg, and medical department of University of Pennsylvania; located at Hanover, and practiced his profession there until his death several years ago. He was president of the Hanover National Bank, and a director of the Hanover & York Railroad. Dr. Smith was an active politician and an influential citizen of the town of Hanover, and enjoyed the confidence of a large circle of friends. The physicians practicing at Hanover now are Dr. H. C. Alleman, ex-president of the York County Medical Society, and an active physician and surgeon for many years; Dr. A. J. Snively, who has been practicing at Hanover for about eighteen years, and has quite an extensive practice; Dr. A. F. Koch, formerly from York, and Dr. J. H Bittenger, Dr. A. C. Wentz, Dr. G. P. Weaver and Dr. Buchen, all men of ability in their profession and of good standing in the community. Among the early physicians in the county outside the towns of York and Hanover we have Dr. Montgomery, of Peach Bottom, three-fourths of a century ago. He was a noted physician of the vicinity of Slate Ridge and Peach Bottom, and afterward became a celebrated physician of Baltimore. Dr. Bryan, of Peach Bottom, was a pupil of Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia, father of Gen. George B. McClellan; Dr. Bryan had an entensive practice in Peach Bottom, Fawn and Chanceford Townships; Dr. Thomas McDonald was a prominent physician of Fawn Township fifty years ago; Dr. DeLassel, a highly educated and skillful physician, practiced at Day's Landing about 1800. He moved to York and thence to Dover. His peculiarities prevented him from getting a large practice. Dr. Armstrong Dill, son of Col. Mather Dill, was a prominent physician of Dillsburgh vicinity immediately after the Revolution.

Dr. Webster Lewis, who died at Lewisberry in 1830, and his son, Dr. Robert Nebinger Lewis, for many years followed the medical profession at Lewisberry and Dover. Dr. Webster Lewis cultivated the opium that he used in his practice.

Dr. Roland Nebinger was an eminent scholar and physician at Lewisberry a half century ago. His son, Dr. Nebinger, is now a noted politician and physician in Philadelphia. Dr. Kennedy practiced medicine among the Quakers of Newberry and Fairview Townships before 1760.

Dr. Shearer, and his son, James Shearer, both deceased over half a century, attended the sick at Dillsburgh and vicinity, and had a large practice. They were both members of the State Medical Association.

Dr. Connor practiced at Manchester borough in the early period of that place, and Dr. Charles Bishop at a later period.

Dr. Andrew R. Prowell, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and Bellevue College, N. Y., had a large practice at Manchester. He died in 1870.

Dr. C. S. Picking had a large practice in Paradise Township from 1850 to 1877, when he died.

Dr. William Albaugh for many years followed his profession in Codorus Township. He died in 1884. At Jefferson, Dr. Hambaugh practiced medicine from about 1800. He was succeeded by his son, who afterward moved to Adams County. Dr. F. E. Melsheimer, at Davidsburgh, who died in 1872, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, for many years attended to the practice of medicine in the vicinity of Davidsburgh, until he was succeeded by his son, Dr. E. W. Melsheimer, who continues the practice to this writing. Dr. F. E. Melsheimer was born in 1780; was the son of a clergyman. He early became noted throughout the United States and Europe as the most eminent entomologist of his time. He was a member and a contributor of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; a contributor of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and contributed specimens of insects to various scientific schools in New England. He was also an excellent Latin scholar, as well as a botanist of some note. In visiting his patients he carried along his little net, and frequently he would tie his horse, take to the fields and catch insects, and forget all about his patients. He lived and died a short distance from Davidsburgh on a small farm, in a neat but small and unassuming weather-boarded house.

The York County alms house and hospital is attended by a physician who is appointed by the director of the poor. He generally makes one visit a day. The writer has not been able to obtain the records previous to 1845. The appointments from that time have been as follows: Dr. T. N. Haller, 1845-46-47; Drs. Haller and Pentz, 1848; Dr. H. M. McClellan, 1849; Dr. E. H. Pentz, 1850-51; Drs. Pentz and C. M. Nes, 1852-53; Drs. C. M. Nes and S. J. Rouse, 1854; Dr. E. H. Pentz, 1855 to 1872; Dr. M. J. McKinnon, 1873 to 1876; Drs. McKinnon and Brickly, 1877-78; Drs. John Ahl and J. T. Perkins, 1880; Dr. John Ahl, 1881-82; Drs. John Ahl and Z. C. Meyers, 1883; Drs. Meyers and Brickly, 1884. Dr. Z. C. Meyers is the attending physician at the present time (1885).

A large part of the treatment of the sick, especially in the country districts, was in the hands of self made physicians, or irregular practitioners—most noted among them was the Eisenhart family, living a few miles west of York. Previous to 1800 Mr. Eisenhart attended to wounds, sores, etc., prescribed charms and salves, and had quite a reputation over a large part of York County. He was succeeded by his sons, Adam Eisenhart, who died in 1874, and Dr. Jacob Eisenhart, who died in 1878. The latter had acquired a large practice in his line, and was well and favorably known through the county. Dr. Georges, an irregular practitioner, lived in Yocumtown; he led the followers of the Millerite doctrine in 1843, which predicted the end of the world that year. Dr. Dady, in the early part of the century, created quite an excitement for a while by curing diseases by charms and incantations, and fleeced his unfortunate victims of large sums of money. Many of these self-made healers were women; some of them had large and extensive practices, especially as midwives; among these we might mention Mrs. Gladfelter, of West Manchester Township. She died in 1860, after practicing midwifery for about forty years. She visited her patients horseback, on a fleet-footed animal, and never refused a call day or night.

When a person was taken sick one of these healers was sent for and some domestic remedy or often some magic was used, the patient was bled and purged, and if no improvement followed a physician was sent for who examined the patient, diagnosed the case, and then required some one of the family or neighborhood to call at his office for medicine. After the first visit some one of the family would report the patient's condition to the doctor every few days, and unless something extraordinary happened, no more visits were made by the medical attendant to that patient, consequently one physician could attend to a great many families living over a large scope of country. The doctors all traveled on horseback, mounted on fleet-footed horses, and such a thing as a physician traveling in a buggy or wheeled vehicle was unknown.

At this time the principal diseases were malarial intermittent and remittent fever, or ague and fever as it was termed, and was prevalent all over the county until about 1840. From about that time until the present, this disease has existed mostly along the Susquehanna River, Conewago Creek, and a few other places. The treatment in the early period of the county for this disease, then sometimes called the "shakes," was Peruvian bark in the form of powder, and was known by the people as "barricks."

One of the most fatal scourges and a disease that carried off more of the early citizens of York County than all other diseases together was small-pox. Previous to 1830 it was almost as rare to meet with an adult, in the county, who had not at some time or other had small-pox, as it is now to meet one who has not had measles or whooping-cough.

Scarlatina and dysentery were frequently epidemic in the county previous to 1850, and often carried off the children of entire families.

In 1859 diphtheria first made its appearance in the county and from that time to the present it has made its appearance at irregular intervals in various parts of the county, until at present there is not a village or hamlet in the county that has not been visited by this disease so fatal among children.

A great part of the time of physicians, up to 1840, was taken up in venesection or bleeding; every person taken sick had to be bled several times, and nearly the entire adult population had to be bled every change of the seasons.

The first medical society organized in the county met at Hanover, in March, 1868. The members were Drs. Smith, Plowman, Koch, Alleman, Wiest, Jones and Culbertson. Its object was to advance the medial profession. The society met every week during the spring and summer, and during the winter ceased to exist. In 1870, a number of physicians met at East Prospect, among them Drs. Porter, Bigler, Rewalt, Weist, Bryan and others, for the purpose of forming a county medical society. Constitution and by-laws were adopted and several meetings were held at Brogueville, Prospect, Shrewsbury, Wrightsville and York.

Through the exertions of Dr. John F. Holohan, now deceased, a number of physicians met in the office of Dr. Kerr, in York,

L. C. Gable M.D.

May 11, 1873, and there and then organized the present York County Medical Society. Dr. James W. Kerr was elected the first president and Dr. John F. Holohan the first secretary. In a few months the members of the old York County Medical Society were merged in the new society. The meetings have been held in York monthly ever since with but few exceptions. The meetings have been well attended and the membership gradually increased so that at present forty-eight members, including all the prominent physicians of the county, have signed their names to the constitution and by-laws. Through it the physicians of the county are acting in harmony.

The following is a list of physicians, members of the York County Medical Society, July, 1885: Drs. F. X. Weile, J. S. Miller, John Wiest, E. L. Melsheimer, W. I. Ickes, A. C. Wentz, E. T. Rohrbaugh, G. E. Holtzapple, E. F. Wagner, J. A. Melsheimer, H. B. King, Martin Hoke, G. W. Bahn, C. F. Overmiller, A. P. T. Grove, C. G. Hilderbrand, W. W. Bailey, Wilson A. Long, Z. C. Myers, W. J. McCurdy, J. B. Kain, G. A. Rebman, J. T. Perkins, G. P. Weaver, W. C. Stick, W. J. McClure, J. R. Spangler, G. P. Yost, J. A. Armstrong, A. R. Blair, Levi Frey, J. A. Gladfelter, J. M. Hyson, J. W. Hickman, W. S. Roland, L. M. Lochman. B. F. Spangler, H. C. Alleman, W. H. Wagner, J. Deisinger, I. C. Gable, D. K. Gotwalt, W. F. Bacon, J. W. Kerr, A. J. Snively, M. J. McKennon, J. H. Bittinger, and S. J. Rouse. They often make their influence felt, and frequently accomplish changes for the benefit of the people of the county.

Ever since the organization of this society delegates have represented it in the meetings of the State and national medical societies. The first delegates representing the York County Medical Society in the State association were Drs. Holohan, Bailey and Wiltbank at Carlisle, June 11, 1873. At a regular meeting of the York County Medical Society, held at York, February 1, 1879, Dr. Roland submitted the following, prefaced by a few general remarks:

"A hospital in York for the reception and care of the sick and injured:

INTRODUCTION.

"A gentleman of York Borough, well known to all our citizens as a true philanthropist, had suggested the necessity of a hospital in the borough of York for the alleviation of the sufferings of the needy and those who may require medical attendance with home comforts; and for the purpose he had very kindly volunteered to donate a plat of ground eligibly located about 200 feet front by 230 feet deep, and he further says that he believes the York County Medical Society should take the initiatory steps toward the accomplishment of so praiseworthy and noble a purpose. Among the many and various means used to enlarge the circle of human happiness perhaps there are none rank higher than those which have been directed to the discovery and application of means calculated to ameliorate human suffering. In a man deserving of fame no investment is surer than the hospital. Lands and houses last scarce three generations; funeral monuments endure not the temper of the elements, the fury of war, nor the greed of men. But the hospital, giving life and health, goes on forever; therefore

Resolved, "Approving of the object as one eminently calculated to awaken compassion and invigorate exertions for the alleviation of the suffering: We, the members of the York County Medical Society, do recommend the establishment of such an institution to be known as the —— hospital for the reception and care of the sick and injured.

Resolved, "That this society will at all times furnish a competent medical staff, who will give gratuitously their service for the benefit of said hospital, provided all the medical and surgical cases admitted into said hospital shall be under the immediate control and direction of this society.

Resolved, "That a committee of five be appointed to call on Mr. ——, the gentleman referred to in this paper, to consult with him on the subject, and report the result of that conference to this society."

The resolutions were adopted and the committee appointed.

Monday, December 8, 1879, a meeting of citizens favorable to the establishment of a hospital and dispensary was held in Temperance Hall.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochrane was called to the chair, and Jere Carl, Esq., was elected as secretary. The subject was discussed by Dr. Roland, Dr. Kerr, Capt. Frank Geise, Dr. John Wiest, Hon. Thomas E. Cochrane, James Latimer, Esq., Jere Carl, Esq., and William Smith.

Dr. Roland then read the resolutions read at the medical society on February 1, and stated that the person referred to in the resolution was Mr. Samuel Small, Sr., of York. He further stated that this benevolent gentleman had purchased the Busser (formerly the Webel) property on College Avenue, on which was erected a large and conveniently arranged three story brick building, conveniently arranged, of dimensions of over fifty feet square, and standing on a plot of ground about 250 feet square, having a garden, fruit and shade trees, and other buildings thereon. Mr. Latimer offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, "That a committee of five be appointed to prepare a charter of incorporation and the certificates of incorporation, and the certificates of incorporation required by the act of assembly of 1874, regulating corporations. Said committee to report to a subsequent meeting to be held here."

The chair appointed on that committee James W. Latimer, Esq., Drs. Roland, Wiest, Cathcart, and Mr. Smith. The committee in due time obtained a charter under the name of the York Hospital and Dispensary Association, and adopted a constitution, by-laws and rules and regulations. In February, 1880, an election for nine directors for the hospital and dispensary was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The following gentlemen were elected: Samuel Small, Sr., Dr. W. S. Roland, Frank Geise, Jere Carl, E. G. Smyser, David E. Small, Drs. E. W. Meisenhelder, John Wiest and Thomas L. Cathcart.

On June 3, 1880, the medical society held its first meeting in the new rooms at the York hospital, at which place they have met to the present time.

The hospital was attended gratuitously by the members of the medical society until May, 1885. Several important surgical operations were performed, and a large number of out-door patients prescribed for gratuitously by members of the York County Medical Society.

In 1881 the society passed a resolution requiring all students of medicine to pass a literary examination before they could enter the office of any member of the society to begin the study of medicine. This rule has been strictly adhered to by the members of the society, but am sorry I can not say the same of the medical colleges.

From 1767 to 1806 all the medical students from York County received their medical education at the University of Pennsylvania. From that time to the present, part received their education at the Baltimore schools. From 1846 to 1860 the greater part of the students from the county attended lectures at the medical department of the Pennsylvania College at Philadelphia. Since 1860 the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia has had the largest patronage from the county, with the University of Pennsylvania next, followed by the University of Maryland and other schools of Baltimore and New York City.

On the 27th of June, 1862, a United States hospital was established at York by Dr. C. W. Jones, of Delaware. The hospital was located on the commons in buildings erected early in January for the accommodation of the Sixth New York Cavalry. Dr. Jones was succeeded by Dr. Henry Palmer, in the fall of 1862; Dr. Palmer was succeeded by Dr. S. J. W. Mintzer of Philadelphia, September 7, 1864; Dr. A. R. Blair of York served as acting assistant surgeon United States Army executive officer during the existence of the hospital, which closed its usefulness in the fall of 1865. The assistant surgeons on duty at the hospital at some time or other were as follows: Drs. Henry F. Bowen, Henry L. Smyser, George Byers, E. F. Spaulding, Samuel J. Rouse, J. Spencer Stokes, John H. Furhman, Henry L. Rowland, James Bardwell, C. E. Woodward, W. L. Robinson, James McGuigen, James O. Neil, James W. Kerr, Daniel F. Batdorf, Samuel J. Wiltbank, James M. Shearer, Jacob Hay, H. C. De Grau, Peter C. Snyder, George R. Hursh and J. C. Painter.

The mortality, when compared with the large number of patients admitted, was remarkably light in the York hospital, which speaks well for those who had charge of the hospital, as it did also for the heathly location.

Over fourteen thousand wounded and sick soldiers were admitted to this hospital during the war; of these only about two hundred died; over half were returned to the army restored.

The York physicians connected with the hospital were Drs. Blair, Kerr, Jacob Hay, Smyser, Rouse, Wiltbank, McGuigen; from York County, Drs. Bardwell, Shearer and Hursh.

On September 1, 1883, through the efforts of Dr. J. Wiest, a dispensary for the treatment of eye, ear and throat was organized for the gratuitous treatment of diseases affecting these organs; a suitable room was rented and supplied with proper instruments for the treatment of disorders of the eye, ear and throat. Since its organization over 300 persons from various parts of the county have applied for relief, and a number of operations performed, among them one for the removal of a growth requiring the extirpation of the parotid gland; several operations for cataract, a number for the relief of strabismus, a few for obstruction of the lachrymal duct, and a number of minor operations. The medical department is in charge of Dr. J. Wiest, who has charge of eye diseases and the correction of errors of refraction, assisted by Dr. W. H. Wagner, who treats deafness and diseases of the ear, and Dr. Z. C. Myers on throat and nose troubles. The medical attendants are assisted by students Samuel B. Pfaltzgraff and Allen G. Smith. The expenses of the institution are defrayed by contributing members; they pay annually $1 per year, and have the privilege of sending poor persons for treatment.

The physicians at present engaged in the practice of medicine in York are Dr. James W. Kerr, who commenced to practice in 1840 in partnership with Dr. McClellan until 1844, when he opened an office himself, and has been in active practice ever since. Dr. Kerr has the reputation of a skillful physician, and has always had a large practice. He has been a member of the pension board for many years, and is an earnest worker in the Sunday-school. Dr. Jacob Hay, who succeeded his father, and his brother, Dr. John Hay (deceased), has a large practice. He graduated at the University of Maryland. He has been member of the board of school control for a number of years. Dr. James McKinnon has the reputation of being a skillful surgeon and has a good practice. He served as surgeon in the army during the war, physician to the almshouse for several years, and a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, session of 1885. Dr. A. R. Blair held the office of county superintendent of the public schools from 1857 to 1862, and assistant surgeon and executive officer of the United States Hospital at York from 1862 to 1865. Dr. Roland has been pension examiner for a number of years, and a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and director and secretary of the York County Agricultural Society. Dr. John Ahl practiced medicine for a number of years at Dover before he moved to York. He has been coroner for six years, and physician to the almshouse for several years. Dr. E. W. Meisenhelder graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1868; practiced medicine with his father at East Berlin, Adams County, a few years before he moved to York. He takes an active part in politics. He has been secretary of the medical examiners for pensioners for a number of years.

Dr. L. M. Lochman commenced the practice of medicine at Manchester Borough; served on the sanitary commission during the war.

Dr. C. M. Nes succeeded his father and had a large practice until a few years ago, when he partially retired from the practice of medicine.

Dr. B. F. Spangler graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1868, and has practiced his profession in York ever since, enjoying a lucrative practice. His brother, Dr. J. R. Spangler, graduated at the same college in 1870, and also has a good practice.

Dr. J. Wiest graduated at the University of Michigan in 1867, and practiced his profession in Jackson Township until 1878, when he was elected to the legislature. He served in the legislative session of 1879. He was re-elected in 1880, and served another session in 1881. While in the legislature he served on all the important committees, and was an important factor in passing the Medical Registration Bill. He also served on the revenue commission in 1881 with Gov. Hoyt, Cyrus Elder, Silas Wright, Hon. Buckalew, and others. He also had a bill passed appropriating $7,000 to the York Hospital and Dispensary Associations. Dr. Wiest has been a frequent contributor to the various newspapers of the county, as well as to the medical journals. Several years ago he retired from the regular practice to devote his time to the treatment of eye diseases, and has established for himself a large and paying practice in this specialty. He was appointed pension surgeon under Cleveland's administration, and elected secretary of the Pension Board.

Dr. W. H. Wagner graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1881, and has already built up for himself a fine practice.

Dr. I. Gable graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, and has a good paying practice.

Dr. Z. C. Myers graduated at the University of Maryland. Is the present attending physician at the almshouse.

Drs. Alfred Long, F. X. Weile, Jordy, King, Gotwald, J. B. Kain, S. Miller, I. Ickes and Beltz are physicians who have located in York within the last five years and are doing a good practice.

Of the physicians practicing in other parts of the county, we have Dr. G. R. Hursh, in Fairview Township. Dr. Hursh served in the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1869 and 1870. Dr. W. E. Sweiler, at Yocumtown, with a large practice; Dr. P. D. Baker, a rising young physician at Franklintown; Dr. Bailey, with a paying practice at Dillsburgh; Dr. A. C. Heteric, of Wellsville; Dr. J. A. Reynerd, at Goldsborough; Dr. J. M. Gross, at Dover; Dr. E. W. Melsheimer, at Davidsburgh, and Dr. J. C. May—all with large practices and established reputatation, attending to the ailments of the citizens of the upper end of York County; while in the lower end, Dr. W. F. Smith, of Airville, who was a surgeon during the late war; Dr. B. F. Porter, of Chanceford, who was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1869 and 1870; Dr. J. S. Heteric, at New Freedom; Dr. G. P. Yost, at Glen Rock, at present a member of the Pension Board; Dr. George Holtzappel, at Logansville; Dr. Hildebrant, at Winterstown; Dr. J. M. Hyson, at Red Lion; Dr. J. R. Martin, of Stewartstown, are physicians well known throughout the lower end of the county, and enjoying the confidence and respect of the communities in which they practice their profession.

In Windsor Township Dr. W. Bigler, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislative session of 1883, has a good practice. In Hellam, Dr. J. A. Armstrong and Dr. William Deisinger have good paying practices. At Wrightsville, Dr. Thompson and Dr. G. A. Rebman have, for many years, attended to the wants of the sick.

In Jackson Township, Dr. G. W. Metzger succeeded Dr. C. S. Picking, deceased, and Dr. L. A. Roth took the place of Dr. Wiest, moved to York.

Dr. M. A. Hoke and Dr. C. Bahn, located in the new town of Spring Grove, and have grown up with the place.

At Jefferson Dr. William Brinkman succeeded Dr. Hambaugh about forty years ago, and for a long time attended to all the sick in the town and surrounding country, until 1870, when Dr. Z. C. Jones moved to the place and soon built up for himself a fine practice.

In Codorus Dr. W. C. Stick has a large practice, and has a good reputation as an eye specialist.

At Seven Valleys Dr. Allen Glatfelter has a good practice. He succeeded Dr. Weiser, deceased, who practiced medicine at this place from about 1850 until he died, in 1876.

At Shrewsbury Dr. E. W. Gerry and his brother, Dr. James Gerry, have practiced medicine in partnership for many years, and have a large practice in the town and surrounding townships. Dr. H. G. Bussey has been practicing his profession in the same place for over half a century. He served the county as prothonotary for one term, and was elected a member of the State senate in 1875, and was re-elected for a second term.

In Shrewsbury Township Dr. C. Taylor has a large practice. He takes a prominent part in the affairs of the township, and in the politics of the county.

Homœopathy was introduced into York County by one Dr. Ehrman, who came here with his family from Germany, in 1823. His son, Dr. Ernest J. Ehrman, studied medicine under his father, and, in 1844 he located at Liverpool, where he was the first homeopathic practitioner. Dr. P. Scheurer, a Lutheran minister, located at Hanover in 1839, and established the system of homeopathy in that place. He attended to his ministerial duties and practiced medicine until he died, a few years ago. In 1846, Dr. George Brickly began practicing homeopathy in York. His sons, Dr. O. C. Brickly, and Dr. J. W. Brickly have both established lucrative practices in York. The former graduated at the Homeopathic College of Pennsylvania in 1855, and the latter in 1863. Drs. B. T. Reich and Yeagler, practicing in York, have become physicians of note among the believers of homeopathy.

Dr. E. A. Wareheim is having an extensive practice at Glen Rock. Dr. D. B. Grove, a graduate of the New York Homeopathic College, is at present practicing homeopathy at Hanover, and Dr. J. D. Keller at Glennville. He succeeded his father, Dr. Keller, now deceased, who practiced homeopathy and domestic medicines in the Manheim and Codorus Townships for many years.

[From Medical Annals of Baltimore, by John N. Quinan.]

JAMESON, HORATIO G., M., D.,* born in Pennsylvania, 1778; University of Maryland 1813; Consulting Surgeon Baltimore City Hospital, 1819–35; Consulting Physician Board of Health, Baltimore, 1822–35; Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, Washington Medical University, 1827–35, and one of its incorporators, 1827; Member American Medical Association, 1856; Professor of Surgery Cincinnati Medical College, 1835; member Philosophical Societies of Berlin, Moscow, etc.; editor Maryland Medical Recorder, 1829–32, and ——; died in New York, 1855.

[Gives subjects of Medical works, treatises, et ceteræ, of which he was the author, published from 1813 to 1856, included in which are two volumes—"American Domestic Medicine, 1817," and "A Treatise on Cholera, 1854," and treatise "On Yellow Fever, intended to prove the necessity of V. S. (Blood-letting) in that disease," and "On the Non-Contagiousness of Yellow Fever," (read before the Medical Section of the Literary Assembly, held in the city of Hamburg) 1830].

"Dr. H. G. Jameson was no doubt one of the ablest surgeons of his day. He took away, for the first time in the world, nearly the entire Upper Jaw (1830); in May, 1820, he ligated the External Iliac Artery; in 1823, he performed Tracheotomy, the first in Baltimore; in 1824, he excised the Crevix Uteri, (the first in Great Britain or America). He was the first in Baltimore to attempt Ovariotomy,"—"The Surgeons of Baltimore and their Achievements," (Read before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, at their meeting in honor of the Sesqui-Centennial of Baltimore, October 13, 1880, by Bernard B. Browne, M. D.). While physi-

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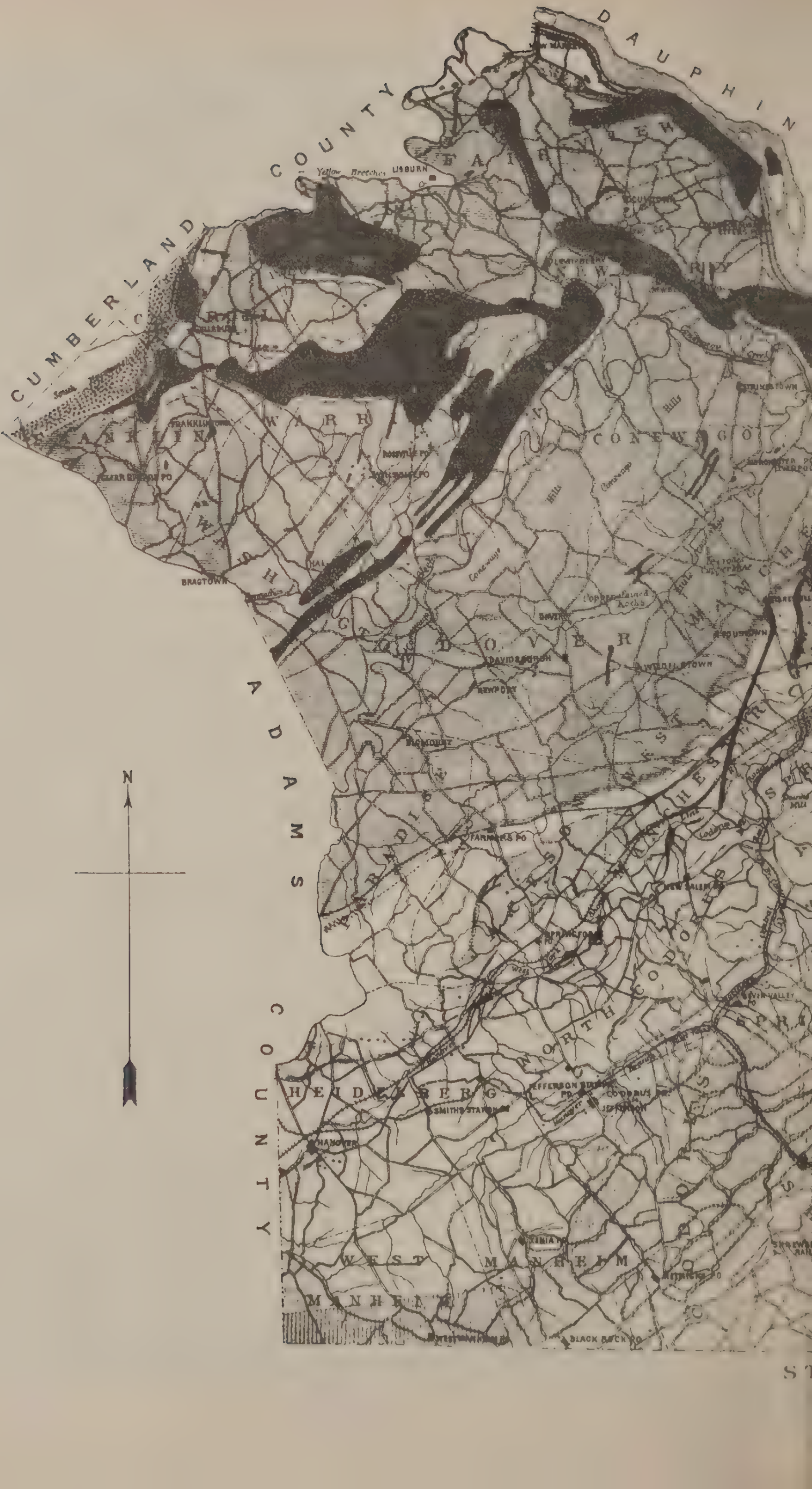
*See pp. 392 and 455.



CUMBERLAND COUNTY
DAUPHIN
Yellow Breeches Cr.
LISBURN
FAIRVIEW
NEWBERRY
WARRINGTON
FRANKLIN
FRANKLINTOWN
ROSSVILLE PO
WASHINGTON
BRAGTOWN
CONEWAGO
Conewago Hills
Copper stained Rocks
STRINESTOWN
DOVER
DAVIDSBURGH
NEWPORT
WEST MANCHESTER
PARADISE
FARMERS PO
JACKSON
NEW SALEM
NORTH CODORUS
HEIDELBERG
SMITHS STATION
JEFFERSON
CODORUS
HANOVER
WEST MANHEIM
MANHEIM
BLACK ROCK PO
ADAMS COUNTY
N
ST

GEOLOGICAL MAP
OF
YORK COUNTY

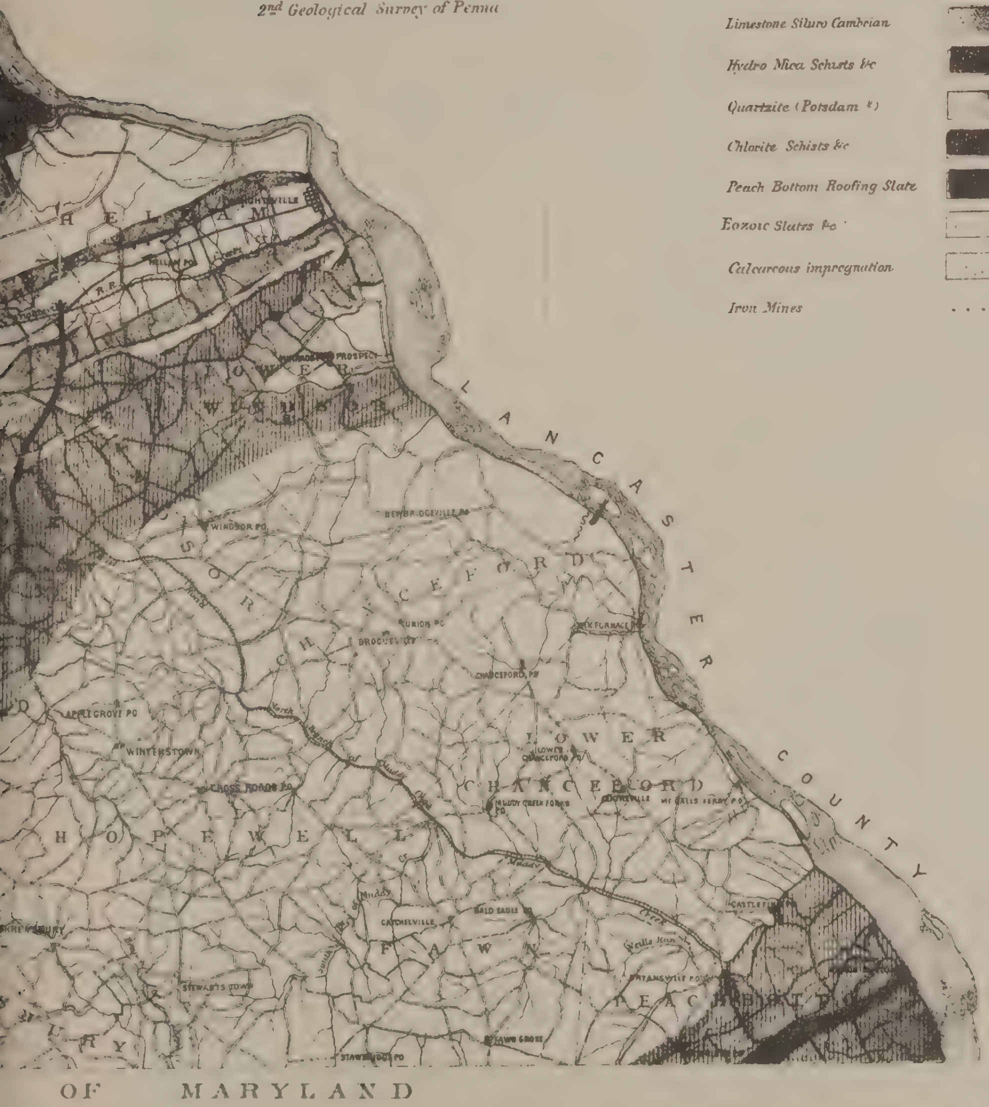
constructed by
Prof. Persifor Frazer D. Sc.

Scale 4½ Miles to 1 Inch

By permission of the Board of the
2nd Geological Survey of Penna

EXPLANATION OF COLORS

Marl	■
New Red Sandstone	▨
Trap	■
Limestone Siluro Cambrian	▨
Hydro Mica Schists &c	■
Quartzite (Potsdam ?)	□
Chlorite Schists &c	■
Peach Bottom Roofing Slate	■
Eozoic Slates &c	□
Calcareous impregnation	□
Iron Mines	. . .



cian to the Board of Health, Baltimore, he obtained vaccine virus by vaccinating a cow.—See his report, 1831."

1820, January, Dr. H. G. Jameson removes the upper maxillæ, after trying the carotid. (The first operation of the kind on record).—Gross.

1821, August, Dr. Jameson (H. G.) ligates the external iliac artery for aneurism.

1823, October 20, Dr. Jameson (among the first in Maryland) performs Tracheotomy. He also attempts Ovariotomy, but fails (first attempt in Baltimore). He also (the first in Great Britain or America) excises the Neck of Uterus.

1826, August 25, Dr. Jameson successfully operates for stone.

1827. March 13, Washington College, of Washington, Penn., authorizes the establishment of a Medical School in Baltimore. Faculty are H. G. Jameson, Surgery; Samuel K. Jennings, Materia Medica and Therapeutics; William W. Handy, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; James H. Miller, Practice; Samuel Annan, Anatomy and Physiology; John W. Vethake, Chemistry. They organize and lecture on Holliday Street, opposite the old City Hall.

1831. March 7, Dr. H. G. Jameson secures virus by vaccinating a cow.

1855. Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson ob. æt. 77 (in New York).

SKETCH OF THE GEOLOGY OF YORK COUNTY.[*]

THE conditions which make York County soil productive, the study of its geology interesting, and that geology itself varied, are due to effects of movement in early geological time, which, compared with those which have shaped our continent, are so small that their results can hardly be represented upon a geological map of the United States of ordinary size. Yet, in a rough and general way, York County is a partial imitation, on a very small scale, of the United States; inasmuch as, like that part of the American continent, it consists of a belt of Archæan rocks in the northwest, of another in the southeast, and its intermediate portions are made up of newer formations containing fossils. Indeed, owing to the occurrence of the marl in Carroll Township, near Dillsburg (and perhaps a few instances of cavities in the limestone filled with lignite and vegetable remains similar to those existing at the present day), it may be said that each of the five great divisions of the rocks of our planet, viz.: the ‘‘original’’ (?) or Archæan; the ‘‘old life,’’ or Palæozoic; the “middle life” or Mesozoic; the “new life” or [†]Cainozoic (including under this head for our purpose the Quaternary and Recent), and the eruptive or Igneous, has a representative (or several of them) within the confines of the county. If it were of interest or profit, the analogy might be pushed a little farther to include the occurrence of the igneous rocks in the northwest; the broad belt of Mesozoic strata which abut upon the Archæan (but in the case of the continent also upon numerous masses of new rocks which are scattered over a great part of their junction); by the contact of the Palæozoic (Silurian in both cases) on the southeast border of the Mesozoic and the contact on the southeast of the latter formation with the Archæan. The last feature of the United States geology which fails in the case of York County, is the border line of new life or Cainozoic rocks to the southeast of all the above formations; but even this might be supplied if the limits of the county were pushed a comparatively short distance across Mason and Dixon's line, into the State of Maryland. But enough has been made of this fancy, which is only introduced in order to fix more securely upon the memory the fact that, geologically speaking, York County may be considered to be a part of a great accidented plain, of which the general trend is east of north and west of south. Its valleys, or portions of them, have successively formed the ocean bottom of four or five different geological epochs, probably extending from first to last over many million years.

A short explanation of the ordinarily received divisions or groupings of these rocks must here preface a description of the county. As in other sciences there is very great difficulty in finding a terminology which is acceptable to the largest number of workers, and the number of times that such geological terminologies have been proposed, employed for a time and at last partially or completely abandoned, furnishes a fair measure of the fluctuations of opinion, which are yet going on, and which always precede the successful establishment of a theory. Without entering into details, it may be said that one of the early propositions was to divide all the rocks of the globe into *primary*, *secondary* and *tertiary*; understanding those names to relate to succession in age, and not to modes of formation. In other words it was meant that such and such rocks were first formed; another set were next formed; and yet another series was formed after the last.[*] Such a nomenclature would be very convenient were it not that we cannot ascertain what rocks *are* the first, and the second, and the third; and the "physical breaks," as they are called, are frequently not greater between the supposed primary and secondary series, than between successive members of the same series. This attempt having failed, was very generally abandoned; but while the names "primary" and "secondary" were suppressed, and thus the whole system destroyed as an idea, the terms "tertiary" and "quaternary" are very generally employed to designate the later divisions of rocks. A similar, but much more elastic scheme was devised to classify the rocks of the State, by the first State geologist of Pennsylvania, Prof. H. D. Rogers. He took the lowest rocks to be below the fossiliferous (i. e.: to have been formed before living animals or plants existed), and these rocks (usually gneiss) he called Hypozoic,[*] or "under the living things." In common with many others, he included the "secondary" for the most part, in the "Palaeo-Zoic," or "old forms of life," and in part with under the "Meso-Zoic," or middle-aged forms of life. The "tertiary" fell into the Caino-Zoic, or "new forms of life." He gave also special names to individual members of the Palæozoic, which, were they all constant in characters over large areas, would be greatly preferable to the local, noncommittal and sometimes barbarous names given shortly afterward by the New York geologists, to the same or cotemporaneous formations in their own State. Rogers's names were "primal" (or the *beginning* of life), "Auroral" (or the *dawn* of life); "Matinal" (or the *morning*, same metaphor); "Surgent" or *rising*, etc., to the lower divisions of the Palæozoic; and "Cadent" (or *falling*), "Umbral" (or darkening); "Vespertine" (or *evening*), etc., to the later divisions. The insurmountable objection to these terms was, that they did not describe any general state of facts. Thus it might be asked: Of what are these rocks the beginning, dawn, evening? Certainly not of life, for the terms expressing the later members were known to be inappropriate then, and at the present time, when evidences of life in rocks, much earlier than those called "Primal," by Rogers, are abundant, the terms applying to the first members of this series are equally so. The New York geologists adopted the course of giving a name to each formation, which should either recall the locality where it was characteristically displayed: such as the "Potsdam Sandstone," the "Marcellus Shales," the "Oneida Conglomerate," etc., or describe it lithologically, as the "Calciferous Sandrock." This system would be a good one for provisional use, were it not that in addition to the geographical designation, a lithological definition is added, which, because restricted in the area to which it is applicable, is often as inaccurate as the time description of Rogers. Thus the "Potsdam Sandstone" is a "Hellam Township Quartzite," in York County, and Prof. Fontaine, of Virginia, thinks it represented by a peculiar schist containing quartz fragments in Virginia; and some persons are sure that it occurs in other places as a gneiss. The "Calciferous Sandrock" of New York is the same formation which makes up the major part of the broad and fertile limestone valleys of Lancaster, York, Cumberland and Franklin Counties, etc., where it is not a sandrock at all.

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[*] By Persifor Frazer, Docteurès-Sciences Naturelles (Université de France); Professor of Chemistry, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

[†] Written frequently Cenozoic.

[*] It was not meant merely to imply that the so-called secondary rocks were made out of primary rocks, or by a secondary process of formation, though to a large extent such must be the fact.

It is plain that there are various objections to every system yet proposed As the best compromise with them, I will here adopt a classification which seems to require the fewest hypotheses for its support, and to lend itself most readily to any new developments of our knowledge.

The Eozoic (or "early life") in this classification, comprises those rocks usually crystalline in structure, but of very varied and divergent character, in or below which the very earliest known or suspected forms of life occur—and those very sparingly in York County. This series comprises all the rocks which are geologically inferior to the Hellam Township Quartzite.

The Palæozoic (or "old life") includes all the rocks from and including the Hellam quartzite to the new red sandstone, and is made up of the quartzite, hydro-mica schists, and their included iron ores, the great blue and buff limestone on which the city of York is built, together with that of lower Windsor Township; that near New Holland, in Manchester Township; around Newmarket, in northern Fairfax Township; and north of Dillsburg in northern Carroll Township.

The Mesozoic (or "middle life") rocks are the reddish brown sandstones and shales (and perhaps the igneous rocks penetrating them) which cover almost the entire northwestern part of the county. If the imagination might be indulged in likening the area of the county to the lower part of a horse's leg, this formation would constitute the fetlock joint and all that portion immediately above the hoof proper.

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[*] A very poor substitute for this term is "Azoic," or without life, which will be found on the maps of York and Lancaster Counties, and was put there by the Chief geologist. This merely replaces one inaccurate term by another; for, if we have no reason to conclude that these rocks are of earlier date than the appearance of living things, it is because we find they contain the remains of such living things, and therefore, cannot be Azoic any more than Hypozoic. Eozoic, or early life, is the least objectionable, though its strict accuracy is open to doubt like the other terms.

The Cainozoic (or "new life") includes all these rocks of which the origin is of later date than the last mentioned, but still before the date of any evidences of the appearance of man on the planet. It is not known to me that there is a representative of this age present, unless it be that marked "marl" in the geological map, which has been supposed to belong there.[*]

The Quatenary and recent deposits comprise those deposits which have been made from the earliest appearance of man on the planet down to the present time, including of course those of origin so late that they might have been historical. Such are the marks of the denudation which has shaped the meadows and hills as they are at present; the moulding of the ravines and deepening of the stream beds; the distribution along the latter of gravels, etc.; and finally (for the sake of saving one more division of time, which would otherwise lie wholly within this one, and at best remain very uncertain as to exact date) the works of man's hand which are discoverable in the arrowheads and sculptures not infrequently observed along the lower course of the noble river which forms York's northeastern boundary.

One word more is necessary as to the subdivision of the rocks of these different geological ages before their occurrence in York County becomes our theme.

If the average thickness of all the strata which have been yet recognized as distinct in the state of Pennsylvania were laid one upon the other, it has been estimated that the height of the pile would reach something like forty thousand feet. But this is made up almost without taking into account other than the Palæozoic rocks. If the ordinary methods of calculation were pursued in estimating the thickness of the Mesozoic or new red sandstone and shale alone which crosses York County, three miles and a half would be added to this column.[†] No very great thickness of Tertiary or Cainozoic rocks is to be found in Pennsylvania, but if instead of counting upward, or from the most recent of the Eozoic series, we were able to count downward to its lowest member or to the earliest existing rocks of the globe, it is probable that a thickness of this series alone greater than all of those that we now know put together would be established. That the exposure of rock in York County will not justify the belief that any considerable fraction of this Eozoic series can be reached by boring, the following list of its divisions, accepted by many very able geologists, will sufficiently show. They are given in descending order, the lowest being the earliest known, and the first named the most recent.

[*]VI. Keweenian.
V. Taconian.
IV. Mont Alban.
III. Huronian.
II. Norian.
I. Laurentian.

THE EOZOIC ROCKS OF YORK COUNTY.

I have not seen in York County any rocks which I considered to be of Laurentian age. If there be any, they are to be sought in the portion of the South Mountain, which is included in parts of Carroll and Franklin Townships, but it is very improbable that any will be found there. The same may be said of the Norian, which is simply another name for what was once called "Upper Laurentian." There remain, then, only the Huronian, the Mont Alban and the Taconian, for the Keweenian is not known in this part of the United States. The lowest member of the Eozoic series, therefore, which has been recognized in York County is the Huronian, and if I be not in error in my deductions, the rocks of this age form the greater part, if not all of its lower sections. On the accompanying geological map it is colored pink, as well as all that previously referred to in Carroll and Franklin Townships forming the South Mountain.

A broad flat arch of these rocks crossing the Susquehanna somewhat obliquely becomes evident in plotting the observations on section lines along either the right or left bank[†] of the river.

The perpendicular thickness of the Huronian rocks which constitute the visible parts of this arch has been calculated by me to amount to 14,400 feet or two and seven-tenths miles (or four and three-tenths kilometers) measuring from the lowest rocks exposed a short distance above McCall's Ferry to the base of

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[*] In volume CC, p. 334, of the publications of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, among the specimens collected during the year 1875 are two, of which the provisional field numbers are 424 and 425, marked respectively "Mesozoic limestone (marlite?)" and "marl (?) Mesozoic limestone conglomerate," both from Welty's farm, Dillsburg. From the second entry, it would appear that there were two distinct specimens comprised under the same field number. Whether the same be true of the former number also, or whether I was led at first to regard this marl as a small remaining patch of Cretaceous marl like that of New Jersey, I cannot now say. Nor have I at hand the evidence which induced the belief, subsequently, that this was of Tertiary (Cainozoic) age. That, however, is my present impression. P. F.

[†] There are, however, good reasons for rejecting such an estimate.

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[*] See Vol. E, p. 241, Publication of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

[†] See these sections in Atlas accompanying Vol. CCC, Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, by the writer.

the Peach Bottom slates. This arch (or anticlinal, as it is technically called) is a very important feature in the geology of this part of the State; for, if my conjecture as to its extent be well founded, it is in all probability the leading element in the structure of a broad belt of rocks extending from a point at least north of the Schuylkill River, (and not improbably even within the New England States) to and into the State of Alabama.

But whether this carefully considered hypothesis be true or not, there is not the slightest reason for doubting that the rocks of this part of the county form the floor on which all the others in the county were laid down. Another fact in relation to this flat arch or anticlinal remains to be considered, viz. the line along its crown (or along the top of the arch) appears not to have been a horizontal line after the last great earth-crust movements of which we can find evidence in this part of the continent had been completed.

As architects, geometers, and geologists would express it, the *axis* of this arch appears to have sloped upwards, from the west of south to the east of north. As the axis lies along the summit of the bend in the lower bed over which all the other beds are laid down, it follows that it lies in the lowest beds which form the arch; and to say that this axis rises towards the northeast, is to say that, judged from our present surface, the lower (and consequently older) beds of this arch rise nearer to that surface the farther one follows this direction of northeast, and of course these same rocks sink lower beneath the surface the farther one follows the direction of the arch to the southwest. I have elsewhere given reasons for the hypothesis that this "anticlinal" joins and continues the anticlinal of the Buck Ridge* near Conshohocken, a few miles northwest of Philadelphia on the Schuylkill River, traversing Lancaster and Chester Counties a little south of the Chester Valley. But at Conshohocken, the anticlinal is represented by Laurentian gneiss, while in Lancaster and York Counties the Huronian schists, which have been torn off by atmospheric denudation at the former locality, still remain; and still farther to the southwest it is not unlikely that even more recent sheathings may be found, unless the axis be broken or bent and rise also in this direction. The main fact, which it is my purpose to emphasize here, is that the same structure of arch evidently affects an enormous thickness of beds, and in all probability is traced in the flexed rock masses of at least two entirely different geological periods: indeed it may possibly be discovered in those of yet others outside of the limits of the field which it is the purpose of the writer to describe.

A somewhat arbitrary division has been made by the writer between the rocks of the Huronian and those of the next following age. The line which constitutes this division may be seen passing through the southern part of Lower Windsor, the middle of Windsor, the eastern part of Springfield, including Codorus, and reaching the Maryland line a short distance east of the boundary dividing Manheim from West Manheim Townships. This line does not profess to be, and in all probability is not, an accurate line of demarcation between the two formations. It was adopted as an approximate dividing line between two regions which exhibit lithological characteristics diverging from each other in a degree proportional to the distance on either side of it. The same is true of the line which separates these lower rocks from the triangular area in the extreme southeastern corner of the county, in which are found the justly famous Peach Bottom roofing slates. These two lines, which are in the average parallel to each other, are approximate boundaries only between the two regions and that filled by the rocks of the McCall's Ferry, or the Tocquan Creek anticlinal. The rocks of the latter belt are strongly marked crystallized rocks,* i.e., their structure is coarse and the minerals which compose them are large and well crystallized, especially along the central parts of the belt. The rocks of the two bordering regions just mentioned are more crystalline, i. e., crystallized imperfectly, or in much smaller masses, besides having other differences in kind. For example, the arch-belt (if I may be permitted to express it so) contains larger amounts and larger specimens of Muscovite and potash micas. The rocks are lighter, and not infrequently enough feldspar is found to give them a decidedly gneissic character; and the more so in general terms the farther one gets away from the bordering regions. The rocks in these latter regions, on the other hand, are more and more magnesian, darker in color (usually greenish or yellowish-green) and softer. They contain large quantities of chloritic minerals, and are more remarkable for the great number of white quartz dykes which intersect them than those of any other series in the county; or indeed, if they be taken in their entirety, in the United States, than any other rock series represented here.

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*See "Thèses presentées a la Faculté des Sciences de Lille. Université de France, etc., 1882," and "History of Lancaster County, etc., Philadelphia: Everést & Peck. Published 1883" p. 3.

* See note 1 at the end.

These "arch-rocks" are very generally destitute of valuable minerals, so far as they have been explored in York County, except on the fringe of the South Mountain, where they are very generally in close proximity with a series of iron ore deposits similar to and in fact continuous with those known as the ores of the "Great," or "Cumberland Valley." But though this juxtaposition would tempt one to connect these ores with the rocks just spoken of, and though it is conceded that rocks of this age do often carry iron ores, the strong probability is that the proximity is "accidental;" that is to say, that the ores occur at the foot of the mountain, because having been originally embedded (as constituents of minerals) in the rocks which covered these slopes, during the degradation and destruction of these latter, they have been disintegrated, carried away from their original place (sometimes not far off), and segregated in the soft and unctuous clays to which these loose beds have been reduced. But it is not improbable that some of these ores may have owed their origin to the same kind of alteration taking place within the mass of the Huronian rocks themselves. So that wherever the loose debris of higher formations (and notably of the Hellam quartzite (Potsdam Sandstone) which everywhere abounds on the slope in boulders and blocks) will permit the undoubted Huronian to appear near one of these great iron mines, it is likely to be found that a part of the wealth of the latter consists of a somewhat peculiar ore, unlike the rest, which can be traced to its first resting place within the bosom of the Huronian rocks.

The belt of rocks which represents the Eozoic in York County, lies, as it may be said approximately, between two lines, one following Muddy Creek from its mouth in the Susquehanna to its right angled bend and thence through Bryantsville to Constitution; and the other commencing opposite Turkey Hill (in Lancaster County) and passing northwest of Windsor Postoffice, southeast of Dallastown and nearly through Glen Rock Postoffice. The portion of the South Mountain above referred to as belonging to the same age is small in area within the county limits, and occurring at the end of one chain of Eozoic rocks where they appear to sink beneath the newer limestones and shales, its slopes are gentler, it has been subjected to greater erosion, and is covered for the most part with the debris of more recent formations. This belt, thus defined, contains no minerals which are yet mined (if we except the iron ores from the category), but the soil formed by the chemical and mechanical action of the atmosphere on its rocks is next in fertility to that of the limestone belt itself. The rocks of the Eozoic belt thus defined are intersected by but few igneous dykes or trap; and this fact taken in connection with the remarkable prevalence of such dykes in the northwestern part of the county, and their frequency throughout the middle belt of limestone and schists, would lead one to conclude either that the seat of the igneous action resided within the beds of the newer rocks, or that the superposition of the latter in some way favored the development of the Plutonic forces which may have forced molten rock for miles through narrow crevices and cracks in the envelope of the globe. Perhaps the explanation may be found in the supposition that the number of such dykes would depend upon the number of fractures in the earth's crust, and that this number would increase with the growing weight due to thickening sediments deposited by water. However this may be (and it does not explain all of the facts connected with the new red sandstone), the only points where I have observed trap penetrating the rocks of this belt are: First, in a small exposure north of York Furnace on the Susquehanna; and second, a short distance east of Black Rock Furnace.

THE BELT OF UPPER EOZOIC.

I have preferred to describe this belt under a separate heading because there are difficulties connected with its assignment either to the Eozoic rocks, just considered, or to the Palæozoic, which will next be described. These difficulties arise in great part from the lack of outcrops of "rock in place" or bedded rocks, which remain substantially in the position in which these were deposited and hardened. The decomposition which has attacked this intermediate belt has destroyed the indentity of the individual beds and strewn the surface with its products, which are mingled with the remains of rocks of much later date. This is not surprising, if we may assume that this belt formed the upper and later portions of the great Eozoic series, for we have abundant proof that in contrast to the stability and repose of the broad flat arch to the southeast, this new region was the hinge on which the first of a number of severe plications of the strata were operated. This bending and twisting unquestionably crumbled the rocks and left loose material, which was easily moulded by the waters of the ocean which subsequently covered it to forms which more or less resembled those which had originally characterized it. But after its consolidation with the next succeeding formation, both were together similarly treated, so that in the contorted state in which it was left, it exhibits some features which recall the lower Eozoic, and others which remind one of the lower Palæozoic of the county. Its precise boundaries, being difficult to ascertain on the ground, cannot be given with precision in the text. It will suffice to say that beginning on the Susquehanna River a short distance south of the southern outcrop of the Prospect limestone, one part of it occupies all the region lying between the northwestern boundary of the Eozoic, already given, and the southern and eastern limits of the Hellam quartzite shortly to be described. It is traversed through part of its extent by two large trap dykes, and contains numerous deposits of iron ore which I am disposed to ascribe to segregation from iron minerals in other formations. Some limestone occurs interbedded with these rocks (as at Glen Rock) which may be safely assumed to be of earlier date than the important York limestone, whether or not it be (as seems not improbable) a part of the regular Huronian series.

The most extensive iron ore banks noted in or on the border of this intermediate belt are the Brillhart and Feigley banks, and marked Nos. 11 and 12 on the map.

The Peach Bottom districts, including the famous roofing slates lying to the south of the flat arch, was described by me in Volume CCC, Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania in 1877, where I showed that its position in the series was doubtful and that these rocks might be interpreted to represent the upper Eozoic (below the Potsdam) or the schists immediately above the Potsdam, or (by supposing a fault) a formation still higher—the "Matinal" of Rogers. Since then fossil algae were furnished to Prof. James Hall from the quarries, but he was unable to determine the age of rocks from them with greater precision than to refer them to the second or third of these horizons with a preference to the second.* The commercial value of these slates will doubtless be treated elsewhere. Photographs of the quarries, and of the manner of working them, will be found in Volume CCC, second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.†

THE PALÆOZOIC ROCKS. HELLAM QUARTZITE. (POTSDAM SANDSTONE).

Prof. H. D. Rogers, in the first geological survey of Pennsylvania, marked out and described the members of the different formations represented in the State. This formation, which we may consider the base of the Palæozoic, in a sketch like the present, which is intended for the people and not for specialists, was considered by him to consist of three parts: a lower series of "talcose" slates, a middle white sandstone and an upper series of talcose slates. It will be easily understood, by what has just been said, to what extent the view here offered differs from that of our great pioneer geologist. These "lower talcose slates," in all probability, are identical with the intermediate or upper Eozoic beds, just described, and therefore their position relatively to the beds beneath them and above them, is the same, whether they be considered upper Eozoic or lower Palæozoic. It will have occured to the reader before this to inquire what kind of evidence is needed to separat e the layers of rock of one formation from those of another. Like most simple but comprehensive questions, this cannot be answered in a few words, and I will not attempt to do more than hint at the nature of the answer in this place. The bases for conclusions in geology have widened and deepened by long and patient comparisons of observations of different kinds of facts; so that at the present time botany, zoölogy, mineralogy, topography, and a thousand other things are cited as evidences that this or that layer of rock is older or younger than another. But in questions of age all other means of investigation are founded upon *stratigraphy*, which proceeds to study the chronological order in which one rock is laid down upon another, on the assumption that in sedimentary rocks that which is really on top is the later or newer in origin, and that which is below is the older. In rocks where certain minerals or plant and animal remains, called fossils, occur, they have been carefully studied, and where various kinds of similar remains have been found, geologists have assumed that the beds containing them were of the "same horizon," even when stratigraphical evidence was not at hand to establish the point. Thus the secondary or indirect evidence has often been successfully used to correct the apparently direct evidence of superposition where this has been obscured by reason of the overturning of a series of beds, which has caused those first formed to appear, at the present time, on top of newer strata. This much premised, it can now be explained that the one indispensable concomitant of a change of formation is a "physical break," between the two. That is to say, that as long as the layers of rock appear to be nearly parallel to each other, the strong inference is that the beds are all of the same formation, but where a sudden change of "dip" (or inclination to the plane of the horizon or in compass direction) is noted, especially when accompanied, as it usually is, by a change of the material of which the beds are made, the presumption is strong that this marks the end of the formation to which the lower bed belongs; and that then succeeded movements of the crust of the earth altering their horizontal position; and that we have the commencement of a new formation, of which the bed, showing the change of dip and material, is the bottom layer.

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*See Proc. Am. Inst. of Min. Engrs. Troy meeting, 1883.

†See note No. 2, at the end.

The explanation of the exceptions to this rule would lead me far away from my present plan, and must be omitted here. It may be found in any elementary book on geology. Now, to apply this to the present case: There are no good exposures of the Hellam quartzite with the slate below it at any place in York County which the writer recalls. On the flank of the South Mountain, the quartzite is very much rent and crushed into fragments, while of the small patch on the map about two miles west of Case's ore bank (No. 8 on the map) no accurate dip was recorded. The Hellam quartzite, of which a part composes the "Chikis Mountain," exhibits indeed, in its numerous foldings, the rock called by Rogers "talcose slate" between its two principal beds of quartzite, but not appreciably lower than the latter.

We are forced to look to other parts of the county for a clearer knowledge of the relation to each other of this quartzite and the schists on which it rests. We find abundant instances of this contact in Chester County, north of the valley of that name, and in all of them the quartzite lies "unconformably" (i. e. with changed dip) upon the schists. The latter, it is true, are somewhat different in minor characteristics from those of which it is here the question, but so also is the quartzite. Yet we have the best reasons for believing that each is of contemporary origin with its analogue in York County; and indeed, the differences, which would not be considered at all important by any but a critical geologist, are what we might expect when we remember that these rocks are sediments laid down at the bottom of successive seas, and that their characters depended upon the kind of material which different streams, draining different parts of the country during different epochs, brought down to be strewn out at different localities.*

It will be explained before long that the physical break between the Eozoic schists and the limestone series is rendered highly probable by the observations in York County; but that between the flat arch belt and the Hellam Township quartzite must rest upon the direct evidence obtained in other counties, unless here also we may apply the indirect method, mentioned above, and conclude that inasmuch as the Hellam quartzite contains one important fossil, and the Eozoic schists contain none that have been yet discovered in York County, this fact alone entitles them to be considered different formations.

This fossil is the *Scolithus linearis*, and is supposed to be the burrow hole left by some boring worm, which inhabited the Hellam (or Potsdam) sea. It was first recognized and named by Prof. S. S. Haldeman in the rocks of Chikis, and has since become one of the most characteristic marks of the lower Palæozoic series, and one of the few widely distributed fossils of this formation.

The Hellam or Chikis quartzite is a hard quartzose rock of which the general color is white or gray, tinted by some other color, usually pink, brown, or blue, depending upon the minerals with which it has been associated. It is almost always crystalline, and in disturbed regions like this, is most frequently found in broken fragments rather than in continuous beds, owing to its brittleness, which prevented it from yielding gradually to the strain which has folded and tilted the other rocks of the county. These strains have twisted, broken and crumbled it; but on account of its great hardness and its resistance to the chemical action of the atmosphere, it is the least altered or decomposed of all the rocks to be considered here, and almost always indicates its presence by a hill, whatever be the position of its strata.†

It is not necessary to specify the localities within the county, where this quartzite occurs, because they are indicated by yellow on the geological map; still less is it desirable to discuss here all the possibilities of structure which these scattered out-crops suggest. It is important, however, before leaving the floor of the Palæozoic column to say that eleven years of experience in the field have caused me to doubt the correctness of ascribing to this formation the iron ores which are found in the schists immediately above the quartzite.*

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*Let any one observe the great differences between the characters of the sand beach of our own Atlantic coast within short distances. See on this subject Delesse's important contribution entitled "Geologie du Fond des Mers," and the writer's notice of the same in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.

†The reason of this is that the erosion which has torn off hundreds and perhaps thousands of feet of the other measures has not been able to reduce it to the same extent, and it remains consequently as a hill or chain of hills.

The Grubb ore bank (No. 111 of the map) is the only one which lies wholly within the area of the Hellam quartzite, as given on the map, but a reference to the disposition of this bank (Vol. C, p. 64, 2d G. S. of P.) leads to the belief that the larger part of the ore lies in a small remnant of the bottom schists of the next higher formation, which has escaped the erosion that cut off the higher layers of that formation. Part of it, however, answers to the description of an iron ore which may really belong to the quartzite, and which has been noticed in the rocks forming the outer casing of the South Mountain.†

THE YORK LIMESTONE (AURORAL OF ROGERS).

In part the Calciferous Sand Rock of the New York Survey). This important member of the Palæozoic series in York County consists of at least two and perhaps three distinct kinds of rock, and inasmuch as the kind that occurs at the bottom (resembling strongly that which occurs among the limestone beds themselves, and also above them) has already been mentioned several times by anticipation, it will be advisable to consider it first.

HYDRO-MICA SCHISTS.

It was previously stated that Rogers, and following him, almost all other writers on geology up to the commencement of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, had given the name of "talcose slates" to a group of rocks which he connected in epoch with the quartzite. The word talcose was applied to them because, from their softness and greasy feel, it was assumed that they were largely composed of "talc,'' which is a silicate of magnesia containing water. But subsequent investigations of these rocks in the chemical laboratory have shown that they contain little or no magnesia, and that they derive their peculiar characters from large amounts of a group of micas containing potash or soda and water. Prof. James D. Dana conceived the happy thought of naming the group the "Hydro-micas" or water (containing) micas, and naturally the rocks which mainly composed them are called Hydro-mica* schists.

These hydro-mica, or nacreous schists, are not of uniform appearance. Sometimes, and especially in the beds that underlie the limestone, they are firmly compacted together, making hard rock masses and high hills, as at many places along the Susquehanna from Wrightsville to Cabin Branch Run, and elsewhere in the county. Sometimes they are so much disintegrated as to form dust, which on close view is seen to be mainly made up of little glinting particles. In the former case the beds are very often strewn with little yellow crystals of metallic lustre, composed of the sulphide of iron and called pyrite by mineralogists, or mundic by the miners. Again, in place of these little crystals of iron (and occasionally copper) sulphide are beautiful casts or moulds, of the shape of cubes, more or less filled with a dark brown iron rust obtained from the decomposition of the original crystals. These little crystals have been of no small importance to the prosperity of York County, for there is good reason for believing that by far the largest part of its iron ores have been derived from their oxidation, transportation by water and final deposition in the clays formed from the grinding up of the rocks which originally contained them.†

These argillites, or limestone-schists, as I have sometimes called them, in all probability hold all the important iron ore‡ mines of the county, outside of the formation of red sandstone and shales. It is true that sometimes the iron ore banks appear to be far from the area colored as limestone, and sometimes directly within the boundaries of that area, but in neither case is it under conditions that forbid the belief that they are in the veritable hydro-mica schists, even if the latter may have been reduced by the weather to soft unctuous and variegated clays. It is not too much, therefore, to call this portion of the York County rocks the real iron-bearing (or ferriferous) region. The edges of the rock appear in the right bank of the Susquehanna River, where that river has cut through them, and one would hasten to the part just above Wrightsville to ascertain whether these schists were uncomformable upon the quartzite, but the following records of the dip or inclination of the two rock series, taken from Section 1 of my report on the county§, will show that both formations are so flexed or twisted, that no certainty can be obtained there. First, there are two dips in the quartzite of south 50° and almost at the contact with the schists south 20°, east 45°. Next, there are three dips in the schists which are respectively south 45°, south 10°, east 50°, south 10° and east 10°. Still there is every probability that in fact the dips of the two differ, both in direction and amount, while there are no such indications for the dips of the schists and of the limestone proper at this place.

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*Of course if the Potsdam have an upper member consisting of schists, the above assignment is correct; but I know of no instance in which the opposite supposition is not equally supported by the facts. It is also to be noted that the limestone and iron-ore bearing schists are more frequently found together without the quartzite, than the quartzite and schists without the limestone.

†Cottrell & Benson's, and Smyser's mines [Nos. 11 and 112] are on the border line between the quartzite and limestone.

*This word is used for rocks which have crystalline, as opposed to simple bedded structure. In the other case they are called slates.

†See Vol. C, 137, 2d G. S. of Pa., by the author.

‡See note 3, at the end.

§Vol. C, p. 78.

THE YORK LIMESTONE WITH ARGILLITES.

One of the best opportunities of measuring the thickness of this limestone is afforded by the section referred to along the Susquehanna from a little run half a mile above the Columbia bridge to Kreutz Creek.[*] This is evidently a trough with the axis close to the bridge, and measures 2,800 feet of limestone and included schists. If the schists between the quartzite and the limestone be included, it would add some 1,600 feet to this, making the limestone and the schists below it to the quartzite 4,400 feet thick. The same beds measured by me in Lancaster County only amounted to 3,400 feet. These beds, therefore, may thicken 1,000 feet in the twelve miles which intervene between this section and the city of Lancaster, and of this thickening 400 feet belong to the schists below the limestone and 600 feet for the limestone itself and its included schists.[†] The limestone, of which numerous analyses will be found in Reports C, CC, CCC, M and MM, is dolomitic, that is to say, it is a carbonate of lime containing varying amounts of carbonate of magnesia. There is also some ground for believing that two kinds of limestone are represented, each having its own peculiarities of physical structure. It was noticed in many cases that two kinds of limestone were often exposed in the same quarry, and that they usually showed slight variations of dip. One, which was apparently the elder, was of a buff or grayish color and less marked stratification; the other, blue, with white streaks and spots of lighter colored limestone (often calcite). One case was recorded where, in a contact between the two, pebbles of the buff were found in the blue. There seems no doubt that the great mass of limestone now under consideration was formed subsequently to the quartzite, and at about the epoch of the calciferous sand rock of New York and before the Trenton, or in other words in the Canadian epoch of Dana. But no fossils were found in the county to settle the question. The connection between the limestone near New Market and that of York, which doubtless exists, is covered up by the beds of the Mesozoic. That which once connected that of Wrightsville and that near Prospect, has been washed away in the general planing down of the surface by erosion.

THE MESOZOIC ROCKS IN YORK COUNTY.

None of the numerous members of Mesozoic rocks are known to be represented but the groups of sandstones and shales known as the "New Red Sandstone," and sometimes the "Triassic Sandstone."

There are many puzzling questions which arise from the study of these rocks, not the least of which is their thickness. If one assumes them to lie naturally without distortion, layer upon layer in York and Adams Counties, their perpendicular thickness in this region will be not less than sixteen thousand four hundred feet.[*] The lower bed of this formation, which forms its eastern boundary, is very generally a conglomerate of the blue limestone pebbles imbedded in Mesozoic rocks. This can be observed about two miles west of York at Beeler's Cross Roads (Vol. C, p. 92, Sec. 2a.)

The upper bed seems to be also a conglomerate, which forms its western boundary on the slope of the South Mountain. Rogers was in doubt whether the so-called "Potomac marble" was represented by the upper or lower of these (see Report CC, p. 265.) Borings with the diamond drill by Mr. Heinrich, recorded in the paper above mentioned, show that no such thickness exists in point of fact, as one might conclude from the appearance of the beds; and the probability is that the actual thickness there is not above fifteen hundred feet. No such borings have been made in York County, but this thickness is not likely to be greatly exceeded. But these measures in York County are chiefly interesting on account first, of their fossils; second, of their iron ores; and third, of their coal. From the former, Prof. E. D. Cope was able to pronounce the beds containing them undoubtedly of Triassic age. The coal, which is found about three-quarters of a mile north of Liverpool on I. Spahn's farm, and elsewhere, represents the extensive deposits known as the Richmond Coal Fields, which have been wrought in Virginia for a century to advantage, and are so still. Although its analysis indicates it to be a good bituminous coal (see CCC, p. 259)*, yet it has never been found in Pennsylvania in paying quantities.

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[*] In the section above referred to it is probable that a further study would enable me to abandon the hypothesis of non-conformability at *g*, *i*, *k* and *o*, which I considered necessary to assume eleven years ago.

[†] See note 4, at the end.

[*] See Vol. CC, Second G. S. of Pennsylvania, p. 303, by the author. See also by the same "The American New Red Sandstone." Trans. American Institute of Mining Engineers, The Mesozoic Formation in Virginia by O. J. Heinrich; The Trans. A. I. M. E., February, 1878; Notes on the "Mesozoic of Virginia" by Prof. William M. Fontaine. Am. Journal of Sc. and A., January, 1879; and "Some Mesozoic Ores," Proceedings American Philosophical Society, April 20, 1877, by the writer. In the article cited second, and in a review of the others in the *American Naturalist* for May, 1879, I have shown that by calculating the thickness of Prof. H. D. Rogers' Yardleyville section of this formation (First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania), by the ordinary method, the thickness of beds would appear to be 51,500 feet, or nine and three quarters miles.

Copper and other valuable metals have been similarly observed in this formation though in disappointing quantity in this county, though they have supplied furnaces in other parts of this State and in other States. The richest deposits of these metals is usually found near the borders of the formation.

IRON ORES.

What has just been said of the copper and other metals, may here be said of the iron ores. Although an immense amount of iron must have been consumed in providing these beds with their characteristic red color, and in fact large quantities of thin oxide scales are to be observed almost everywhere between the strata, the only localities, where iron ores appear to have been found in any abundance or permanence, are: first, those near the margins of the new red sandstone, when it overlies another formation containing iron ore; and second, in the neighborhood of the trap dykes, which contain over 11 per cent of oxide of iron.† In the former case, it is extremely probable that the deposits of the older beds (as on the flank of South Mountain), have been torn up by the agitated waters, which laid down the Triassic rocks, and re distributed as part of the latter. In the other case it is very probable that after the decay of the exposed portions of the Trap, part of their iron oxide contents was concentrated by natural water-flow, and carried into the cavaties and seams of the porous Mesozoic rocks. The Traps, probably, not only supplied the original material for these ore beds, but in addition protected them from being washed away, and new outbursts of molten rock very likely gave them their altered appearance and magnetic character.

THE TRAP.

Though the trap cannot be said to be of the same age as the Triassic (since it cuts through the highest beds and therefore appeared clearly after the latest sedimentary bed of the Mesozoic), still there is no reason to believe that it appeared very long afterward in a geological sense. The most interesting features of the York County Trap are, its appearance sometimes as a dyke cutting through narrow clefts of the rocks, and sometimes as mesas, or "tables," covering large areas after having been poured out from a comparatively small vent. One of these may be seen in Warrington, and one in Monaghan Township. The chief constitutents of this rock are Pyroxene (or Augite) and Labradorite (a lime feldspar). But magnetic oxide of iron is almost always present, and Apatite is very generally so. The Trap in Warrington is directly connected with the mass in, and to the east of Gettysburg, and is identical in composition with the so-called "Gettysburg Granite."*

CAINOZOIC AND RECENT.

Of these, accepting the definition given above, the only representatives are the marl bed north of Dillsburg, and the gravels, fluviatile deposits, and Indian sculptures on the banks and islands of the great river. Full descriptions and phototypes of these latter will be found in Vol. CCC.

NOTES.

ANALYSES OF ORES, ROCKS, MINERALS, ETC.

Note 1.—An analysis of a mica schist, with imbedded crystals, from half a mile northwest of Cully's Station, Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, is added here for a comparison with that of the Peach Bottom Slate, which follows. (No. 1705 in Survey's catalogue of specimens, CCC, p. 271.)

	Per cent.
Silica (SiO_2)	59.01
Titanic Oxide (TiO_2)	1.34
Phosphoric Oxide (P_2O_5)	(trace)
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	17.02
Iron Sesqui-oxide (Fe_2O_3)	7.76
Ferrous Oxide (FeO)	2.64
Manganous Oxide (MnO)	0.96
Lime (CaO)	2.08
Magnesia (MgO)	0.07
Potash (K_2O)	2.63
Soda (Na_2O)	2.44
Ignition	4.42
Sum	100.37

The rocks of which the above is an analysis correspond with those between Centerville and Castle Fin in York County, not far to the northwestward of the Peach Bottom District.

Peach Bottom Slates.

Note 2.—Mr. Andrew S. McCreath gives the following report of a specimen of the Peach Bottom Slate taken from J. Humphrey & Co.'s quarry, half a mile east of Delta, York County. (P. 270, CCC.)

	Per cent.
Silicic Oxide (SiO_2)	55.880
Titanic Oxide (TiO_2)	1.270
Sulphuric Oxide (SO_3)	0.022
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	21.849

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*See Note 5, at the end.

†See Note 6, at the end.

*See Note 6, at the end.

Ferrous Oxide ($Fe O$)	9.033
Manganous Oxide ($Mn O$)	0.586
Cobaltous Oxide ($Co O$)	(trace)
Lime ($Ca O$)	0.156
Magnesia ($Mg O$)	1.495
Soda ($Na_2 O$)	0.460
Potash ($K_2 O$)	3.640
*Carbon (C)	1.794
Water ($H_2 O$)	3.385
Iron bisulphide ($Fe S_2$)	0.051
Sum	99.800

Note 3.—The following analyses of two different kinds of ore from York County are given. The first is from the "lower Auroral" or limestone schists. It is from Earley & Killinger's Mine 2½ miles east by north of Littlestown. It was analyzed by Mr. McCreath. (See C, p. 44.)

	Per cent.
Insoluble Residue	12.320
Iron Sesqui-oxide ($Fe_2 O_3$)	67.000
Alumina ($Al_2 O_3$)	0.950
Manganese Sesqui Oxide ($Mn_2 O_3$)	2.341
Phosphoric Oxide ($P_2 O_5$)	2.804
Sulphuric Oxide ($S O_3$)	0.277
Lime ($Ca O$)	1.680
Magnesia ($Mg O$)	0.591
Water ($H_2 O$)	11.890
Sum	99.853

In the above there were:

	Per cent.
Metallic Iron	46.900
" Manganese	0.815
Sulphur	0.110
Phosphorus	1.224

The following is the result of an analysis of the Mumper Mine in the Mesozoic Sandstone one mile northeast of Dillsburg. (C, p. 71).

	Per cent.
Ferrous Oxide ($Fe O$)	18.643
Iron Sesqi-oxide ($Fe_2 O_3$)	42.100
Pyrite ($Fe S_2$)	4.093
Copper Sulphide ($Cu S$)	0.098
Cobalt Sulphide ($Co S$)	0.766
Alumina ($Al_2 O_3$)	2.417
Manganese Sesqui Oxide ($Mn_2 O_3$)	0.186
Lime ($Ca O$)	6.132
Magnesia ($Mg O$)	6.738
Potash and Soda	0.350
Phosphoric Oxide ($P_2 O_5$)	0.052
Sulphuric Acid ($S O_3$)	0.119
Carbonic Acid ($C O_2$)	1.760
Water ($H_2 O$)	1.080
Silica ($Si O_2$)	15.120
Sum	99.654

	Per cent.
Metallic Iron	45.880
" Manganese	0.129
Magnetic Oxides of Iron	59.040
Ferric Oxide	1.703
Sulphur	2 680
Phosphorus	0.023

Note 4.—In MM, p. 344, Prof. Lesley gives some analyses which derive their peculiar interest from the fact that they are very numerous, and all from a comparatively small thickness in the Walton Limestone Quarry opposite Harrisburg. His paper to the Am. Phil. Soc. Proceedings was presented December 20, 1877, but the article just referred to is dated June 23, 1879. From analyses of 115 layers of the limestone exposed in this quarry, it appears that

	Per cent.
The Carbonate of Lime constituted	80.662
The Carbonate of Magnesia constituted	14.215
The Insoluble Residue constituted	4.715

These proportions will give a better idea of the average constitution of the good, merchantable, York and Cumberland limestone, than any number of scattered analyses. Prof. Lesley's attempt to ascertain a connection between a given horizon and a constant proportion of the carbonates of lime and magnesia to each other, seems to have been suggested by some analyses which I made previously with the same end in view (See CC, p. 307.) in 1875.

The analyses I made are as follows:

No. 1. From the west branch of Kreutz Creek near Wrightsville.

No. 2. Upper bench of Pine Grove quarry.

No. 3. Lower bench of Pine Grove quarry.

No. 4. White limestone 100 yards east of Beeler's Cross roads, 2 miles west by north of York.

No. 5 was from Detwieler's quarry, northwest of Wrightsville.

No. 6 was from Detwieler's quarry, south of Wrightsville.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Av.
Specific gravity	2.832	2.735	2.731	2.750	2.737	2.770	2.759
Insoluble siliceous residue	4.400	12.270	12.000	3.570	0.490	41.710	*6.546
Alumina and Ferric Oxide	1.170	1.540	0.450	0.210	1.440	6.350	0.962
Carbonate of Lime	49.920	75.320	81.617	91.580	91.400	43.728	72.260
Carbonate of Magnesia	42.980	10.750	6.400	4.110	7.290	6.450	12.996
Sulphur	0.220	0.120	0.422	0.113	0.008	1.480	0.175
Sum	98.690	100.00	100.489	99.583	100.623	99.718	99.850

Note 5.—Mr. A. S. McCreath's analysis of the coal referred to is as follows:

	Per cent.
Water	4.310
Volatile Organic Matter	18.482
Fixed Carbon (by loss.)	74.858
Sulphur	0.528
Ash	2.322
Sum	100.000

Rating this coal according to the system proposed by me in a paper in the Trans. Am. Inst. of Min. Eng., and subsequently published as part of report MM (Second G. S. of Pa.):

The p. c. carbon: the p. c. Volatile Hydro-Carbons: : 80.1:19.9, and the "Fuel Ratio" would be 4, or within the range proposed for the bituminous coals (5 to 0.)

Note 6.—The following is an analysis by Dr. Genth of the trap (Dolerite) dyke which crosses Beeler's farm two miles southwest of York:

	Per cent.
Silicic Oxide	52.53
Phosphoric Oxide	0.15
Titanic Oxide	0.32
Alumina	14.35
Ferric Oxide	5.93
Ferrous Oxide	5.45
Manganous Oxide	(trace)
Magnesia	7.99
Lime	10.27
Lithia	(faintest trace)
Soda	1 87
Potash	0.92
Copper	(trace)
Sulphur	0.08
Ignition	1.23
Sum	101.04

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*Average of three determinations.

*No. 6 not counted in the average.

By a mineralogical analysis of these results (C, p. 123*) it appears that there are two molecules of labradorite and one of pyroxene, which together essentially make up the rock.

METEOROLOGICAL.

THERE have been a number of great floods along the Susquehanna river, Codorus and Conewago Creeks and their tributaries. The first great one on record occurred in 1744, second in 1758, the third in 1772, the fourth in 1784, the fifth in 1786. The last named was known, along the river, as the great "pumpkin flood," by which, on low places along that stream, immense quantities of pumpkins were lodged that had floated down with its current. The sixth flood occurred in 1800, the seventh in 1814, the eight in 1817, the ninth in 1822, the tenth in 1846 and the eleventh in 1884. There were a number of destructive ice floods along the river; among them were those of 1830, 1865 and 1875.

A description of some of the most disastrous rain-storms and floods is here given.

THE FLOOD OF 1817.

On Friday, the 8th of August, 1817, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, the air was uncommonly heavy, unusual darkness soon followed, and then a moderate rain. At about 12 o'clock, the rain increased, and at 1 A. M. it became violent. The storm continued until 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when the sky suddenly became clear, and the sun shone brightly. Danger was not anticipated as yet, but the fallen water accumulated and the Codorus soon became a raging stream, and overflowed its banks along its entire course. Bridges gave way to the dashing current. In York, the wooden bridge at the north end of George Street, was carried with the current. The Codorus continued to swell, and soon covered Market Street, from Water Street on the eastern side, to Newberry Street on the western side. People living west of the creek were admonished of approaching danger, but did not think the results would be so disastrous. Believing their houses would save them they did not desire to desert them and were soon surrounded by the raging waters. Col. Michael Spangler, first with a horse that could swim the tide, and afterwards with a boat, removed many persons from imminent danger. At one time there were eight persons in the small boat so that it was almost impossible to make it move over the rapid waves. The water finally got so high that it was impossible for the persons on land to communicate with those in the submerged districts. They were compelled to remain and endure the danger that threatened their lives. Says the History of York County: "The torrent now raged through York as though the fountains of the great deep had been broken up. The Codorus had swollen into a mighty river; it was from a quarter to half a mile wide and deep enough to float the mightiest war-ship that rides the ocean. On came the torrent bearing on its broad bosom bridges, mills, houses, barns, stables, etc."

House after house either rose on the water and was borne off or was undermined and sunk beneath the waves. As the small and less strong houses were most exposed to danger, their inhabitants betook themselves to those which were more fortified against the element. Many beat holes from room to room, thereby ascending to the tops of their dwellings; and then, by jumping from roof to roof, escaped.

The houses in which the people mostly collected for safety, were Mrs. Margaret Doudle's, Jesse Spangler's and Jesse Love's. There were eight persons saved in Mrs. Doudle's house; six in Mr. Spangler's; and between twenty-five and thirty in Mr. Love's. The people in these houses remained for nearly four hours in continued expectation of instant death; for the houses stood in the midst of a current which was on all sides overthrowing buildings apparently as firm as they.

Helpless relatives and friends were seen extending their arms from roofs and windows for assistance, expecting that the house which sustained them would instantly yield beneath them, or float down the torrent.

Penrose Robinson and John Wolf secured two colored people who were floating down the torrent on the roof of a house. Messrs. Seacrist, Eichelberger, Leitner, Cookes, Hart, Dougan, Detterman and John Miller exerted themselves in boats like heroes, fearless of the waves, and despising danger.

There were ten persons who lost their lives by this flood; they were Hugh Cunningham and wife, Daniel Updegraff (formerly editor of a paper entitled *The Expositor*), Master Samuel Eichelberger (son of Martin Eichelberger), aged about fifteen years; a Miss Calvin, of York County; a child of John F. Williams, aged about two years, and four colored persons.

Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and Samuel Eichelberger were found in one and the same room, lying dead side by side. They were in part of Mrs. McClellan's house, which was lodged a few perches from the channel against a tree. Out of this house Mrs. McClellan had been taken but a few minutes before it was carried away. Mr. Joseph Wren, a soldier of the Revolution, was found alive in the garret of the same house. Mrs. Williams' child was thrown from its cradle in sight of its mother, who was herself saved with difficulty.

The following is a list of most of the buildings, that were ruined by the flood, between Water and Newberry Streets: Michael Doudel's currying-shop, tan-house, etc., and his stock of hides and leather; Jacob Barnitz's stone brewery, Samuel Welsh's brick brewery and nail-factory, Jesse Spangler's hatter shop, stable and out-house; Mr. Schlosser's brick dwelling-house, stable and out-houses; Joseph Morris' kitchen, stable and out-houses; Mrs. Morris' kitchen, stable and out-houses; Mr. Hantz's tavern, now Motter House (occupied by Thomas Smith), stable, sheds and out-house carried off, the tavern and back-buildings, all of brick, nearly ruined; Peter Ruhl's dwelling-house, kitchen and stable; John F. Williams' grocery store; Alexander Underwood's kitchen, stable and out-houses; Jessop & Davis' jeweler store carried off; Jonathan Jessop's cotton warehouse, with a large quantity of cotton; John Elgar's nail factory, stable and dwelling-house; George Rothrock's stables and out-houses; Mr. Lanius' stables and out-houses; Martin Spangler's tan house, two other houses and stable; Jacob Smyser's tan house, etc.; Mr. Ilgenfritz's stable; Jacob Gardner's tan house, bark house, barn, etc.; Israel Gardner's new two-story brick house (occupied by George Lauman); Thomas Owing's back building and stable; John Love's tan house, bark house and stables; the Rev. Michael Dunn's stable and out-houses carried off, dwelling-house injured; Welrich Bentz's two dwelling-houses, stables and out-houses; Mrs. Margaret Doudel's tan house and out-houses, and two-story brick dwelling-house injured; Mrs. Rummel's stable, and Mr. Carnan's stable, Mr. Behler's log-house and still-house on Water Street, Mr. Seichrist's shed full of bricks, the whole of the curtain and wing walls of the stone bridge in High Street broken down. The tenants who mostly lost their all, were Martin Eichelberger, Mrs. M'Clellan, G. K. Kane, Samuel Hartman, George Lauman, Abner Thomas, and several others.

The damage done to York and its immediate vicinity amounted to $200,000. About fifty families were nearly ruined. In short many people worth from $1,000 to $7,000 on Sunday morning were in a few hours reduced to poverty.

Application was made to the legislature of the State for relief. That body at their first session after the flood, granted (on February 13, 1818) the sum of $5,000 to the commissioners of the county, to be applied in building and repairing the public bridges which had been destroyed or injured; and likewise the sum of $1,000 to the burgesses of York, to be applied in repairing the public streets of the borough.

The expanse of several miles of water below the town was covered with ruin: roofs floating down with people on them, reaching and crying for assistance; stables with dogs, fowls and other domestic animals; wrecks covered with tables, beds, bedsteads, chairs, desks, bureaus, clocks and clock cases, trunks, cradles, sideboards, and many other articles both of furniture and clothing; dry goods and groceries; barrels, hogsheads, timber and mill-wheels, trees, wheat and rye sheaves, corn, oats, fences, etc., all passing along with lifeless bodies, down the torrent.

In the country there was great distress. The saw-mill of J. P. King was carried away. A house occupied by Samuel Boyer, who lived at King's paper-mill, was swept off. The bridges on the Baltimore Road were broken down; the stage was unable to travel the road on Monday. The large bridge over the Conewago, on the York Haven Road was destroyed. William Reeser, the founder of Liverpool, had just crossed over it.

FLOOD OF 1822.

In 1822, York suffered from another flood. A snow of between fifteen and eighteen inches deep, fell February 18th. On the 20th, a south wind arose, accompanied with heavy rain; the snow dissolved with rapidity, and on the 21st, the Codorus was within four feet four inches, of being as high as on the memorable 9th of August, 1817. From the vast quantity of floating ice, the flood was very destructive to bridges, mill-dams, etc. Three arches of the bridge in Market Street, York, and five arches of the then new stone bridge over Conewago, at Berlin, were thrown by the ice, the bridges being thereby destroyed.

The following is an account of the principal sufferers in York Borough. Mike Doudel's tannery, was much injured; he lost moreover, a shop and a considerable number of hides and leather. The dwelling-house and brew house of Samuel Welsh was much injured; he lost a framed store house. Jacob

Schlosser lost his still-house and distillery. The stables of Jesse Spangler, Joseph Morris and Andrew Neuman were carried off. Jacob Sechrist sustained a considerable loss in his brick-yard.

DROUGHT OF 1822.

Persons who had lived nearly a century, had witnessed nothing like the great drought of 1822. There was no rain of any consequence from February 21st, the time of the flood, until some time in September, a period of about six months. Fountains which had been considered as perennial, were dried up. Grinding was not done at one mill out of ten; and where grinding was done, the demand for flour was not supplied. Many farmers went twenty miles to mill, and then were obliged to return with a quantity of flour not sufficient to satisfy immediate want. An account of the drought written August 13th, says "the summer crops have almost totally failed; some fields will yield not a grain of corn, and the best fields not more than a few bushels to the acre." Shortly after this there were two showers, which relieved the country: the one fell on the 23d, and the other on August 24. The showers, however, did not extend to the northwestern part of the county, where the distress was excessive. On September 13, 1822, there was not a drop of water to be seen in the channel of the Big Conewago, at the place where the bridge is thrown across it on the Carlisle Road. At low water the stream there is generally from 90 to 120 feet wide. Turnips were raised in the bed of the stream that summer.

SNOW STORM.

In January, 1772, there was an uncommon fall of snow in York County. On the 27th, the snow was three feet and a half deep. A heavy rain then came on, which freezing, formed a thick crust. Nearly every man and boy now turned out to chase deer, for while the hunter could run fleetly on the crust, the poor animals struck through, and were unable to proceed far. The consequence was that (with exception of a few that were on the mountains, and in the more remote part of the county), the race was nearly extirpated. Before that time deer were common throughout the county; since then but few have been found.

HAIL STORM IN 1797.

The following account of a hail storm in the year 1797 is extracted from manuscripts left by the Hon. Thomas Hartley.

"On the *** day of June, 1797, there was a hail storm in York and the neighborhood, which as far as it extended, destroyed the gardens and broke down the winter grain in a most extraordinary manner; there was hardly a hope that any would be saved, but the farmers were able, in the harvest, to gather more than half of what they considered as lost. The hail stones were prodigiously large. Several persons were in danger of losing their lives from them. Many fowls and birds were killed. Some of the stones were as large as a pullet's egg, or as the apples then growing. It is supposed that in York and Bottstown, fully 10,000 panes of glass were broken."

HAIL STORM OF 1821.

On May 29, 1821, an uncommon hail storm destroyed most of the grain in the neighborhood of York. On that same day the heat was uncommonly oppressive in the borough of Hanover; and in the evening there was violent thunder and lightning; but (a circumstance very strange) at the distance of three miles from Hanover, there was a destructive hail storm.

WIND STORM OF 1830.

A violent wind storm prevailed in York and vicinity on May 18, 1830. A number of wild ducks of a new species were dashed down in a terrific gale, into the streets of the town. They were beautiful specimens of the feathery tribe, on their way northward to the lakes, but were unable to encounter the violence of the wind. The storm occurred during the night and the ducks, many of which were dead, were taken up by the citizens the next morning. About four miles from town many more were found. The storm caused considerable destruction to orchards and property.

THE MIRACULOUS FLOOD OF BEAVER CREEK.

This stream, a branch of Conewago, is one of three by the same name in York County. During the summer of 1826, there was a singular cloudburst above the southern slope of Round Top, in Warrington Township, which caused a terrible flood along this stream. It was purely a local rain. Mr. Griffith, who was standing one and a-half miles west of the mountain in the open air, did not get wet. At this point the sun was shining. The cloud was passing in a southwest direction. The water rushed down the sides of the mountain, tearing deep gulleys. The tannery of William Ross was taken away by the high water, and the leather taken down with the dashing current. Daniel M. Ettinger, of York, was an eye witness to this remarkable meteorological phenomenon, and describes it as follows: "On the morning of that day (Sunday), I was traveling from Dillsburg to Rossville, passing within a mile or two of Round Top, the highest mountain in York County. The top of this mountain was hid all the morning in a dense cloud. No rain fell where I was. When the cloud moved off, or rather disappeared, a great rush of water came down into Beaver Creek, which flows past the base of that mountain. On that Sunday a religious meeting was held near its banks. My sister, who is still living, attended it. She says, in the morning, she and others crossed the creek, in which there was but little water. No rain fell there on that day where the meeting was held, which was but two miles from the mountain. During the meeting the flood came rushing along the channel of the creek, the first wave being about seven feet high. The cattle grazing near the creek were overtaken and carried off. There was great consternation and confusion at this meeting, on account of the flood." An old gentleman then living near the Conewago Creek, some distance above the mouth of Beaver Creek, observing the water in the Conewago running up its channel, reversing its course, concluded the end of time had come. It is said that he earnestly employed himself, the best way he could, for the great change which he thought was just at hand.

THE FLOOD OF 1884.

The most destructive rain storm that ever visited southern Pennsylvania and central Maryland, came on the night of June 25th and the morning of the 26th, 1884. The amount of water precipitated greatly exceeded the rain-fall of 1817, and any other previous ones known in the history of York County, and the devastation caused by the flood which soon followed, was very much more wide-spread in its destruction. York and Adams Counties in Pennsylvania, Frederick, Harford, Baltimore and Carroll counties in Maryland, included the area over which the largest amount of rain fell on this occasion. It began to fall early in the evening, gradually increasing in amount until 9 o'clock P. M., when it rained, rained, rained, continuously rained, one peltering, pouring stream of rain. There was no cessation and very little variation. The flood gates of Heaven seemed open until 3 A. M., when it gradually ceased. In that space of time Nature astonished herself by precipitating at various points in York County twelve inches of rain, a phenomenon astonishing to describe as having occurred within seven hours in the temperate zone. It has only been equalled or exceeded in a few places within the tropics. The Codorus and Conewago creeks and their tributaries soon became large, broad streams—dashing, rushing, swelling, crashing, slashing, thrashing, smashing, tearing, spreading, foaming, roaring, raging rivers, causing great devastation along the entire lines of the creeks and rivulets. To the question, what caused it? the only answer is, the unprecedented rain-fall.

What caused the immense rain-fall? Peculiar meteorological conditions of the atmosphere; eastern currents of air from the Atlantic coast, freighted with an abundance of moisture, came in contact with currents from other directions, equally well charged with moisture. There was a change in temperature; dense clouds, possibly a mile in depth, were formed, and rain was the result—a miraculous rain which for amount of water precipitated in so short a time, was never before excelled in America, except at Honduras, in Central America.

Mr. Henry Wirt, of Hanover, since 1878, has regularly kept a record of amount of rain-fall each year in this locality, with the following results:

	Inches.
1879	28.80
1880	37.20
1881	37.99
1882	35.99
1883	35.97
1884	49.46

The instrument used is an accurately made 5-inch rain-gauge. It will be noticed the amount of precipitation in 1884, greatly exceeded that of previous years. The yearly average for Pennsylvania is about thirty-eight inches. The amount of rain-fall, as a rule, decreases in passing from the equator to the poles. It will be interesting and appropriate here to give a few statistics. The place where the greatest amount of rain falls in the world is in Cherrafronjee, India, near the Cossyah Hills, facing Bombay, caused by the ascending currents of monsoon winds from the Indian Ocean, namely 610 inches yearly. At Singapore it is 190 inches yearly; Honduras, in Balize, 153 inches; Kingston, 83. The lowest amount of fall is in Venezuela, South America, 7½ inches, and in Astrakan, Russia, 6½ inches yearly. One meteorological report states that 60 inches of rain fell in the mountain regions of Spain in twenty-four hours, a half-century ago.

The flood of 1884 in York County was most destructive at York, and along the line of the Codorus Creek. The amount of rain-fall at no place in the county exceeded twelve inches. The writer of this, immediately after the flood, collected facts and statistics and published an article in the columns of the York *Daily* from which the following is abstracted:

"I have endeavored to ascertain the amount of rain-fall in York County, especially in that portion of the county drained by the Codorus Creek and its branches, during the tremendous rain storm of last Wednesday night, with information gathered in Codorus, Springfield, Heidelberg townships and other points in Codorus Valley, I can safely estimate that the average depth of rain for that entire region was eight inches. The following calculation will show the immensity of this accumulation of water by the time it reached York. It will also show how futile and even foolish the argument is, that the Spring Forge dam, or all the other dams in the Codorus Valley together, were the cause of the disastrous flood in York on Thursday morning last. The comparison of their water bank-full, with the amount of rain-fall, is as a drop of water to a barrel-full.

"There are 160 rods or 43,560 square feet in an acre. Taking the average 8 inches of rain or two thirds of a foot and multiplying 43,560 square feet by two thirds we have 27,040 cubic feet of rainfall to every acre. One cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ounces or 62½ pounds, which multiplied by 29,040 cubic feet gives 1,815,000 pounds of water to each acre; dividing this by 2,000 we have about 907 tons to the acre. There are 640 acres to each square mile, hence 580,480 tons to the square mile.

York County contains about 921 square miles, of which about 225 square miles are drained by the Codorus Creek and its branches above York. Hence 225 times 580,480 or 130,608,000 millions of tons of water-fall during the night. Possibly three-fourths of this flowed down the Codorus, making 96,956,000 tons, as not more than one-fourth soaked into the ground owing to the fact it fell so rapidly. Nearly all of this amount passed through York before 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. There was enough water passed Market Street, York, from Dr. Hay's residence to Gable's drug store, every ten minutes for four successive hours to have filled all the dams tributary to the Codorus Creek."

The Flood at York.—The actual loss to York County occasioned by this flood, was not less than $700,000; a vast amount of this loss was to the borough of York, caused by the Codorus overflowing its banks. The course of the stream through the built-up portion of the town, measures about one and a quarter miles. The stream usually about eighty feet wide through Market Street, on this occasion was fully one fourth of a mile wide extending from Dr. Hay's residence on the east of the Codorus to Gable's drug store west of the same. An area of 100 acres of houses, streets and lots were under water. The rise began rapidly about 5 A. M. Thursday morning; by 6 o'clock, it had grown into an angry flood, and so continued until 10 A. M. when it rapidly subsided. Fortunately there were no lives lost at York, but there were many thrilling adventures and miraculous escapes. One by one the bridges across the Codorus were taken away; at 7 A. M. all were gone. Bridges from up the stream, and buildings, farm implements, furniture, dead and living animals were seen in the passing waters. The stream rose so rapidly in headlong rolling waves, that many people were soon imprisoned in their houses, on the second or third stories. The roaring of the waters, the crashing of the bridges, the crunching of the buildings, the thundering of logs and trees against the houses, terrified even the most courageous of them, and caused dread and apprehension of great loss of life by the spectators. The water was twenty-five feet above the usual stage.

Heroic Deeds and Narrow Escapes.—Capt. John Albright and Frank Hubley saved the life of a woman and child on Newberry Street; Frank Ginter while attempting to save the life of Mrs. Berkheimer, his horse stumbled and they both narrowly escaped, through the assistance of others; Mrs. Berkheimer was saved by Jacob Cookes, whose father in 1817 performed similar acts; Mrs. Elsesser and her children were saved by William Kable; Levi Erion rescued his wife and child from his flooded home by means of a horse; on Grant Street a number of persons were saved from attic windows with boats; Anthony Munchel swam to land with his wife on his back; John F. Patton, the energetic druggist, was in his store when a wave, several feet high, broke in the front door; the gable end fell in at the same time, and his escape was miraculous; High Constable Zorger cut a hole through the roof of his house and by means of a rope escaped with his wife; Frank Rohrbaugh, grocer, was for a considerable time in great danger; B. S. Bivenour swam a long distance to his house and saved his child; Policeman George Powell stood up to his waist in water, assisting persons in danger to escape; James

Boner attempted to make his horse swim the Codorus, and was only rescued by men in a boat; William Engles and some one else rescued the family of John Diehl; Kirk Sauders carried his wife and son on his shoulders through water nearly to his neck; Mrs. Henry E. Houser, living near the bridge, was at breakfast when the bridge tore out the corner of the house, and the water dashed into the room; she narrowly escaped with her life. E. Chalfant also marvelously escaped. In Grothe's row at the north end of Duke Street, about thirty families were saved with boats; Jere Horton and some of his employes were imprisoned on the upper story of Codorus Paper Mills; at the Motter House, Christian Landis, proprietor, was getting his account books, when the water rushed in the windows—he ran up stairs just in time to escape being surrounded by the water; Mrs. Smith, who in the flood of 1817 was nearly drowned in the Motter House, was rescued from danger in this flood at her residence on Water Street. She was then ninety years old. There were many other similar adventures.

Ruin and Desolation.—There is not space in this article to give an adequate description of the appearance of the flooded district and the ruin and desolation. Some of the names of persons who lost heavily by the flood are as follows: on Market Street, east of the bridge, Jonathan Owen, clothing store; Logan Marshall, liquor dealer; Theresa Seavey, milliner; Hantz & Bro., hardware; J. D. Harnish, confectioner; Lewis Shive, furniture; Misses Alleman, milliners; Henry E. Houser, butcher; Miss Doudel and Mrs. Croll, private residences. On Market Street, west of bridge, all was devastation from the creek to Newberry Street; among the losers were William Wiest, grocer; Peter Wiest, dry goods merchant, lost very heavily; he had $28,000 worth of goods on hand; nearly all was damaged or swept away. Kaylor's bookstore; Frank Rohrbaugh, hardware and grocer; John F. Patton & Co., druggists, store was completely washed out and the goods taken away or lodged in the back yard, several thousand dollars loss; Baugher, Kurtz & Stewart's large foundry sustained a heavy loss; Vigilant Fire Co.; Isaac Heller, clothier; Joshua Green; H. J. Gresley, butcher; Michael Smyser, hardware; C. Landis; Motter House; Alexander Wantz, tinner; H. B. Schroeder; V. Welsh; E. M. Hugentugler, grocer; C. A. Klinefelter, hardware; Miss Sue Chalfant. The losses of these persons ranged from $500 to $20,000. David P. Frank's carriage shops on Mason Avenue, were severely damaged. Along Newberry Street the scene was indescribable. Many houses were swept away, and all damaged. The Colored Church on this street was badly damaged. J. C. Fallon's planing-mill, J. R. Davis' comfort works and soap factory, Jacob Allison & Co.'s brick-yard, were all badly damaged. The first floor of every house in the flooded district was covered with mud and slime, as well as the streets and alleys. The Empire Car Works, owned by Michael Schall; Barnitz's, Wilts', Gerber's, Fahs & Smyser's coal yards, and the Variety Iron Works, on the east of the creek—all sustained heavy losses. George Street, from railway to bridge, was submerged, as well as a large section of town north of the depot. Between York and Louck's mill, along the meadows there was a sight which was viewed by many people. Huge piles of rubbish, store goods, furniture, broken buildings, etc., were piled up in promiscuous confusion. Thousands of people visited York during the week following the flood to view the devastation. The generous people of the town soon took an active interest in the flood sufferers. Money was raised, relief committees formed, and many who lost property received a part of the value thereof. Several thousand dollars were distributed among the needy.

Destruction in Other Points in the County.—The greatest amount of rain fell west and southwest of York. At Spring Grove, P. H. Glatfelter lost heavily in the destruction of his property. George E. Miller, at that place, lost 400 tons of ice. A barn was carried away at Myer's mill and two horses drowned. Mr. Alwine's brick-yard was nearly ruined. At Menges' mill, the railroad bridge was taken away and the track was destroyed for yards. The coal-yard of P. H. Menges was flooded.

Miss Maggie Straley, aged twenty-one years, was drowned at Jacob's mills, four miles east of Hanover. She had gone out to assist in rescuing some pigs and was unexpectedly swept away with the rushing waters, and thus unfortunately lost her life. The destruction of bridges, and the tearing up of railroad tracks was terrible at places, especially of the Hanover Junction and the Hanover & York Railroads, and the trains could not run over them for several days.

The damage done along the Conewago and Little Conewago was very great, as also along part of Muddy Creek. The grain crop was considerably injured, and much hay that was lying on the ground spoiled. The entire county suffered heavy loss.

There was much other destruction in the county not herein named.

To the question: Will such a flood occur again? we answer: Not likely. Even though more than two-thirds of York County is cleared land, the average yearly amount of rain-fall now is equal to what it was seventy years ago. Facts are stubborn things and they destroy theories sometimes.

The commissioners of York County, Messrs. Haines, Kiefer and Bentz, placed wooden bridges at the following places, where the flood had taken away bridges previously placed there: Across Codorus Creek at Sprenkle's Mill, at the New Salem Road, and Hyde's Fording; iron bridges across the same stream at Penn, Princess, King, Market, Philadelphia and George streets, in York; two at Louck's Mill in Spring Garden Township, at Myer's and Brillinger's Mill, in Manchester Township; across the Little Conewago at Emig's and Neiman's Mills; across the Big Conewago at Gross' Fording, Diehl's Mill, Benedict's and Bower's Fordings; one across Bermudian Creek, across one of the many Beaver Creeks in York County at Masemer's Mill, two over Oil Creek near Menges' Mill, and one across Mill Creek in Peach Bottom. In all twenty-four bridges, nearly all iron. Their cost was $91,000. At the same flood Adams County lost 12 county bridges; Carroll County, Md., 21; Cecil, 15; Frederick, 20, and Hartford, 20.

THE METEORIC SHOWER OF 1833.

November 13, 1833, is signalized as the period of the greatest meteoric shower ever known on this continent, and was then described by one who witnessed it, as "grand, awful and sublime." Many superstitious people believed it was "the end of all things," and to them it was overwhelming and terrific. In the language of an old gentleman, still living, who witnessed the phenomenon, "it rained stars." Many of them were globular in shape, but in their rapid motion each one left behind a luminous tail, which the imagination of the credulous transformed into so many "fiery serpents." Some people spent the time in lamentation and prayer, owing to the horror of mind that seized upon them.

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, October 12, 1833, some meteors were observed in the atmosphere. They continued to increase until 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the heavens presented a sight grand beyond description. The radiating point for this latitude seemed to be a little south, southeast of the zenith. There were short intervals of cessation, and then there was no space in the heavens, three times the diameter of the moon, which was not filled with the celestial fire-works, with many long translucent phosphorescent trains. Some large meteors darted across the heavens, leaving luminous trains behind them that were visible for ten minutes or longer. Ten thousand little meteors might be observed at a time igniting, falling perpendicularly for a short distance and then disappearing, to be followed by others. Not a cloud was visible, not a breath of air was perceptible. The luminous trail which each meteor left behind it, as it moved, gave the heavens almost the appearance of a solid mass of flame. The scene continued until their light was eclipsed by morning dawn.

Meteoric showers of a similar kind seem to occur about three times a century. The first one of modern times, familiar to history, took place on November 12, 1799, and was also noted for brilliant display. Another occurred 1866, when every intelligent person in Europe and America was awaiting the appointed time. The display was prominent only in England. A shower may be expected in 1899.

TOPOGRAPHY.

THE topographical features of York County consist principally of easy-rolling hill and valley surface in a great variety of aspects. The county belongs to the open country of the great Atlantic plain, with an average elevation of about 500 feet above high tide at Philadelphia. A ridge of the South Mountains, with an elevation of about 1,000 feet, enters the northwestern corner of the county and terminates above Dillsburg. A spur of these mountains extends across Fairview Township and down along the Susquehanna. They were formerly known as Priest's Hills, after David Priest, an early settler; they now are called Haldeman's Mountains or River Hills. Enclosed within the different smaller ridges are the fertile Redland and Fishing Creek Valleys, composed of the new red sand-stone and red shale formations. Round Top 1,110 feet above sea level, and its quiet neighbor, Knell's Hill, are isolated peaks of basalt or trap formation, located in Warrington Township. The Conewago Hills, isolated ridges of South Mountain, cross the county toward York Haven. Above Wrightsville, as far as to the mouth of Codorus Creek, extending westward to near the Harrisburg Pike, is a woodland ridge of white sandstone, known as Hellam Hills. Between this and Conewago Hills there is a wide extent of red sand-stone.

Pidgeon Hills extend through the western part of the county, to within eight miles of York, and are of elliptical formation. The southeastern portion of the county contains slate ridges and hills, and extensive quarries are worked in Peach Bottom Township, yielding roofing slate in the very best quality. The Martic Ridge crosses the Susquehanna from Lancaster County, on which ridge there are many high bluffs along the river. There are banks of calcareous rock south of York and valuable quarries. This ridge extends westward to Jefferson. The southern and southwestern portion of the county is undulating, containing here and there woodland hills.

Conewago* Creek is a large stream, which, with its branches, Little Conewago, Bermudian Creek, Beaver Creek and Stony Run, etc., drains the northern part of the county. Codorus Creek, with its two branches, flows through the central part, past York. Muddy Creek, with two large branches, drains the southeastern section. These streams provide a plentiful irrigation.

The surface of the county furnishes a variety of scenery—rugged and fair, mountain and river, hill and plain, glen and dale, purling and dashing streams. The climate is changeable but salubrious. The people who inhabit this fair land are well adapted to the cultivation of the means of enjoyment and prosperity so bounteously afforded them.

The county has the shape of an irregular quadrangle. It borders on Maryland and lies on the parallel of latitude, 39° 43′ 26.3″ (Mason and Dixon's line), and extends northward nearly to Harrisburg or about 15′ above the 40th parallel, which crosses the county through Emigsville. The county is crossed by the meridian of Washington, and with reference to that, its extreme eastern and western points are in longitude respectively 45′ east and 10′ west. It extends along the Maryland line about forty miles, bordering on the counties of Harford, Baltimore and Carroll. It adjoins on the north and west the counties of Cumberland and Adams, the latter of which was formerly a part of it. It contains an area of 921 square miles. The Susquehanna River flows for nearly fifty-five miles along the eastern boundary, and the extreme eastern point of its southern boundary is about fifteen miles north of Havre De Grace, at the head of the Chesapeake Bay, with which it is connected by means of the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canals.

ELEVATIONS ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.

The accompanying tables and specifications of true altitudes above the ocean level of many points in York County were gathered from various sources, many from observations with transit or barometer; some were gathered from altitudes measured by practical geologists of the two different State surveys, and still others from the profiles of railroads. The average elevation of York County above the sea level is about 500 feet.

The highest point in the county is the isolated peak called "Round Top," on account of its shape. It is located in the northern part of Warrington Township and its elevation above tide water at Philadelphia, as taken by the barometer, is 1,110 feet. Its base is four miles in circumference. The geodetic and coast survey had a signal station and an observatory on its summit during the year 1884, and their observations accurately taken and furnished upon application, conform to the foregoing statement. The exact latitude of this peak is 40° 6′ 13″ longitude, 76° 55′ 34″ west of Greenwich, azimuth, 248° 16′ 27″ back azimuth, 68° 34′ 39.2.″ Stations under the same authority were located, and observatories erected on "Pulpit Rock," the summit of the Pidgeon Hills in the western part of the county and near the village of Winterstown.

The following is a table of elevations of various points in the county above mean tide at Philadelphia:

Round Top	1,110
Base of Round Top	605
Rossville	501
Mount Royal	547
Conewago Hills, highest point	800
Dover	431
Wellsville	489
Franklintown	580
Emig's Mills	550
Dillsburg	540
Lewisberry	601
York (Center Square)	385
Shunk's Hill	880
Longstown	637
Innersville	680
Loganville	734
Jefferson	600
Hanover Fountain Square	601
Maryland line south of Hanover	820
Dallastown	656
Bangor	500
Fawn Grove	810
Castle Fin	190
New Park	812
Bryansville	210

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*Conewago is an Indian name meaning "at the rapids." It flows into the Susquehanna at the foot of the rapids.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Feet.
Baltimore	000
Parkton	420
New Freedom	827
Seitzland	611
Glen Rock	551
Hanover Junction	422
Smyser's	389
Glatfelter's	335
Tunnel	299
York, Junction with Fred'k. Div. Penn. R. R.	366
Emigsville	376
Mount Wolf	376
Summit, No. 2	466
Conewago Bridge	289
York Haven	291
Goldsboro'	304
Middletown Ferry	307
Marsh Run	307
New Cumberland	312
Bridgeport	355

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, FREDERICK DIVISION.

	Feet.
Columbia	251
Wrightsville	257
Hellam	348
Hiestand's	427
York (depot)	366
Codorus Creek	357
Graybill's	426
Bair's	452
Spring Forge	455
Menges' Mill	455
Iron Bridge	496
Jacobs' Mill	504
Railroad Crossing, Hanover Junction and Gettysburg R. R. Crosses at grade	607
Hanover	599
Conewago Bridge	546
Littlestown	619
Bridge	623
State Line	540

The levels on the line of the Frederick Division Pennsylvania Railroad were copied from a profile in the office at Philadelphia. The datum is mean tide at Baltimore.

HANOVER & BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

	Feet.
Lineboro	682
Valley Junction	741
Black Rock	790
Glenville	701
Junction	544
Porter's	510
Hanover (depot)	590
Abbottstown	457
East Berlin	273

YORK & PEACH BOTTOM RAILROAD.

	Feet.
Susquehanna River	85
Peach Bottom, grade	118
Bangor Summit	511
Delta	435
Bryansville	241
Woodbine	294
Bridgeton	304
Bruce	331
Muddy Creek Forks	366
High Rock	382
Laurel	411
Fenmore	434
Brogueville	478
Felton	536
Windsor	598
Springvale	784
Red Lion	900
Dallastown	657
Ore Valley	570
Enterprise	581
Small's Mills	433
Spring Garden	431
York	372

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL.

The elevations here given are estimated above mean tide at

	Feet.
Havre De Grace	
State Line	68
Peach Bottom (on canal)	101
Muddy Creek	121
Slate Tavern	130
McCall's Ferry	117
York Furnace	141
Shenk's Ferry	152
Lockport	163
North Bridgeville	187
Wrightsville (on canal)	214

By a comparison of all the above tables it will be observed that the elevation of nearly all points in the southern part of the county is higher than in the northern part.

EARLY IRON INDUSTRIES.

THE expedition sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585 to the Carolinas gave to Europe the first information that iron ore existed in America.

What is known to history as the London Company, in the settlement of Virginia manufactured, during the year 1619, the first iron in the limits of what is now the United States. The early English colonists "set up three iron works" on a branch of the James River. These existed until 1622 when they were destroyed by hostile Indians, and no other attempt to make iron in that colony, was attempted for one hundred years. A furnace was erected at Lynn, Mass., in 1643, by a company with John Winthrop as president, and in 1651 a forge was added to this, the first furnace put in successful operation in this country. The first vessel made in New England was a small iron pot, cast by Joseph Jenks, at Lynn in 1644. In 1656, the first iron works were established in Connecticut, at New Haven, by Capt. Thomas Clarke. In 1675, a forge was erected at Pawtucket, R. I., and was soon after destroyed by the Indians. Henry Leonard, of Lynn, Mass., about 1664 "set up" the first forge in New Jersey. Iron was not made in New York until 1734. The first iron works in that State, of which there is any record, were built in 1740, by Philip Livingstone, ancestor of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, who died at York while congress was in session here. In 1715, the iron industry was revived in Virginia by the erection of two furnaces at Fredricksburg. Principio Forge, in Cecil County, Md., was built about the same time.

FIRST IRON WORKS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Experiments were made in 1692 in a common smith's fire at Philadelphia to make iron, but the industry was not established until 1716. The Swedes and Dutch, who were its first settlers, alternately holding almost entire possession of its territory down to the granting of Penn's charter in 1681. so far as is known, made no iron. In one of William Penn's letters, written 1683, he states that his province contains "mineral of copper and iron in divers places. Gabriel Thomas, an intelligent member of the Society of Friends, who came over in the "Welcome," in 1698 published in London a description of the province of Pennsylvania in which he says, "there is ironstone, or ore, lately found, which far exceeds that in England, being richer and less drossy." In 1716, two years before the death of William Penn, Thomas Rutter erected Pool forge and blomary, near Pottstown, the first in the State. This forge was attacked by Indians in 1728, but not destroyed. Soon after this a number of forges and furnaces were erected in eastern Pennsylvania.

FIRST IRON INTEREST IN YORK COUNTY.

Sir Wm. Keith became governor of the province of Pennsylvania in 1717, and his administration continued until 1726. He had iron works in New Castle County, then in Pennsylvania but now in Delaware, as early as 1730, and turned a great deal of his attention to developing the iron interests of the province. In 1725 he wrote to the London Board of Trade that he had "discovered great plenty of ore in Pennsylvania." On April 4 and 5, 1722, Gov. Keith, accompanied by his surveyor-general located for Keith's benefit, a tract of land in the northern portion of York County, with the belief that it contained large deposits of "iron and copper ores and other minerals." It is known to history as "Sir William Keith's tract called Newberry" and was the first surveyed tract of land west of the Susquehanna River, under Pennsylvania's title, the survey being made nearly fourteen years before the Indian treaty of 1736, which extended the boundary of the province "west to the setting sun." That the first tract of land in York County should have been located for its mineral deposits, is a significant fact of history. It was claimed at the time by Philip Syng, a silversmith of Philadelphia, that he had 200 acres of this land granted him under the Maryland title, some months before. Singularly, there never was any valuable mineral obtained on this tract even though many other sections of York County have yielded an abundance of iron ore.

Previous to 1838, charcoal made from chestnut wood or coke was invariably used in smelting or blooming the ore, and in the manufacture of wrought iron. The process of manufacturing wrought iron, at first, was to burn the ore and then pulverize it, then it was placed in an open fire, about eighteen inches square by fifteen inches deep, formed of stone, having a tuyere five inches below the top, one inch in diameter, supplied by blast from tubs, and water-wheel to drive the tubs, making a half pound to the inch. Work commenced by filling the open fire with charcoal; the blast was applied to the tuyere, and pulverized ore put in from above with a shovel; as it melted, the iron ran down below the blast, the cinder being drawn off, and when the space below the blast was filled up to the tuyere, being in a solid mass, it was raised out by a bar 100 pounds in weight, and taken to a hammer weighing about 500 pounds, driven by a water-wheel at the rate of rom 50 to 200 strokes per minute. The chunk was then hammered into a bloom; then one end was heated in the same fire to a welding heat and drawn into what was called an anchony, when some twenty or thirty of these were made. Workmen then enlarged the fire to twenty inches square and twenty inches deep, and heated the bloom or large end and drew it out under the hammer into bars of various lengths from five to ten feet long, and various widths and thicknesses, ready for market. When the furnaces were under way and pig metal was being made, old fashioned Dutch fires were used to work the pig metal into anchonies, and draw it out into bars. This was the work of the forge.

There were several charcoal furnaces and forges in York County which manufactured iron, as has just been described, or on a very similar plan. A description of each one of these follows in chronological order. They have all long since ceased to exist.

SPRING FORGE AND BLOOMARY.

As early as 1756 an enterprising iron manufacturer, from Delaware County, Penn., named Peter Dicks, came to York County, and according to a description of Acrelius, a Swedish clergyman and historian, about that time "Dicks found a valuable mine of iron, near which he erected a bloomary, and immediately began the manufacture of iron. The ore he found must have been the rich vein along the Pidgeon Hills. He was the first person to engage in the iron business within the present limits of York County, and here made the first iron west of the Susquehanna River. This is an intensely interesting and valuable fact of history. The breast of the present paper-mill dam is largely composed of cinders which yet contain considerable iron in them. This is faithful evidence that a bloomary once existed at this place, even though there is now no tradition of it among the oldest citizens of the neighborhood. There are no records to show how successful he was with his enterprise. The bloomary was discontinued and a forge was erected in the year 1770, which was given the familiar name of "Spring Forge." There were two forge fires and two hammers. The greatest amount of bar iron made in any one year at this forge was 223 tons. It was made in many forms and varieties, for the use of blacksmiths and other mechanics. About the time of the beginning of the Revolution, 1775, the property was purchased by Daniel Shireman. It then contained the forge and 1,000 acres of land. It was purchased by John Brien, Esq., of Philadelphia, in the year 1800, and then contained a forge, 180 acres of cleared land, and 700 acres of woodland, all of which were then valued at £2,100 in Pennsylvania money.

Hon. David Eaton, of Philadelphia, became the owner of forge property, and 980 acres of woodland in 1807, and sold it to Robert Coleman in 1815 for $9,000. From the year 1817 to 1850, it was owned by his son, Thomas Burd Coleman, who, during which time in connection with his brother, did a large business. When he became the owner, in addition to the forge property, there were 1,093 acres of woodland on Pidgeon Hills belonging. The entire valuation was $11,000. During the year 1832, it was assessed $32,000.

In 1849 there were 190 tons of bar iron made, forty workmen were employed, and twenty-five horses and oxen were used. The Colemans built a handsome residence and a number of tenement houses for their employés at the forge and a number of houses on Pidgeon Hills for their wood-choppers. Chestnut wood was burned with charcoal for the forge. From 1,000 to 1,500 cords annually were used. The forge and bloomary were in active operation for ninety-four years, during which time the same chestnut timberland was cleared at least three times. One strong Irishman, it is asserted, cut seven cords of wood a day, and on a wager once, lifted 525 pounds of iron. A man named Wilkinson could daily cut seven cords of chestnut wood. When the Colemans owned the forge, the pig iron was brought from Columbia and York by teams, and was manufactured into saw plates, forge iron for wagons, and a variety of forms of wrought iron for general purposes. The pig iron was placed in a brilliant charcoal fire, and melted, and from this a bloom was made; this was through another refining process, more of the carbon being removed by heating, and pure wrought iron formed.

A fire in 1830 caused considerable damage, but in the year 1840 almost the entire forge was destroyed by a second fire; all except the water-wheel and coal-shed were burned. It was immediately rebuilt, and continued in operation until 1851.

Jacob Hauer, who came from the celebrated Colebrook Furnace in Lebanon County, also owned by the Colemans, located at Spring Forge in 1835, and was manager of it until he purchased the interests. He then had the large tracts of woodland on Pidgeon Hills surveyed into smaller tracts, and sold them. On several occasions there were destructive fires in these woodland hills. The forge ceased to be operated in 1850, and a paper-mill was started.

MARY ANN FURNACE.

In June, 1750, John Hunsicker, a German emigrant, obtained from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania a grant for land within the present limits of West Manheim Township, four miles south of the site of Hanover. William Matthews, the Quaker surveyor, called this tract "Friendship." A level meadow four acres in area, of this land, was crossed by the head-waters of what has since been known as Furnace Creek. George Ross, a lawyer of Lancaster, and Mark Bird, of Philadelphia, in 1762, leased the four acres mentioned, and on it in the same year began the erection of Mary Ann Furnace. In 1763 they petitioned the York Court for a public road from their "furnace lately built at a great expense" to the road from the Conewago settlement to Baltimore. This was one year before the founding of Hanover, and the Conewago settlement mentioned was on that portion of "Digges' Choice," in and around the present site of Hanover. The same company, in 1766, petitioned for a road from their furnace to the Monocacy Road at Frederick Eichelberger's tavern, which was on the present road from Hanover to York, about four miles southeast of the former. This petition was granted and the road opened by Richard McAlister, Marks Forney, Michael Danner, Adam Eichelberger and Jacob Bollinger. According to facts furnished the writer by James M. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, this was the first furnace erected in Pennsylvania, west of the Susquehanna River. Peter Dicks had started his bloomary at Spring Forge in 1756, and opened ore mines along the southeast slope of Pidgeon Hills. The Mary Ann Furnace Company obtained much ore on the south slope of those hills, about four miles northeast of Hanover, and also some a short distance south of Hanover. The cause of the building of Mary Ann Furnace where it was must have been on account of the abundance of chestnut timber in the vicinity, which was burned into charcoal and used in smelting the ore. In 1780 the company was assessed with 5,000 acres of wood-land, 16 horses, 8 cows, 1 slave, all valued £666 13s. 4d., and an additional rent of £600. The land was all located in Manheim Township, which then extended north to Pidgeon Hills. How much business was done by the original firm cannot be stated. In 1790 the land and furnace were purchased by John Steinmetz, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and John Brinton, a lawyer of the same city.

In 1801, John Steinmetz was assessed with 3,150 acres of land, in Manheim and Pidgeon Hills, and a furnace, all valued at $14,260. The former soon after became the sole owner, who, in 1806, transferred the property to David Meyer, a farmer. It was a few years before this time that the furnace ceased operation. There are now no traces of the furnace; but the pits, where the charcoal was burned, are indicated by the black soil along the hillside near by, and the race, through which passed the water used as a motive power, is still observable.

Cannon Balls for the Revolutionary War.—At the foot of this race, some years ago, nearly a cart-load of balls were found while excavating the alluvial soil that had accumulated. The history of this singular incident is as follows: During the war of the Revolution, while the Continental Congress was in session in York, in the winter of 1777–78, this furnace and Hellam Iron Works, at the mouth of the Codorus, were put to use in manufacturing cannons and balls for the American Army. Some of these balls are yet found, scattered over the farm on which this furnace was located, which farm is now owned by Mr. Dusman, and "his plowshare turns them out." They vary from the size of a minie ball, to the four-inch cannon ball. Years ago, school boys amused themselves searching for them, and in innocent play carried them away, which explains why they are found scattered over the surrounding country. A huge pile of cinders seven feet thick, and covering an area of at least an acre of land, adjoins the site of the historic old furnace, which as a business venture, even though it existed about forty years, was doubtless a financial failure. Judging from the size of the stream, one would not think it large enough to furnish sufficient motive power for a large furnace. A great many stoves were made at this furnace. The firm that built the furnace in 1761–62, was George Ross & Co.

George Ross, the principal owner, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1730, moved to Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1750. From 1768 to 1770, he was in the colonial assembly of Pennsylvania. For his excellent career while there, Lancaster County voted him £150, which he declined to accept. From 1775 to 1777 he was a member of the Continental Congress, and thus he became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1779 he was appointed judge of the court of admiralty, at Philadelphia, but died suddenly of gout a few months later.

HELLAM IRON WORKS.

On the south side of the Codorus Creek, near its junction with the Susquehanna River, and in the extreme northeast corner of Hellam Township, is the site of a very important early iron industry in Pennsylvania. It was variously known as the "Hellam Iron Works," "Hellam Forge," and later as the "Codorus Forge." There are now no vestiges of these works, and the place where they once stood is but dimly shown. A forge and furnace were erected here in 1765 by William Bennett, who continued the business until May 21, 1771, when the works, unfortunately, fell into the hands of Samuel Edie, sheriff of York County, who sold them to Charles Hamilton, and he transferred the property soon after to Hon. James Smith of York, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who seems to have been poorly qualified to conduct the iron business. He lost by these works, about £5,000. Of the two different managers whom he employed to run them, and who were the cause of his misfortune, he once said with his wonted pleasantry, "one was a knave and the other was a fool." He disposed of them on April 16, 1778, (while congress was in session in York and he a member) to Thomas Niel a merchant of York. These works were used during the Revolutionary war, for casting cannons and cannon balls for the Continental Army. During the winter of 1777–78 a great many were made. In 1793, Thomas Niel owned 1,500 acres of woodland, forge and saw-mill at an assessed valuation of £2,029; in 1800 he started a bloomary, in connection with the forge and owned 3,275 acres of land, valued at $15,875. About this time Samuel Iago became the owner; Thomas Kettera, a prominent lawyer, and member of Congress from Lancaster, had an interest in the works for a time. The entire property was purchased in 1810 by Henry Grubb who enlarged the works and after that date the place was known as Codorus Forge; he paid $17,810 for them. John Shippen late president of the Miner's Bank of Pottsville Penn., was manager from 1818 to 1825; one of the managers of the forge was John T. Uhil who afterward became a "slave catcher," and several times got a reward for returning them. He lived in Liverpool. The other managers were Henry P. Robertson, Elijah Geiger, now an old citizen of Lancaster City, Mr. Trego, Henry Feltenberger, David Lockard, William Moore, John McIlvaine and Robert S. King; during the year 1837 a furnace was built. Most of the ore used was obtained from the famous Chestnut Hill mines in Lancaster County, part of which mines are still owned by the Grubbs. The ore was towed across the river in flat-boats. "Wood right," to large tracts of timber-land, was purchased by the Grubbs' in Hellam, Conewago and in Newberry Township above York Haven.

The furnace and forge ceased operation in 1850, after an existence of eighty-five years. For many years, sixty men were regularly employed. A large charcoal house was built by the Grubbs above York Haven, which was taken down the Susquehanna in 1848, and thus $5,000 of prepared charcoal and chestnut wood, floated down the stream and was lost. Vast quantities of pig-iron, were made at the furnace; this was made into bar iron and blooms, at the forge. Much of the manufactured iron, was loaded in shallops, and floated down the stream to tide water and from thence to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The firm owned in 1830, nearly 4,000 acres of woodland in Hellam and Spring Garden Townships. The valuation of the property in 1848, including woodland, was $52,000. Clement Grubb of Lancaster, and Edward Grubb of New Jersey, composed the firm that operated these works last.

A "flint-mill" was started on the site of the iron works in 1884. The quartz rocks from the Hellam Hills are ground. The flood of 1884 took away 140 tons of ground flint.

CASTLE FIN FORGE.

This forge for many years was a very important manufacturing industry. It was located in the extreme southern portion of Lower Chanceford Township, on Muddy Creek, at a romantic spot surrounded by high hills. It only recently ceased operations. The name "Castle Fin" was given to it in honor of Robert Coleman, the great iron manufacturer, of Pennsylvania, who was born in the village of Castle Finn, province of Ulster, county of Donegal, Ireland.

The iron business was begun here in 1810 by Joseph Webb. It was first called Palmyra Forge. This site was selected on account of the abundance of chestnut and other timber in the vicinity, suited for burning charcoal. In 1812 Joseph Withers & Co. managed the interest and continued until December 26, 1815, when the property was offered for sale by John Kauffelt, sheriff of York County. Joseph Webb became the rightful owner again, and disposed of it to Thomas Burd Coleman, of Cornwall Furnace, Lebanon County, who did a very extensive business. An immense tract of Chestnut timber land was purchased, and a large number of employes put to work.

Mr. Coleman built a large mansion, which is still standing. About fifteen houses were built for the employes. Some woodland was bought as low as $5 an acre; the same land is now very productive. There were in 1840 about fifty hands employed. Large quantities of hammered iron and blistered steel were made. In 1849 there were three forge fires, two hammers; 150 tons of blooms, and 250 tons of bar iron were made. One of the managers, and who conducted the business for many years, was Edmund Evans. He was succeeded by Isaac Eaton. Robert and William Coleman succeeded in the ownership. Joseph Longenecker purchased the forge of the Colemans. The land around this site is now owned by Mr. Beebee.

An extensive business is done at present at the Merchant Mill, near the site of the forge.

THE YORK FOUNDRY, FURNACE AND FORGE.

This enterprise was originated by Phineas Davis and Israel Gardner in 1820, or thereabouts. Davis was a silversmith, and worked at his trade a few miles west of the Motter House, in York. Israel Gardner was a practical machinist. James Webb soon after became associated with them, and they built a foundry, and afterward a furnace and forge, on the corner of Newberry and King Streets. Their business prospered and all kinds of castings were made. The most notable products of this establishment were the steamboat "Codorus" and a number of locomotives.

The Steamboat Codorus.—Public attention was called to the importance of removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Susquehanna River as early as 1793. In March, 1823, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act for the improvement of the river, from Northumberland to tide water. Commissioners were appointed to superintend the work. They made a report January 14, 1828, stating that the improvement from tide water to Columbia was then nearly completed. "Crafts would be able to descend from Columbia to the head of Maryland Canal, bearing sixty tons burden, which heretofore could not bear half that amount. The section between Columbia and Northumberland was yet unfinished, and on both sections $15,524 were spent in the improvement of the river." This was paid by a State appropriation. A number of enterprising citizens of Baltimore, most of whom were identified with the Merchant Flouring Mills at York Haven, formed a company, for the purpose of "testing the practicability of running steamboats on the Susquehanna between the towns of York Haven and Northumberland. The stock was soon subscribed; some York merchants took an active interest in the project.

The company then advertised for the manufacture of steamboats. John Elgar, who was an intelligent and ingenious Quaker of York, was then a master mechanic in Webb, Davis & Gardner's foundry and machine shop. He went to work and constructed a sheet iron vessel in these shops. It was ready to be launched on the 8th of November, 1825.

The boat had sixty feet keel and nine feet beam, composed externally of sheet-iron, riveted with iron rivets. The weight of the iron on it was 1,400 pounds, the wood 2,600 pounds, the steam-engine and boiler two tons, and the entire weight of the boat five tons. The form of the boiler was cylindrical. Anthracite coal was used to produce steam. The entire cost was $3,000. The boat was now completed and loaded on an eight-wheeled wagon, to which ropes were attached, and on November 14, 1825, it was drawn from the foundry west of the Codorus Creek to the east end of Market Street, amidst the shouts and huzzas of a great multitude of people. The boat was named "Codorus," in honor of the stream along whose waters it was brought into existence. It was launched on the Susquehanna, and soon after "in majestic style" sailed up the stream to Harrisburg, with a party of 100 people on board. Thousands of people gathered at the shore to witness the novel spectacle. The star-spangled banner, on a flag-staff at the prow of the vessel, was waving in the breeze and Capt. John Elgar commanded the boat, and on their arrival at Harrisburg the entire party were escorted to "Buehler's Hotel," where a banquet was prepared for them.

The boat then made a number of trips between York Haven and Harrisburg. The members of the legislature, on December 5, 1825, expressed their "great satisfaction with the success of the experiment of the 'Codorus,' and its enterprising proprietors should receive legislative enactment in their favor." Early the next spring Capt. Elgar determined to navigate the Susquehanna as far up stream as possible; a party of eighty persons accompanied him. They stopped at different towns along the way. At Bloomsburg, their arrival was greeted by the booming of cannon, and a great supper was prepared for them at Brew's Inn. Toasts ware responded to; one was as follows: "Capt. Elgar, the proprietor of the 'Codorus;' may his enterprise meet with suitable reward."

Another: " The steamship "Codorus," the first to navigate our waters. On April 19, 1826, the "Codorus" with its "cargo of sixty persons" arrived at Wilkesbarre; their arrival was greeted by the discharge of cannon, the hearty cheers of the multitude of people, and the delightful strains of martial music. The next morning, a party of eighty persons went a few miles up the river to Forty Fort, the place where the Wyoming massacre occurred during the Revolution. Here they sat down to a rich banquet. They returned to Wilkesbarre and remained for a few days, and then were propelled by steam up the Susquehanna as far as the New York State line. After an absence of four months, Capt. Elgar returned from an apparently successful trip and harbored his boat in the Conewago Canal at York Haven. Owing to the shallow water of the Susquehanna, steam navigation was practicable only for a few months of the year. The success of the "Codorus" was a great event of that day, but its use on our river was soon discontinued and it was sold, to be used elsewhere.

There were two other vessels made for this Baltimore Company: the "Susquehanna," which exploded at Berwick, eighty miles above Harrisburg while attempting to ascend the river; and the "Pioneer," which was too heavy.

The First Locomotive in America that burned Anthracite Coal.—As described in the history of railroads in this work, a reward was offered by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, for the best steam-engine of American manufacture. Phineas Davis, one of the proprietors of the York Foundry, was an inventive genius and an intelligent Quaker. He determined to compete for the prize, and began the construction of an engine in his York shops. It was completed in July, 1832, and conveyed in wagons to Baltimore, as the railroad to that city was not yet built.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of July 31, 1832, says: "We are gratified to learn that the locomotive steam engine 'The York,' constructed by Davis & Gardner of York, Penn., commenced her operations on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad under the most favorable auspices, at 9 o'clock. It started from Pratt Street depot for Elicott's Mills, with the entire train destined for that place, consisting of fourteen loaded cars, carrying, together with the engine tender, a gross weight of fifty tons. The whole went off in fine style, and was soon out of sight. We have not had any news from the cavalcade since its departure, but understand that no fears are entertained of the abilities of the engine to perform the duty which has been laid upon it. A gentleman present says it was out of sight of the depot in about six minutes, and the rapid gliding of the immense train was one of the most imposing and beautiful spectacles he ever witnessed."

The York *Gazette* of August 9, 1832, states that it made the journey (thirteen miles) in one hour and five minutes. Made the journey back with one car, a passenger coach, in fifty-seven and one-half minutes. Last mile returning made in three minutes.

The trial journey was made Saturday, August 4, 1832. The train, exclusive of tender, consisted of seven cars, weighing twenty-five tons. The fuel was anthracite coal.

Edwards' *American Locomotive Engineer* says: "In 1832 Davis & Gardner of York, Penn., built several locomotive engines of the "Grasshopper" type, for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from designs by Phineas Davis and Ross Winans. These engines had vertical boilers, similar to those now used on steam fire-engines, fifty-one inches in diameter, and containing 282 fire tubes, sixteen inches long, and tapering from one and one-half inches at the bottom to one and one-fourth inches at the top, where the gases discharged through a combustion chamber into the stack. These engines weighed about six and one-half tons. One of these engines, the 'Atlantic,' was set to work in September, 1832, and hauled fifty tons over a rough road, with high grades and short curves, at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. This engine made a round trip at the cost of $16, doing the work of forty two horses which had cost $33 per trip. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad exhibited one of these engines at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, in 1876, and there are one or more still used as shifting engines at Mount Claire station, Baltimore, Md."

In competition with other engines, Phineas Davis won the first prize of $3,500, for making the first engine in America that was successfully worked, that burned anthracite coal.

He soon afterward removed to Baltimore, where he became superintendent of the large shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and prospered in his enterprises. He was a diligent worker. Mr. Rupp, of Hanover, now living, was one of his employes. Davis lost his life by accident. He had command of one of his engines, and was taking a party of Baltimoreans on an excursion, when, a few miles out from the city, one of the iron rails, on the left side of the track, bent and broke, flew with great force backward and struck him while on the engine, and he was instantly killed, on September 27, 1835. His death was deeply lamented.

He was a native of York, and August 15, 1826, was married in the Friends' Meeting House, at York, to Hannah Taylor, the great-granddaughter of William Willis, who built the first court house. He was only about forty years old when he was killed. A great many car-wheels and other foundry products were made at the York Foundry. It was last owned by Judge Durkee and Samuel Slaymaker. There was attached to these works a steam grist-mill, carding-mill and fulling-mill. Joel Fisher was manager of the last two. The steam grist-mill burned down.

MARGARETTA FURNACE AND WOODSTOCK FORGE.

These important iron works, were located in Lower Windsor Township, near where the village of East Prospect now stands. The furnace was built by Samuel Slaymaker, of Lancaster, in 1823, and put into operation in 1825. Soon after completion his nephews, Henry Y. and S. Slaymaker succeeded in the ownership and began a large business. A good quality of native ore, in the immediate vicinity, was used and a good pig iron made; a foundry was built, and in 1828 Woodstock Forge was erected about one and a half miles further east on the Cabin Branch Creek. At the foundry, a large number of ten-plate stoves were, made, "iron kettles, skillets and various kinds of hollow ware; specimens of these are are still in use in the neighborhood. Charcoal was used, and the wood obtained from the surrounding country; an extensive business was done, and many acres of valuable woodland were soon stripped of their chestnut timber. About 8,000 cords were used annually. John E. Beard, ex-county commissioner, then a young man, and his brother, Henry, together hauled 14,000 cords, in five successive years, to Margaretta Furnace; at one time the firm owned 1,900 acres; much of the timber was obtained from the land of other owners, and some of the ore was gotten near York.

These works were in operation about nine months of the year. Each week, thirty tons of iron were made, or about 1,100 tons annually. Samuel Slaymaker moved to York, and purchased an interest in the furnace and foundry there. Henry Y. Slaymaker conducted the business alone, for a number of years; built an elegant mansion, which is still standing. He was very popular with his employes, but the "fates were not propitious" with him, and the business did not bring in the needed revenue to keep it going. He failed in 1843, and soon afterward moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he died a few years ago a highly respected citizen. Judge Patterson, of Lancaster, is married to his daughter.

The works were started again by some of the leading employes, among whom were Messrs. Curran and Connelly, and Dr. Barton Evan (now a venerable citizen of Wrightsville, who at present time is hale, hearty and vigorous at the advanced age of eighty-two years,) was associated with them. William H. Kurtz, John Campbell, James Curran and Dr. Evans formed a co-partnership until 1847.

Israel Gardner and Franklin Wright at one time owned it, until the property finally passed into the hands of the present owner, Mr. Himes, of New Oxford.

MANOR FURNACE.

First known as Sarah Ann Furnace this was started by William G. Cornwell, in Chanceford Township, about 1830. He did a considerable business, but met with a financial collapse in 1835. John Herr, a farmer of Hellam Township, purchased the interests and manufactured considerable iron, but the business again failed. It was afterward run by other parties, and many years ago ceased operation.

YORK FURNACE.

For over a half-century York Furnace has been one of the most important business places in the county along the Susquehanna River. It lies in the northeast part of Lower Chanceford Township near the mouth of Otter Creek. The Charcoal Furnace was built in 1830, by James Hopkins of Lancaster, a prominent lawyer and the preceptor of James Buchanan, president of the United States. Mr. Hopkins manufactured pig iron, some stone and hollow ware. It was for a time rented by Henry Y. and S. Slaymaker, of Margaretta Furnace. The name, York Furnace, was given to it because it lay in York County. Mr. Hopkins owned a similar furnace then, in Lancaster County.

It was purchased by John Bair, in the year 1850. Soon afterward David Bair, John Schaffner and Jacob Hoover became partners. After conducting the business together for some years with different changes in the firm, John Bair became sole proprietor. A great amount of iron for car wheels and cannons was made here during the civil war.

Some of the ore was obtained in York County, near Margaretta Furnace, and from Moser's bank, about four miles from York. The greater part however came from Lancaster County, and was transported across the river in flat boats. The Charcoal Furnace is now in operation.

CENSUS REPORTS AND POST OFFICES.

THE county commissioner, by a special order, in the year 1783 appointed assessors to take a complete assessment of all taxable property in the county for the purpose of laying a special tax to assist in defraying the expenses of the government incurred by the Revolutionary war. These assessors were also required to take a census of the county.

The continental currency only the year before had entirely depreciated, consequently all assessments taken after this for a considerable time were on a specie basis.

GOVERNMENT CENSUS REPORTS.

The United States government began taking a census of the entire country in 1790. We have here compiled, with great care, a complete report of the district of York County since 1820. The census of 1820 in this entire county was taken during the month of August by Charles Nes and Penrose Robison. In 1840 it was taken by Adam Klinefelter, George Maish, and Dr. Andrew Patterson.

	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Carroll	....	....	....	803	882	898	1083
Chanceford	1248	1177	1439	1572	2110	2501	2994
Codorus	2133	2429	1131	971	1840	2002	2261
Conewago	945	1093	1068	1264	1288	1382	1495
Dallastown B'r'gh	....	....	....	....	....	287	482
Delta Borough	....	....	....	....	....	....	269
Dillsburg	....	....	268	270	293	281	455
Dover Borough	....	....	....	246	300	418	419
Dover	1816	1874	1920	1918	2258	2281	2378
East Prospect	....	....	....	....	....	....	250
Fairview	1764	1892	1993	2098	1903	1941	2150
Fawn	803	785	859	1043	1309	1457	1685
Franklintown	....	....	....	....	82	181	234
Franklin	973	1003	819	815	1014	910	952
Glen Rock	....	....	....	....	289	537	651
Goldsboro	....	....	....	....	....	310	378
Hanover	946	998	1100	1205	1630	1839	2317
Heidelberg	1313	1528	1428	1616	1758	2266	916
Hellam	2062	1876	1421	1529	1642	1639	1963
Hopewell	1630	1941	1095	2380	3288	3618	3773
Jackson	...	....	....	....	1421	1499	1836
Jefferson Bor'gh	....	....	110	164	234	327	320
Lewisberry	....	....	220	243	292	268	283
Loganville	....	....	....	....	221	256	320
Lower Chanceford	965	1051	1232	1637	2150	2306	2471
Lower Windsor	....	....	1687	1923	2162	2429	2538
Manchester B'r'gh	....	....	....	....	....	406	430
Manchester	1949	2198	2152	2591	2695	2427	2636
Manheim	1305	1361	1528	1806	1091	1159	1293
Monaghan	1158	1214	770	990	1030	1028	1055
Newberry	1794	1856	1850	2129	2182	2144	2228
New Freedom	....	....	....	....	....	....	324
New Salem	....	....	....	....	....	....	224
North Codorus	....	....	1540	2124	2253	2476	2550
Paradise	1837	1819	2117	2353	1206	1300	1372
Peach Bottom	928	898	1074	1652	1874	2366	2130
Penn	....	....	....	....	....	...	1962
Railroad Bor'gh	....	....	....	....	....	....	220
Red Lion	....	....	....	....	....	....	241
Shrewsbury	1988	2571	1328	1617	2926	3550	2087
Shrewsbury B'r'gh	....	....	....	472	552	600	580
Springfield	....	....	1207	1341	1637	1958	1854
Spring Garden	....	1603	1907	2393	2809	3010	4176
Stewartstown	....	....	....	....	188	212	303
Warrington	1274	1229	1340	1570	1681	1796	1825
Washington	1061	1037	1226	1339	1386	1444	1450
West Manchester	1073	1269	1290	1352	1524	1834	2476
West Manheim	....	....	....	....	1265	1197	1202
Windsor	2096	2760	1110	1250	1627	2024	2155
Winterstown	....	....	....	....	....	....	190
Wrightsville	....	....	980	1250	1294	1544	1776
York Township	2107	1181	1294	1950	2390	2307	2370
York	3546	4216	....	6963	8605	1103	13979

The entire population of York County in 1783 was 27,007; we have here given only the townships now embraced in York County.

CENSUS OF 1783.	Number of houses.	Number of lots	Negro slaves.	Negroes under 12 years.	Number of male and female inhabitants.	Number of barns and out-houses.	Acres of land.	Mills.	†Servants.	Ferries
Codorus	199	...	6	...	1,304	189	27,975	9	†1	..
Chanceford	192	...	16	...	1,197	139	34,704	5	3	3
Dover	219	63	4	...	1,367	146	23,811	7	1	..
Fawn	118	...	39	...	783	89	18,100	8	4	..
Hellam	101	*1	7	...	665	86	16,037	8	2	2
Hopewell	136	...	5	5	866	91	45,223	4	..	..
Heidelberg	191	116	29	...	1,204	...	9,030	3	..	..
Manahan	106	...	11	...	907	202	45,377	8	..	..
Manheim	217	4	22	...	1,281	208	27,172	16	1	..
Manchester	267	30	10	...	1,465	218	29,723	21	3	..
Newberry	296	...	7	...	1,704	267	33,107	13	..	3
Paradise	141	*1	..	...	943	116	19,344	5	3	..
Shrewsbury	189	...	9	...	976	152	24,229	7	4	..
Warrington	173	...	..	...	1,170	251	20,262	11	..	..
Windsor	184	...	3	...	1,118	211	32,054	16	1	..
York Township	128	18	4	...	993	94	20,309	9	2	..
York	293	315	38	23	1,779	...	......	..	..	..

POSTOFFICES IN YORK COUNTY.

Under the present United States postal system, which went into effect in 1790, the first office established was at York. On February 16, 1790, Andrew Johnston, a former lieutenant of the Revolutionary war, who was wounded at the battle of Paoli, was made first postmaster. The columns of the York papers frequently contained long lists of advertised letters belonging to persons living fifteen, twenty or thirty miles away from York. In January, 1795, an office was established at Hanover, and Henry Welsh appointed post master. An office was opened at Marsh Creek, Gettysburg, about 1800. In November, 1815, Jacob Kirk became the first postmaster at Lewisberry, and John Kirk the same year at Peach Bottom.

POSTAL ROUTES.

On October 2, 1819, proposals were received for carrying mails from Lancaster by York, Berwick, Oxford, Gettysburg to Chambersburg, 77 miles, every day. From York to McCall's Bridge once a week; from York by York Haven, New Market to Harrisburg, three times a week; from Belle Air, Md., by Lower Chanceford, York, Dover, Rosstown, Lewisberry, Lisburn, Dillstown and Carlisle, 59 miles, once a week.

In December, 1815, a postal route was established, by authority of the postoffice de-

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*Forges.

†Redemptioners.

partment, between York and Carlisle. The mail was conveyed once a week. New offices were established along the route at Dover, Rosstown, Lewisberry, Dillsburg and Lisburn. The postmasters appointed for these places were charged to be economical, or their offices would be discontinued.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS IN YORK COUNTY IN 1832.

POSTOFFICES.	POSTMASTERS.
Bermudian	Gideon Griest
Chanceford	Andrew Clarkson
Codorus	Martin Sherer
Cross Roads	Alexander Gordon
Castle Fin	Edward Markland
Day's Landing (New Holland)	Peter Dessenberg
Dillsburg	G. L. Shearer
Dover	E. Melchinger
Fawn Grove	Thomas Barton
Franklintown	Martin Carl
Farmer's	William Snodgrass
Guilford (now Stewartstown)	Anthony Stewart
Hanover	Peter Mueller
Hetricks	John Hershner
Lewisberry	Samuel Crull
Loganville	Samuel Keyser
Lower Chanceford	William Cowan*
Manchester	J. T. Ubil
Margaretta Furnace	S. C. Slaymaker
Newberrytown	Thomas Wickersham
Peach Bottom	James McConkey
Pidgeon Hill	Abraham Bletcher
Rossville	Michael Wollet
Shrewsbury	Philip Folkemmer
Siddonsburg	James G. Frazer
Windsor	William C. Cornwell
Wrightsville	James Kerr
Wolfram's	Gustavus Wolfram
York Haven	D. Winchester, Jr.
York	Daniel Small

The following is a list of postoffices in York County during the year 1885, as furnished by the department at Washington:

Airville,
Alpine,
Andersontown,
Bald Eagle,
Black Rock,
Bridgeton,
Brillhart,
Brodbeck's,
Brogueville,
Bryansville,
Castle Fin,
Chanceford,
Clear Spring,
Codorus,
Constitution,
Craley,
Cross Roads,
Dallastown,
Davidsburg,
Delta,
Dillsburg,
Dover,
East Prospect,
East York,
Emigsville,
Etters,
Farmers,
Fawn Grove,
Felton,
Fortney,
Franklintown,
Gatchellville,
Glatfelters,
Glen Rock,
Glenville,
Grahamville,
Hall,
Hanover,
Hanover Junction,
Hartley,
Hellam,
Hokes,
Hopewell Centre,
Ironore,
Jacobs' Mills,
Jacobus,
Keys,
Laurel,
Lewisberry,
Loganville,
Long Level,
McCall's Ferry,
Manchester,
Menges' Mills,
Mount Royal,
Mount Top,
Mount Wolf,
Muddy Creek Forks,
Mulberry,
Newberrytown,
New Bridgeville,
New Freedom,
New Park,
Parke,
Peach Bottom,
Plank Road,
Porter's Sideling,
Rail Road,
Red Lion,
Relay,
Rockey,
Rossville,
Seitzland,
Seven Valley,
Shortline,
Shrewsbury,
Siddonsburg,
Slab,
Slate Hill,
Smith's Station,
Spring Forge,
Springvale,
Star View,
Sterner,
Stewartstown,
Stony Brook,
Strinestown,
Thomasville,
Weiglestown,
Wellsville,
West Bangor,
West Manchester,
Windsor,
Winterstown,
Woodbine,
Wrightsville,
Xenia,
Yocumtown,
York,
Yorkana,
York Furnace,
York New Salem.

In all 102.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

The following places in York County have money order offices connected with postoffices, established at the dates herein given: York, July 1, 1865; Hanover, August 6, 1866; Glen Rock, July 31, 1871; Shrewsbury, July 31, 1871; West Bangor, July 6, 1876; Wrightsville, August 15, 1881; Wellsville, August 7, 1882.

The money order system went into operation in the United States in 1864. The postal note system was put into operation September 3, 1883.

NOTES FROM EARLY COURT RECORDS FROM 1749 TO 1770.

THE first court of Several Quarter Sessions in York County after its formation from Lancaster County, was held at York before John Day, Esq., an English Quaker, and his associates, commencing on the 31st day of October, 1749. At this court George Swope, Patrick Watson and Walter Sharp were qualified as county commissioners. John Abbot, William Greer, John Blackburn, Baltzer Spangler, Michael Tanner and Samuel Crawford were qualified as township assessors.

The following is a list of the grand jury selected for the first court of quarter sessions, October, 1749:

Michael McCleary,
William McClelland,
James Agnew,
Hugh Bingham,
James Hall,
William Proctor,
William Beatty,
John Pope,
Nathan Dicks.
Thomas Hosack,
Thomas Sillick,
Samuel Moore,
James Smith,
Richard Brown,
Thomas Niely,
Jeremiah Louchbridge,
Richard Proctor,

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*Mr. Cowan was living in 1885, at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

They all were sworn except three who affirmed. The names are all English or Scotch-Irish. A number of them were Quakers.

The following is a list of the names of constables appointed for the different townships of York County at the first court :

Newberry,	Peter Hughs,
Warrington,	Robert Vale,
Manchester,	Christian Lowe,
Hellam,	John Bishop,
Chanceford,	George Farr,
Fawn,	James Edgar,
Dover,	Caleb Hendricks,
York,	George Greybill,
Manheim,	Valentine Herr,
Monaghan,	William Langley,
Paradise,	John Frankelberger,
Shrewsbury,	Hugh Low,
Codurus,	George Ziegler.

The following named persons were recommended to the governor as proper persons to keep public houses of entertainment, at the same session of court : Michael Swope, George Mendenhall, John Edwards, Michael Bardt, George Hoake, Jacob Fakler, Samuel Hoake, William Sinkler.

There were a number of taverns opened under the authority of the Lancaster County Court several years before.

The first case tried was the King *vs.* Miller and Smith, overseers of the public highways. An indictment was preferred against them jointly for neglect of duty. The defendants were discharged upon paying costs.

The second case was the King *vs.* James King for assault. This case was settled. The above two cases were the only ones for trial at the sitting of the court. The second court of the quarter sessions was held on January 30, 1750. Hance Hamilton was sheriff, and William McClelland, foreman of the grand jury, which consisted of nineteen men. At this court the first case attached was Dominus Rex *vs.* John Morningstern. George Stevenson, Esq., is recorded as prosecuting attorney for "our Sovereign Lord the King." John Proby was indicted and plead guilty to selling liquor by small measures, without legal authority. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £5 in English currency, which George Stevenson, clerk of the courts received, and was ordered to pay it to the secretary of the province. George Ross and David Stout were attorneys for the defendant. In another case at this court a defendant was found guilty by a jury of twelve men "of feloniously stealing one linen shirt and one pair of stockings," and was sentenced "to immediately receive on his bare back, at the public whipping post, fifteen lashes, and to go to the county gaol (jail) twelve days for the costs of the prosecution, being unable to pay them." This case illustrates how our ancestors put into full force the English laws. The whipping post was in common use in England at this date. It was used quite frequently in this county during its early history.

The next court convened on April 24, 1750. Nineteen men formed the grand jury: William Peters, Esq., was prosecutor for the king. Several cases were tried. In the July sessions 1750, two of the grand jurors who were drawn, presented themselves, but refused to be qualified according to the demands of the court, whereupon they were fined, and were then allowed to depart in peace for their homes. At this session John Lawrence, Esq., was prosecutor for the king. An incident occurred which created considerable confusion—an impetuous Scotch-Irishman, lost his temper while testifying before the court as a witness in a somewhat important case, and used violent oaths, whereupon the court sentenced him to pay a heavy fine which the records show was promptly paid.

Margaret Wilmoth plead guilty "to feloniously taking a silk handkerchief," and was sentenced by the court to receive immediately on her back fifteen lashes. By this sentence it shows that the women, as well as the men, were sentenced to the unmerciful whipping post, by our provincial justices. It does not speak well for the gallantry of the court of those historic days, but illustrates that the modes of punishment, as well as customs of those days, were imported. At the same sitting of the court all the tavern-keepers of the county were required to give bonds "to not suffer any drunkenness, unlawful gaming, or any other disorder, or sell any intoxicating drinks to the Indians to debauch or hurt them." This being the year 1750, a few years before the French and Indian war, there were a considerable number of Indians within the county. Many of them had great inclination to partake of ardent spirits, or "fire-waters," as they were wont to call them. The provision of the court, forbidding the sale of such liquors to them by the whites, was wise and beneficial. In early colonial days, many homes were destroyed by the intoxicated red man.

At the October sessions, 1750, Hance Hamilton, sheriff, remonstrated to the court in writing, setting forth that by reason of tumultuous behavior of sundry persons, at the last election, he could not make such return as by the act of assembly was required." The court ordered that the commissioners and assessors who served the previous year, continue in office during the ensuing year, or until a new election be held. All the voting for county officers at that time was done in the county seat; voters from the remote places of the county, were compelled to come to York to cast their ballot for county and provincial offices. A bitter contest took place at the election for sheriff between Hance Hamilton and Richard McAllister. The latter was declared elected, but on account of fraud in the voting, and violence at the polls, the provincial authorities afterward decided in favor of Hance Hamilton. This will explain the cause of his statement to the court in relation to the election. This was the second election for sheriff.

On the death of Walter Sharp, one of the county commissioners, the vacancy was filled by a vote of the surviving commissioners, and the assessors electing William McClelland, for the current year. The commissioners then were George Swope, Patrick Watson and William McClelland. Alexander Love produced a commission under the seal of "Hon. James Hamilton, Esq, lieutenant governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on the Deleware," dated October 9, 1750, declaring him coroner of the county of York. His qualifications, professional requirements and Christian belief, enjoined by law, and ability to faithfully discharge his duties, were certified to in his commission.

The next court of quarter sessions, 1751, was held by Patrick Watson, Esq., and his associates. It will be here observed, that he was the second presiding justice of the court. A commission from his majesty King George II, of England, dated April 25, 1751, assigning Patrick Watson, John Day, John Wright, Hance Hamilton, George Stevenson, John Withrow, Walter Buchanan, John Blackburn, John Pope, William Griffith and Herman Updegraff, justices of the peace under the king of England, and also empowered to be justices of the court of common pleas, was read in open court and published. Patrick Watson, John Day and Herman Updegraff, subscribed the oath and took their seats for this court. Their first business transacted was the admission to practice before their court of Edward Shippen, Jr., who already was a member of the honorable society of the Middle Temple bar of London, John Matthew, Jr., was admitted as an attorney at the same time.

At the July term of court Samuel Morris and Joseph Galloway were admitted as attorneys; Alexander McDonald and Felix Gallagher were granted peddler's license; Bartholomew Maul was elected commissioner at what was termed the "anniversary election," and was qualified October 29. He was the village schoolmaster of York. Hugh Bray was admitted as a practicing attorney January 28, 1752.

At this court the Grand Inquest made complaint that "John Proby forced open the door of the Chamber and treated them in an insolent and indecent manner." The Court ordered him to pay a fine of 20s. "It was paid the same day to Richard Ferguson, whose house was burned." Proby was a notorious criminal. He was twice tried at the Lancaster court, and a dozen times before in York court. Charles Crim, a grand juror, at this session, "for breaking the peace and casting a glass of wine in another juror's face," was fined 20s.

RATES IN TAVERNS.

The general assembly of Pennsylvania, considering that inn-holders, etc., exacted excessive rates for their wines, provender, etc., made a law on the 31st of May, 1718, by which the justices of the peace, in their quarter sessions, should set such reasonable prices as they should see fit. The justices of York County, on the 28th of January, 1752, established the following rates and prices; we give them from an extract taken word for word from the records of the court of quarter sessions:

	£	s.	d.
One quart sangaree made with one pint of good Madeira wine and with loaf sugar	..	1	6
A bowl of punch made with one quart water with loaf sugar and good Jamaica spirits	..	1	6
One pint good Madeira wine	..	1	3
One pint good Vidonia wine	..	0	10
One pint good Port wine	..	1	0
One quart of mimbo made with West India rum and loaf sugar	..	0	10
One quart of mimbo made with New England rum and loaf sugar	..	0	
One gill of good West India rum	..	0	4
One gill of good New England rum	..	0	3
One gill of good whisky	..	0	2
One quart of good beer	..	0	4
One quart of good cider	..	0	4
One man's breakfast	..	0	6
One man's dinner	..	0	8
One man's supper	..	0	6
One horse at hay twenty-four hours	..	0	10
One horse at hay one night	..	0	8
Half a gallon of good oats	..	0	3

"The above rates were settled by the court and proclaimed by the crier in open court of general quarter sessions, in pursuance of an act of general assembly of this province in such case made and provided."

The above continued for some years to be the tavern rates within the county of York. But the statutes requiring them have long since been repealed.

A certain defendant at same court was convicted of an assault to commit a rape. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £5 to the government, be publicly whipped on his bare back twenty-one lashes, on the 28th day of May, 1752; after first punishment, he was placed for one hour in the pillory. This was one of the most severe punishments that could be imposed. The use of the whipping post seems severe, but the pain in the pillory was excrutiating. The pillory, an ancient instrument of punishment, consisted of a frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes through which the head and hands of a criminal were placed to punish him. The punishment was a painful strangulation. The pillory was used in England until 1837. At the January term 1753, John Adlum was qualified as the second high sheriff of York County, having been elected to fill the position vacated by Hance Hamilton. Thomas Otway and William Parr were admitted to practice law in York County. Twenty-nine persons were recommended to the governor of the province as proper persons to keep public houses of entertainment in the county of York.

On October 30, 1753, James Agnew was qualified as county commissioner. Edward Shippen, Jr., was prosecuting attorney.

Thomas McCartney was sworn in as commissioner, and Samuel Johnston admitted to practice October 28, 1755. The courts until this year were held in private houses. The court house was completed in 1755. Among the records of 1758 is found the petition of Francis Whistle, a prisoner in the county jail, being a runaway servant of John Oliver, of Maryland, to whom notice was sent to come and pay the prison fees and other charges due, amounting to £3 1s. 6d. The petition set forth that Francis Whistle had no money to pay said fees and asked that he might be adjudged to serve a reasonable time, in satisfaction of costs and expense, whereupon the court ordered that the said Francis Whistle be sold to some proper person by the jailer to serve for one year. The purchaser or master to furnish him sufficient meat, drink, apparel and lodging during said term. Whistle was what was then termed a "redemptioner."

The session held during the month of October, 1760, was presided over by Thomas Armor, Esq., a man of considerable ability as a jurist. He filled several important positions during the Revolution. In 1761 there were forty-four public houses in York County eighteen being in the town of York. During this year, Edward Shippen, Jr., prosecuting attorney or attorney for the king, was succeeded by John Mather. At the January sessions 1763 Robert McPherson was sheriff of the county, and Robert Magaw attorney for the king. He was succeeded by George Ross. This year there were fifty-nine persons licensed to keep tavern in the county. At the October session of 1763, John Morris, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia, became prosecuting attorney for York County. The entry on the record is as follows:

"John Morris, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia, attorney at law for our sovereign Lord the King in this court by virtue of a deputation from Benjamin Chew, Esq., attorney general of the Province of Pennsylvania."

John Blackburn, a Quaker, residing in Warrington Township, presided over the next court, beginning October 17, 1764.

George Stevenson, Esq., who was prosecuting attorney at the first court of quarter session, and was clerk of the court, register, and recorder since the erection of the county in 1749, presented his resignation to the court on October 30, 1764, after having served in that office sixteen years in succession.

The court-records kept under his direction, still in an excellent state of preservation, are examples of neatness and care. The court, after appropriate ceremonies, accepted his resignation, and Samuel Johnston was appointed to succeed him in office. Johnston presented to the court his commission "from the Hon. John Penn, lieutenant-governor," at the next meeting of the court, which was read and approved.

During the next two sessions, the celebrated Benjamin Chew, attorney-general of Pennsylvania, was present and conducted the prosecution in certain important provincial cases.

Alexander Ramsey, keeper of the jail of York County, petitions the July court setting forth, that Andrew McCollins, "a runaway servant boy (redemptioner) has remained in jail for a long time, and has been advertised and notice given to his master," whereupon the court ordered that the said servant be sold to pay the said jailer what is due him for support and maintenance while in prison.

In the year 1768, a certain defendant was convicted of stealing from John Spore two gold Spanish doubloons, one gold Spanish pistole, one gold French pistole, one gold coin called a half johannes, two bills of credit of Maryland, all of which were valued at the amount of £24 in the province of Pennsylvania. There, doubtless, was a great variety of money in use during this period. At the January sessions (1768) the citizens of Manchester Township petitioned the court, setting forth that they had learned that "certain citizens of Manchester, Dover and Newberry Townships had petitioned the court for a public road, to lead into George Street, York; that the said road from the north, as petitioned for, would lead through James Wright's unimproved meadow land, which is low ground, and would have to be causewayed, and extend across Codorus Creek, which, during a great part of the year, would be impassable, except the county would build an expensive bridge. The creek at this point is very broad and the banks low. We, therefore, petition the court to have the road laid out so as to enter High (Market) Street, where there is a bridge." This petition shows that no bridge at this time existed over the Codorus at North George Street, but that there was one on West Market Street. At the April session of the same year, the court, by the advice of the grand jury, ordered that "a good stone bridge be built over the Codorus Creek in York, and appoint David Jamison, Martin Eichelberger, Michael Swoope and Samuel Johnston, Esqs., and Thomas Stockton, Joseph Updegraff, Hugh Dunwoodie and "Dr." John Meem to agree with proper workmen, and have the same built as soon as convenient, the old bridge of wood being very much decayed, and the sills rotten, so that it was dangerous to cross with heavy wagons." The old stone bridge, which stood so many years at that point, was built the following year.

In July sessions, 1768, the county commissioners requested that the county prison be enlarged, as it was too small for a workhouse and prison, and that the walls were not safe, whereupon the court ordered them to build an additional building. This was done during the next year. It was the same building which stood on the corner of South George and King Streets until 1855, when the present jail building was erected.

At the October sessions James Pitt was found guilty of counterfeiting a two-shilling bill of credit of the province of Pennsylvania, changing it to a ten-shilling bill of credit. The defendant plead not guilty. The case was conducted by Andrew Allen, attorney-general of the province. The defendant, upon a trial before twelve men, was found guilty and received the following terrible sentence: "That the said defendant stand in the pillory in York on the 29th day of November of the year 1768, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, for one hour. That then he shall have both ears cut off, and that they be nailed to the said pillory. That the said defendant shall then be whipped at the publick whipping-post in York with thirty-nine lashes on the bare back well laid on, and then pay a fine of 100 pounds lawful money, the one half to the governor of this province for support of the government, and the one half to the discoverer; that the defendant pay the costs of this prosecution, and as he has no lands or tenements, goods or chattels to pay said fine, he is hereby adjudged to be sold for the term of four years to make satisfaction for the said fine of 100 pounds."

The penalty for counterfeiting was sure death in England at this time, and until a much later period.

Michael Graybill was appointed keeper of the workhouse and the house of correction for York County, to serve during his pleasure, January, 1771.

An order to build a bridge across the Codorus Creek at William Spengler's mill, on the road leading from York to Baltimore, was granted April, 1772. Robert McPherson, Esq., of Marsh Creek, now Gettysburg, was then president justice of the court. In 1774 a woman was convicted of stealing two articles of clothing, and was sentenced to receive fifteen lashes at the whipping-post. Extracts from records of a later date might prove interesting but cannot here be given. The presiding officers of the court for the first twenty-five years were all English; Martin Eichelberger and Michael Swope were the first Germans who attained prominence in court matters.

We close these notes with a letter sent from Conewago, now Hanover, to George Stevenson, who was one of the "bosses" in county affairs. Politics is politics even under the King.

Friend Stevenson: We spoke with our nebors that you shall Run Sheriff on our ticket if you but in Frederick Gelwix for commissioner that is to say in our parts and if not you shall have no interest more in our parts and if you will Do So send us a few lines back again. So much from your friends.

MICHAEL DANNER.
FRED. GELWIX.

CONEWAGO, Sept. 14, 1765.

The original is in possession of Henry Wirt of Hanover.

"DR." DADY.

The following account of that noted impostor, Dr. Dady, is taken from that written by the Hon. John Joseph Henry, then president judge of our courts, and sent by him to Philadelphia with the convicted impostor. Judge Henry wrote the account from notes taken at the trial.

Dr. Dady, who was a German, came to this country with the Hessians during the Revolution. Possessing a fascinating eloquence in the German language, and being fluent in the English, he was employed as a minister by uninformed but honest Germans, which he laid aside and assumed the character of a physician. He came to York County, and dwelt among the inhabitants of a mountainous part (now within Adams County), where, in various artful ways, he preyed on the purses of the unwary.

The following is an account of an Adams County imposition :

Rice Williams, or Rainsford Rogers, a New Englander, and John Hall, a New Yorker, (both of whom had been plundering the inhabitants of the Southern States by their wiles,) came to the house of Clayton Chamberlain, a neighbor of Dady, in July, 1797.

In the morning, Dady went to Chamberlain's and had a private conversation with Williams and Hall. After Dady had left, Williams asked Chamberlain whether the place was haunted. Being answered in the negative, he said that it was haunted—that he had been born with a veil over his face, could see spirits, and had been conducted thither, sixty miles, by a spirit. Hall assented to the truth of this. In the evening, they had another interview with Dady. Williams told Chamberlain, that if he would permit him to tarry he would show him a spirit. This being agreed to, they went into a field in the evening, and Williams drew a circle on the ground, around which he directed Hall and Chamberlain to walk in silence. A terrible screech was soon heard proceeding from a black ghost (!!!) in the woods, at a little distance from the parties, in the direction opposite to the place where Williams stood. In a few minutes a white ghost appeared, which Williams addressed in a language which those who heard him could not understand ; the ghost replied in the same language. After his ghostship had gone away, Williams said that the spirit knew of a treasure which it was permitted to discover to eleven men—they must be honest, religious and sensible, and neither horse-jockeys nor Irishmen.

The intercourse between Williams and Dady now ceased to be apparent ; but it was continued in private. Chamberlain, convinced of the existence of a ghost and a treasure, was easily induced to form a company, which was soon effected.

Each candidate was initiated by the receipt of a small sealed paper, containing a little yellow sand, which was called "the power." This "power" the candidate was to bury in the earth to the depth of one inch, for three days and three nights, performing several other absurd ceremonies.

A circle two inches in diameter was formed in the field, in the centre of which there was a hole six inches wide and as many deep. A captain, a lieutenant and three committee-men were elected. Hall had the honor of the captaincy. The exercise was to pace around the circle, &c.—This, it was said, strengthened the white ghost, who was opposed by a black ghost. In the course of their exercises they often saw the white ghost.

On the night of August 18, 1797, Williams undertook to get instructions from the white ghost. He took a sheet of white paper, and folded it in the form of a letter, when each member breathed into it three times. The following is an extract from the epistle written by the ghost.

"Go on, and do right, and prosper, and the treasure shall be yours. I am permitted to write this in the same hand I wrote in the flesh for your direction—O——☜ Take care of your powers in the name and fear of God our protector—if not, leave the work. There is a great treasure, £4,000 apiece, for you. Don't trust the black one.—Obey orders. Break the enchantment, which you will not do until you get an ounce of mineral dulcimer eliximer; some German doctors has it. It is near, and dear, and scarce. Let the committee get it—but don't let the doctor know what you are about—he is wicked."

The above is but a part of this communication. A young man named Abraham Kephart waited, by order of the committee, on Dr. Dady. The Doctor preserved his eliximer in a bottle sealed with a large red seal, and buried in a heap of oats, and demanded $15 for an ounce of it. Young Kephart gave him $36 and three bushels of oats for three ounces of it. Yost Liner gave the Doctor $121 for eleven ounces of the stuff.

The company was increased to thirty-nine persons, many of whom were wealthy. Among those who were duped were, Clayton Chamberlain, Yost Liner, Thomas Bigham, William Bigham, Samuel Togert, John M'Kinney, James Agnew, James M'Cleary, Robert Thompson, David Kissinger, George Shockley, Peter Wikeart and John Philips. All these were in the words of the indictment "cheated and defrauded by means of pretended spirits, certain circles, certain brown powder, and certain compositions called mineral dulcimer elixer, and Deterick's elixer."

The following is an account of their proceedings in Shrewsbury Township: Williams intimated that he had received a call from a ghost resident in those parts, at the distance of forty miles from Dady's. Jacob Weiser was the agent of Williams. He instituted a company of twenty-one persons, all of whom were ignorant people. The same ceremonies were performed by these people, and the communications of the ghost were obtained in a still more ridiculous manner than before. The communications mentioned Dr. Dady, as the person from whom they should obtain the dulcimer elixer, as likewise a kind of sand which the ghost called the "Asiatic sand," and which was necessary in order to give efficacy to the "power." Ulrich Neaff, a committee-man of this company, paid to Dr. Dady $90 for seven and a half ounces of the elixer. The elixer was put into vials, and each person who had one of them held it in his hand and shook it as he pranced round the circle; on certain occasions he annointed his head with it, and afterward, by order of the spirit, the vial was buried in the ground.

Paul Baliter, another of the committee-men, took with him to Dr. Dady's a $100 to purchase "Asiatic sand," at $3 per ounce. Dady being absent, Williams procured from the Doctor's shop as much sand as the money would purchase. In this instance Williams cheated the Doctor, for he kept the spoil to himself, and thence arose an overthrow of the good fraternity.

Each of them now set up for himself. Williams procured directions from his ghost, that each of the companies should dispatch a committeeman to Lancaster to buy "Dederick's mineral elixer" of a physician in that place. In the meantime Williams and his wife went to Lancaster, where they prepared the elixer, which was nothing but a composition of copperas and cayenne pepper. Mrs. Williams, as the wife of John Huber, a German doctor, went to Doctor Rose, with a letter dated "thirteen miles from New Castle, Delaware," which directed him how to sell the article, etc. The enormity of the price aroused the suspicion of Dr. Rose. In a few days the delegates from the committee arrived and purchased elixer to the amount of $740.33. When the lady came for the money she was arrested, and the secret became known. Her husband, Williams, escaped.

A few days after the disclosures made by Mrs. Williams, an indictment was presented in the criminal court of York County, against Dr. John Dady, Rice Williams, Jesse Miller, Jacob Wister, the elder, and John Wister, the younger, for a conspiracy to cheat and defraud. The trial took place in June following, and resulted in the conviction of Wister, the elder, and of Dr. Dady—the former of whom was fined $10 and imprisoned one month in the county jail, the latter fined $90, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary of Philadelphia.

SLAVERY AND REDEMPTIONERS.

SLAVERY IN YORK COUNTY.

SLAVERY was introduced into Virginia colony in 1620, by the arrival of a Dutch trading vessel at Norfolk, loaded with colored Africans. It existed in Pennsylvania under the Swedes and the Dutch, prior to granting of the province to William Penn. The colonial assembly as early as 1712, passed an act to restrain its increase. The same authority, later, imposed a prohibitory duty on the importation of slaves into the province. This was repealed by the crown, as slavery was then common in England. The price of an imported negro, about the middle of last century, ranged from £40 to £100, Pennsylvania currency. The Society of Friends who for many years controlled the legislative assembly, took an active part in the abolition of slavery, and at an early period, would not allow any of their members to own slaves.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, was founded in 1775. It continued an organization until Abraham Lincoln, in 1863, struck the death blow to slavery, by signing that immortal document—the Emancipation Proclamation. The great philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, was its first president, and Dr. Benjamin Rush, the first secretary. This society, in 1790, sent a memorial to congress, bearing the official signature of Benjamin Franklin, asking that body to devise means for removing the inconsistency of slavery from the American people. On March 1, 1780, owing to the pressure of public opinion, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery. This law required that all slaves should be registered in the office of the clerk of the court of quarter sessions, on or before November 1, 1780. The name, age, term of service and valuation of the slave, were demanded; all persons held as slaves for life, or until the age of thirty-two years, should continue as such; but all persons born after that date of slave parents should be free, except children born of registered slaves, who should be servants until they were twenty-eight years old. This law was so modified in 1788, as to prevent persons from taking their slaves to another State; an interesting case to test this law was tried in Lancaster in 1804.

The following are the names of persons in York who owned slaves in 1780, together with the number owned by each individual:

Rev. John Andrews, 3; William Alexander, 1; Valentine Crantz, 2; Michael Doudel, 3, Widow Doudel, 1; Joseph Donaldson, 1; James Dobbins, 1; David Grier, Esq., 1; George Irwin, 3; Joseph Chambers, 2; John McAllister, 1; Widow Moore, 1; Peter Reel, 1; Michael Swope, Esq., 2; Balzer Spangler, 3; George Stoehr, 1; Andrew Welsh, 1; Bernard Eichelberger, 1.

There were 30 slaves owned in 1780, in Manchester Township, which then included West Manchester; 40 in Fawn, which included Peach Bottom; William Chesney, of Newberry, who owned the ferry below New Market, 7—(he was the only slave-owner in the township at that time, which included Fairview); Dover had none; Ephraim Johnson, of Menallen Township, Adams County, then a part of York County, owned 2 slaves; one was 110 years old in 1780; Manheim, 14; Monaghan, which embraced Carroll and Franklin, had 21, James Dill owned 9 of them; Windsor, including Lower Windsor, 10; Paradise, 2; Codorus, 5; Heidelberg, including Hanover, 14; Shrewsbury, 22; Hallam, 8; Warrington none, as slavery was opposed by the Quakers; Chanceford, including Lower Chanceford, 21. Hopewell, 5. In the entire county, which included Adams County, there were 471 slaves in 1783, and 499 slaves in 1790. There were 77 slaves in 1800. In 1810, there were 22. In the year 1820, 6: four females and two males. The last slave in the county died in 1841. He was owned by the father of Karl Forney, of Hanover.

In 1816 Capt. Izard Bacon, a wealthy planter, who resided in Henrico County, Va., manumitted fifty-six of his own slaves. Some of the heirs attempted to hold them in slavery, but the courts finally pronounced them free on June 15, 1819. Charles Granger, a nephew of Bacon, loaded them on wagons to take them to Canada. Fifty-two of them in September, 1819, passed through York, and most of them located in Columbia, where their descendants, the Randolphs, Greens, Pleasants, Haydens, and others now reside. The Columbia Abolition Society procured for them positions when they arrived.

In 1821, 100 manumitted slaves, from Hanover County, Va., came into York; some remained here, while others of them went to Columbia and Marietta and located. They were employed by the lumber merchants along the Susquehanna. Just prior to the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, in September, 1850, several hundreds of them passed north to Canada. In the fall of 1850 William Baker, still living in Columbia, was arrested and taken to Philadelphia, tried as a fugitive slave, and remanded into slavery. This was the first rendition of the new law. His friends at Columbia raised money and purchased his freedom.

THE YORK COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The American Colonization Society was organized at Washington in 1817, soon after the accession of James Monroe to the presidency. He advocated the colonization of freed slaves. Through the efforts of the Colonization Society, the United States government, in 1819, formed the Republic of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, and called its capital Monrovia, after the President. It was intended as a "colony for any free persons of color who may choose to go there."

On the evening of August 8, 1819, the celebrated Rev. Dr. Meade, of Washington, delivered a lecture on the subject: "Colonization," in the court house at York, and the same evening, an organization was effected, and an auxiliary society formed, called the "York County Colonization Society." The Pennsylvania Society was formed eight years later.

A constitution was adopted and the following-named persons elected as officers and managers: president, Jacob Barnitz, Esq.; vice-presidents, George Barnitz and Jacob Eichelberger; managers, Charles A. Barnitz, Andrew Creamer, Dr. William McIlvain and Charles A. Morris; treasurer, John Schmidt; secretary, John Gardner.

In 1825 a number of free colored children were kidnapped in Philadelphia, and sent to Mississippi, where they were sold into slavery. This created great indignation throughout Pennsylvania.

As slavery gradually ceased to exist in Pennsylvania, most of her people became opponents of it, and abolition societies originated in the North. Many persons gave assistance to runaway slaves that escaped north of Mason and Dixon's Line.

"THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD."

A kidnapping case at the borough of Columbia, in 1804, incited the people of that place to protect the colored race. The leader in this work was William Wright, a grandson of the Quaker emigrant, who was one of the first settlers there. This plan was designed to allow escaped slaves at that early day protection from the "slave-catcher," who came from Maryland and Virginia after them. This is what gave rise to the expression, "underground railroad," first used by one of the owners of human flesh, who could not find his game, and declared there is an underground railroad somewhere. From 1820, or earlier, to the passage of the fugitive slave law in 1750, large numbers of them crossed York County to Columbia. The persons who directed the fugitives were called agents of the underground route and did their work very quietly. York was one of the stations of the route to Columbia. William Goodrich, the colored man who built "Centre Hall," in York, was one of the agents there; a man named Fissel, near town, was another, while many prominent persons assisted in one way or the other. William Yocum was an agent of a line to Middletown Ferry. He sent them to "Black Isaac," north of York, and the latter directed them to Middletown. Another branch of this road passed through Adams County to Dover, where Dr. Robert Lewis was the agent. He sent them to his father, Dr. Webster Lewis, of Lewisberry, and he in turn sent them either to a station near Boiling Springs, Cumberland County, or across the Susquehanna, at Middletown Ferry. Many of them remained at Middletown, and were employed in the lumber yards. Their descendants are now there. Persons who helped slaves frequently imperiled their own lives and liberty. There were a few thrilling incidents in the county, near the village of Lewisberry, where there was an abolition society. A negro slave was shot, though not killed, by his pursuing master, near Lewisberry, about the year 1830. He had jumped out of a garret window of a house now owned by Jacob Garretson. Sixteen shots were taken out of his wound. He recovered, and was taken back to the home of his owner in Virginia. About the same time "a slave-driver" snapped a pistol at Dr. Robert Lewis, in the village of Newberry, and then fled. His pistol did not discharge. Some of the persons who came in search of these fugitives were gentlemen, and were simply in search of what they considered valuable property. On one occasion two fine-looking young Southern planters discovered three of their escaped slaves working in the barnyard of a good-natured Quaker, who resided not many miles northwest of York. As they approached the mild-mannered old Friend, they addressed him courteously, and one of them said: "I see you have some of our boys." The farmer replied in the affirmative, and then said to them: "Will thee come into the house and have some dinner before thee goes?" They consented. The Quaker had three interesting young daughters; two of them prepared the meal, and entertained the visitors so well that the third sister went to the barn, planned the means of escape for the slaves; and to the utter surprise and astonishment of the Southern gentlemen, after having finished their dinner and went to the barn for their slaves, found they had gone, but they never suspected who assisted in their escape.

The fugitive slave law, an act of Congress passed in 1850, imposed a fine not exceeding $1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, upon any individual harboring or giving aid to fugitives, and $1,000 for each slave who was lost to his master by the assistance of others. Any one called upon by a deputy marshal was required to assist in recovering a runaway. If any food was given him, the donor was subject to prosecution. In 1850, an agent of the "underground railroad," in York County transmitted two or three slaves to Mr. Kauffman, of Cumberland County. He allowed them to harbor in his barn, where some member of his family, without his knowledge, gave them food. They escaped northward. Suit was soon after brought against Kauffman for the recovery of the value of these slaves, under the new law, by the reputed owner, who lived in Virginia. Thaddeus Stevens was employed for the defendant, and "contested every inch of ground," says our worthy informant, Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia. The case came before the United States Court at Philadelphia. Two jurors, one of whom is still living, Abraham N. Cassel, of Marrietta—"hung" the jury for six weeks, and prevented a verdict in favor of the slaveholder.

The first martyr in the United States under the fugitive slave law, was William Smith, a colored man of Columbia, Penn., who was shot and instantly killed while attempting to avoid capture, by Albert G. Ridgeley, a slave-catcher, from Baltimore County, Md.

This occurred on the 30th of April, 1852. It was claimed that Smith was an escaped slave belonging to George W. Hall, of Harford County, Md. After the murder, Ridgeley fled across the river into York County, took the old Baltimore Road from Wrightsville, passed south of York, and was not captured, although the sheriff of York County and his posse were on the alert for him. In his headlong flight he became over-heated, and took sick and died soon afterward in Baltimore. This created a great sensation throughout the entire State. Application was made to Gov. Bigler for a requisition, but owing to some complications in the case it was not granted.

Slaves continued to escape, and the "underground railway" system kept up until the outbreak of the Rebellion.

SERVANTS AND REDEMPTIONERS.

SERVANTS were in great demand during colonial days, and cargoes of laboring people were brought across the ocean and disposed of in America by indenture. The form was little better than slavery. As recorded in the early taxable lists of York County, they were assessed as personal property the same as colored slaves. Most of them in this county were "redemptioners" from Germany; some from other countries. Indentures were prepared before setting sail for this country, binding the subject to serve for a number of years, rarely less than four. Servitude of this kind existed as late as 1800 in York County. Many European mechanics, as well as farmers, came here under such conditions, and some of both classes, after serving the term of their indenture, became prosperous and well-to-do citizens. In 1760 there were more than 100 redemptioners in York County. In 1781 there were forty-nine. An advertisement for the recovery of a runaway servant was very common in those days. Sometimes "three cents reward" was offered for their return.

The most remarkable case was that of James Annesley, son of Arthur Annesley, (Lord Altham) who, as an orphan boy, was enticed on board an American vessel by an uncle who wanted to get possession of his legacy. The boy was landed at Philadelphia and sold as a servant by the captain, to fulfill the contract with the uncle. His place of servitude was forty miles west of Philadelphia, where he remained twelve years. In 1740 he was discovered by two Irish emigrants to America from his native place. He was taken from his condition of servitude, returned home, and in 1743 brought suit against his uncle for the recovery of his property, and gained his case; but pending an appeal to the House of Lords, he died. A story by the celebrated novelist, Charles Reade, entitled the "Wandering Heir," was founded upon this incident.

The sale of "redemptioners" became a business during colonial days. They were brought to this country and then taken through the land and sold by indenture. On this account those who sold them were called "soul-drivers." The following traditional story is common to many localities: One of these venders of human beings had disposed of all his drove except one, who proved to be as ingenious at making a bargain as his owner. Having put up at a tavern for the night, the sagacious servant rose first and sold his master to the landlord, recovering quite a handsome sum. He quickly departed, but first warning the landlord that the servant he sold him had a vicious habit of telling falsehoods, and warned him that he might try to pass himself off as the master.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.*

THERE are traditions of the working of the Masonic brethren in the then Yorktown as early as the year 1777. The Misses Clark, daughters of Gen. John Clark, an officer of the Revolution, frequently heard their father speak of sitting in a lodge at Yorktown. This might have been one of the traveling lodges of Revolutionary times, and if so, was in York at the time the Continental Congress held its sessions there. If we are rightly informed it was customary in earlier days, when a number of Masons were sojourning in the same place, to open a lodge for fraternal greeting, there being no work. On the 27th day of October, A. D. 1810, and of Masonry 5810, a warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, "according to the old constitution received by his Royal Highness Prince Edwin of York, in the Kingdom of England, in the year of the Christian Æra Nine hundred and twenty and six, and in the year of Masonry Four thousand nine hundred twenty an six," to John Armstrong, Jacob Kline and Thomas McGrath, authorizing and empowering them to form a lodge to be called St. John's, No. 123, to be held in the town of York, "or within five miles of the same, and make Free Masons according to the most Ancient and Honorable custom of the Royal Craft in all ages and nations through the Known World and not Contrarywise." It appears from good authority, that the first meeting of this lodge was held in the building now known as the Lafayette House, on South George Street, on the 30th day of November, 1810, and the first officers of the lodge were then installed. They continued holding their meetings at that place for some years, after which they moved into the brick house on the east side of South George Street, one door north of the German Catholic Church, and finally in a building that adjoined Hartman's store on the same street, owned at that time by George Haller, Esq., father of Dr. T. N. Haller, deceased. The entrance to the lodge room was through an alley between Hartman's and Winer's stores. There the last meeting of the lodge was held about the year 1836, and by reason of the loss of its charter during the anti-Masonic excitement which then prevailed throughout the State, the lodge ceased to exist. Among its members we find such names as George Haller, Esq., Calvin Mason, David B. Prince, Morris J. Gardnier, Dr. Luke Rouse, Abraham Hiestand, Henry Smyser, Judge Walter S. Franklin, Judge Samuel C. Bonham, George S. Morris and Judge Robert J. Fisher.

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*By A. Hiestand Glatz.

The warrant for the present lodge, No. 266, was granted by the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, September 6, 1852, and constituted November 4, of the same year. The place of the meeting of this lodge, until September 24, 1864, was in the Odd Fellows' Hall. In the year 1863, the feasibilty of securing a permanent hall was considerably discussed by the members, and on April 7, of the same year, a contract was made with Frederick Stallman, a member of the lodge, to build a suitable hall. The corner-stone was laid September 13, 1863. The committee under whose supervision the hall was constructed, reported that the hall built by Frederick Stallman, "was finished, furnished and ready for 'solemn dedication,'" which was done by the Right Worshipful the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge, September 6, 1864. The hall has been purchased from Mr. Stallman, and is now the property of York Lodge, No. 266, F. & A. M. From September 6, 1864, to the present time, the lodge has continued to hold meetings in the same place.

York Lodge, No. 266, is the parent of not less than four lodges in the county, of which we give a list.

Patmos Lodge, No. 348, held at Hanover; warrant dated June 6, A. .D. 1864; A. L. 5864.

Shewsbury Lodge, No. 423, held at Shewsbury; warrant dated March 4, 1868.

Zeredatha, No. 451, held at York, warrant dated November 24, 1869.

Riverside, No. 503, held at Wrightsville; warrant dated December 26, 1871.

Howell Chapter, No. 199, Royal Arch Mason, was constituted September 29, 1864.

York Commandery, No. 21, Knights Templar, was constituted January 19, 1865.

MASONIC HALL, NORTH BEAVER ST., YORK, PA.

The counties of York and Adams constitute Masonic Distict No. 4, with Isaac A. Elliott as district deputy grand master. Following is a complete list of the past masters of York Lodge from the time of its constitution until the present.

†George S. Morris, November 4, 1852, to December 27, 1853.

†David B. Prince, December 27, 1853, to December 27, 1855.

†Peter Bentz, December 27, 1855, to December 27, 1857.

William Smith, December 27, 1857, to December 27, 1859.

Robert J. Fisher, December 27, 1859, to December 27, 1860.

William H. Jordan, December 27, 1860, to December 27, 1862.

Samuel J. Rouse, December 27, 1862, to December 27, 1863.

Michael B. Spahr, December 27, 1863, to December 27, 1864.

†Thomas White, December 27, 1864, to December 27, 1865.

Jere Carl, December 27, 1865, to December 27, 1866.

George H. Maish, December 27, 1866, to December 27, 1867.

Joseph R. Davis, December 27, 1867, to December 27, 1868.

Fitz James Evans, December 27, 1868, to December 27, 1869.

David P. Shultz, December 27, 1869, to December 27, 1870.

John Gibson, December 27, 1870, to December 27, 1871.

O. C. Brickley, December 27, 1871, to December 27, 1872.

Jacob D. Heiges, December 27, 1872, to December 27, 1873.

†Martin J. Skinner, December 27, 1873, to December 27, 1874.

Jere W. Brickley, December 27, 1874, to December 27, 1875.

Israel F. Gross, December 27, 1875, to December 27, 1876.

William Gilberthorp, December 27, 1876, to December 27, 1877.

A. Hiestand Glatz, December 27, 1877, to December 27, 1878.

Samuel B. Heiges, December 27, 1878, to December 27, 1879.

Charles S. Weiser, December 27, 1879, to December 27, 1881.

Isaac A. Elliott, December 27, 1881, to December 27, 1883.

James Kell, December 27, 1883, to December 27, 1884.

The present officers are Samuel I. Adams, W. M.; Richard E. Cochran, S. W.; David O. Prince, J. W.; Jere Carl, treasurer; David P. Shultz, secretary; William H. Jordan, A. Hiestand Glatz and Jere W. Brickley, trustees. The number of members is 115.

ODD FELLOWS, ETC.*

The Order of Odd Fellows in York County was, from the day of its introduction, possessed of a spirit of energy not displayed by any other secret organization introduced before or after the period of anti-Masonic antagonism. The only secret society of which there exists any record, the original Masonic Lodge, of York, had disbanded during the anti-Masonic troubles, and the greater number of her members felt disinclined to face public opinion, then freely and openly manifested against all so-called oath-bound organizations. But the spirit and the teachings inculcated by the Masonic fraternity remained, and evidently only slumbered, awaiting a favorable opportunity to branch forth in perhaps a somewhat modified form; omitting the objectionable, "oath-bound" portion, but retaining strict and implicit secrecy under "Honor-Pledge." Many of those who had been looked upon as ardent advocates of the "square and compass," turned their attention to the beauties of the so-called "three linked fraternity," and became steadfast votaries at her shrine.

Some time during the early part of January, 1842, some twenty citizens of York (who had been initiated at Baltimore and Philadelphia) assembled at what was known as the Museum Building, on North Beaver Street, to consult as to the advisability and practicability of organizing a lodge of the I. O. O. F. The spirit manifested at this meeting showed a decided promise for speedy action, and culminated in the appointment of a committee to make the necessary application for a charter. On the 5th of March, the committee reported the reception of a dispensation granted by the board of grand officers of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, authorizing the establishment of Mount Zion Lodge, No. 74; Jacob Forrest, noble grand, Gen. George Hay, vice grand, Edwin C. Epley, secretary, Alexander Klinefelter, assistant secretary, and Abraham Arnold, treasurer, were designated as the officers of the lodge, and their names were duly recorded upon the original charter. Some four weeks after the arrival of the dispensation the institution proper took place at said Museum Building, where the meetings took place for a period, and the admission of members followed in unexpected succession. On Tuesday, the 15th day of November, 1842, the lodge room, which had been removed to South George Street, near the site of the present German Catholic St. Mary's Church, was regularly dedicated to the purposes of Odd-Fellowship, at which time 105 members proved present, participated in the ceremonies, and signed a memorial appertaining to the services in their own proper handwriting.

The power of the order soon developed. The deportment of the members, their standing in the community as citizens, and the activity displayed by the new converts, many of whom constituted the very best elements of the community, gave the organization a foot-hold so firm, that opposition yielded, and the bitter passions of hatred and violence, which felt inclined to beat against her base, expended themselves without doing any harm. Application upon application followed, and continued to strengthen the fort of "friendship, love and truth."

On the 28th of January, 1845, or just about three years after the institution of Mount Zion Lodge, Mount Vernon Encampment No. 14, was called into existence by a desire to learn and disseminate the principles of the order in their entirety. George S. Morris, chief patriarch, E. G. Smyser,

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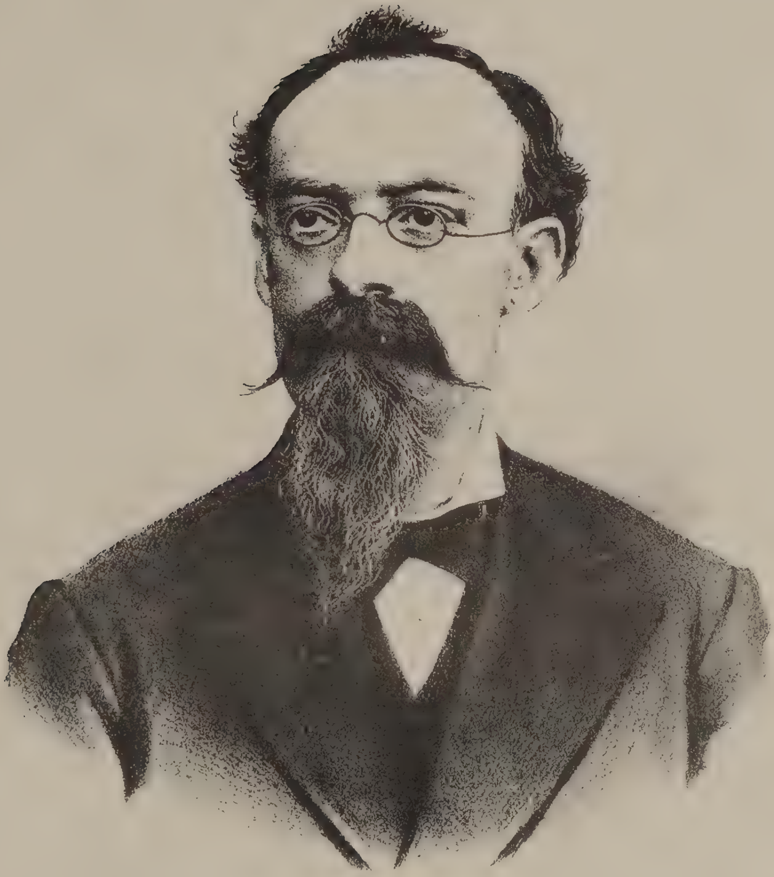
†Deceased.

*By George E. Sherwood.



Geo E Sherwood

high priest, Henry Bayler, senior warden, Matthew Tyler, junior warden, D. W. Funk, scribe, J. Demuth, treasurer, and Jacob Forrest, guide, composed the founders and charter members of this, the so-called aristocratic portion of the fraternity. This part of the order did not prosper as well numerically as might have been expected, a fact largely attributable to the circumstances, that the founders of this branch felt disinclined to enlarge the usefulness of the encampment, and appeared to rather confine its privileges to a chosen few. Notwithstanding these disinclinations, the patriarchal fires burned brightly, and the Encampment to-day, although it still maintains a certain seclusion, proves prosperous and is at this period one of the richest of its kind in the State.

In the meantime many citizens from the vicinity of Shrewsbury and Hopewell Townships, had associated themselves with the order, and the disposition openly manifested by many others, seeking knowledge under the banner of "Faith, Hope and Charity," led to the establishment of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 143, located to this day at Shrewsbury Borough. The charter of this lodge bears date December 29, 1845, but the institution proper did not take place until February, 1846. The first or charter officers were Henry G. Bussey, noble grand; George Blasser, vice grand; Eli S. Beck, secretary; Samuel Brenise, assistant secretary; and C. F. Meyers, treasurer. Like her sister lodge in York, she flourished and grew in the face of all opposition, making a noble record and maintaining it to the present day.

Two years later, Wrightsville made her demand for her own retreat, and the application of the there residing members was favorably considered by the board of grand officers, and a charter was duly granted, bearing date August 2, 1848, with Elias Raub, noble grand; John Kerr, vice grand; D. J. Boynton, secretary; Jacob Stoll, assistant secretary and David Flury, treasurer.

Chihuahua Lodge, No. 317, proved as healthy as her sister lodges, and considering the comparatively small population from which to draw membership, stands as a proud success both numerically as well as financially.

During the same year Hanover sought and obtained a charter, bearing date August 23, 1848, with the following complement of officers: noble grand, Samuel Shirk; vice grand, R. J. Winterode; secretary, J. E. Naille; assistant secretary, E. J. Owings; treasurer, John Bair. Hanover Lodge, No. 327, located in one of the most thickly settled portions of the county, soon forged to the front and maintains to this day second rank numerically, and third financially in the county.

During this period, the old mother lodge, Mount Zion, No. 74, had become too unwieldy, numbering in the spring of 1849 over 400 active members, the greater portion of whom had become regular attendants at lodge meetings, which fact called a consultation, where it was decided that the best interests of the order required the establishment of a second lodge. The intention was promulgated on February 19, 1849, when a charter was granted for the institution of Humane Lodge, No. 342. The charter officers being noble grand, Dr. William S. Roland; vice grand, David E. Small; secretary, William R. Stouch; assistant secretary, J. G. Capito; treasurer, Wesley Test. This lodge soon gathered around her altars the most active and ardent converts, and by steady, firm and shrewd management forged ahead of all the lodges of the county, occupying to-day the first position in the county numerically, and the first position in the State financially. She remains the most active of all the lodges and numbers among her membership the best posted in southern Pennsylvania.

From 1849 to 1855, there prevailed a dormancy in the establishment of new lodges. During the latter year, Mount Hebron, No. 516, was chartered. Charles Shultz, district deputy grand master, instituted this lodge at Delta on May 16, 1855, with the following officers: Dr. J. Y. Bryan, noble grand; William J. McCurdy, vice grand; A. C. McCurdy, secretary; William McSparran, assistant secretary; E. C. Steinford, treasurer.

After a lapse of nearly seventeen years, Goldsboro called for her own lodge, and her application for a charter was duly considered, and granted on March 8, 1872. The institution of Goldsboro Lodge, No. 791, took place shortly afterward, when the following charter officers were duly installed: John Nicholas, N. G.; H. Montgomery, V. G.; J. K. Waidley, secretary; Adam Wisman, assistant secretary; George S. Wolf, treasurer. This lodge had the misfortune of having her hall, a costly three-story building, destroyed by fire, a circumstance which materially crippled her progress; she stands, however, to-day, though few in numbers, on a solid financial basis.

Following the institution of Goldsboro Lodge, came the organization of Harmonia Lodge, No. 853, located at York. Mount Zion and Humane Lodges having become wealthy and in consequence somewhat fastidious relative to the admission of candidates, the leaders of the order deemed it desirable to make a call for the establishment of a third lodge in York Borough. The answer to this call brought nearly eighty applications, and a petition was at once sent to the grand officers, who issued the required dispensation on August 18, 1873. Shortly after the reception of the dispensation the institution took place, at which time the following members were installed as the charter officers: noble grand, D. H. Ginter; vice grand, Crayton W. Brand; secretary, D. K. Trimmer; assistant secretary, W. I. Reisinger; treasurer, Peter Swartz.

Two years later, on July 3, 1875, Mount Sinai, No. 908, located at Jefferson Borough, received her charter and was duly instituted by D. D. Grand Master George E. Sherwood, who installed the following set of officers: noble grand, Dr. William F. Brinkman; vice grand, E. J. Masamore; secretary, Henry B. Baker; assistant secretary, Jesse Williams; treasurer, Ephraim Dubs.

During the year 1876 some twenty members of various lodges made application for a charter for a new lodge to be located at East Prospect, under title of Winona Lodge No. 944. After some delay the charter was granted, bearing date October 3, 1876, and enumerating the following charter members: Michael Shenberger, Moses Burg, B. F. Beard, Valentine Knisley, H. B. Beard, A. J. Givens, Henry Burg, Walter Burg, George S. Oberdorff, L. Jacobs; A. W. Himes, S. W. Smith, David Barshinger, F. T. Glatfelter, George C. Dritt, A. M. Helder, J. W. Young, H. H. Sprenkel, J. R. Wallace, John F. Kline, Frank Kauffman and Peter J. Gilbert. The institution of the lodge took place on January 13, 1877, George E. Sherwood acting as grand master.

The last born of the three-linked fraternity is Mount Olivet, No. 997, located at the thriving village of Spring Grove. The there residing membership, brethren of Mount Sinai, Shrewsbury and Hanover Lodges, desired a home of their own, and duly petitioned the grand lodge for that purpose. Considerable opposition was manifested by the membership of Mount Sinai on account of the close proximity of the two places, aad the hostility caused a rejection of the first application. Undaunted, the second application was made in the fall of 1883, and on January 5, 1884, the charter was granted, and the lodge duly organized with the following charter officers: noble grand, Charles Michael; vice grand, J. J. Hawkins; secretary, Charles H. Seiler; assistant secretary, George E. Miller; treasurer, William Hoke.

Eagle Encampment, No. 158, was instituted on the 12th day of October, 1867. It has worked slowly up to within a recent date, when a new spirit appears to have taken possession of it, and it now promises to move to the front. The charter members of this encampment were chief patriarch, Charles Bowman; high priest, J. D. Slagle; senior warden, George W. House; junior warden, William Bair; scribe, J. H. Flickinger; treasurer, Fred L. Bange.

Riverside Encampment, No. 245, located at Goldsboro, was of short duration. The destruction of the Odd Fellow's Hall, by fire, caused a surrender of the charter, May 8, 1879. Its charter bore date November 12, 1873. Its institution took place January 20, 1874, and the charter officers were Jacob Waidley, Franklin R. Prowell, John P. Nicholas, James Markley, William Palmer, George K. Grove, John Alwine, H. Strickler, William Jessop and Lawrence Alwine.

Salome Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 30, of York, was instituted February 18, 1870. It however found no favor among the greater portion of the male membership and surrendered its charter to the grand lodge after having been in existence about five years. It ceased to exist July 19, 1876.

The present strength and condition of the Order of Odd Fellows in York County are as follows:

Mount Zion, No. 74.—Number of members, 151. Cash capital, $17,579.33. Amount of relief granted during the last year, $1,880. Officers of the term: George W. Breeswine, N. G.; Ernst Hein, V. G.; George P. Spangler, secretary; F. F. Buckingham, assistant secretary; F. M. Dick, treasurer and representative to Grand Lodge.

Mount Vernon, No. 143.—Number of members, 99. Capital on hand, $5,403.31. Amount of relief granted during last year, $1,006. Officers of the term: S. D. Ehrhart, N. G.; James H. Moody, V. G.; M. M. Hutchinson, secretary; D. R. Klinefelter, assistant secretary; J. H. Hendricks, treasurer and representative to Grand Lodge.

Chihuahua, No. 317.—Number of members, 63. Capital invested, $3,608.09. Amount of relief granted during last year, $293. Officers of the present term: J. B. Waltman, N. G.; C. S. Glatfelter, V. G.; A. J. Duden, secretary; John K. Upp, treasurer. A. J. Duden, representative to Grand Lodge.

Hanover, No. 327.—Number of members, 179. Amount of capital invested, $8,196.51. Amount of relief granted during last year,

$1,072.75. Officers of the term: E. A. Michael, N. G.; George H. Bowers, V. G.; W. H. Long, secretary; William A. Clay, assistant secretary; Carl Erdman, treasurer; F. S. Zinn, representative to Grand Lodge.

Humane Lodge, No. 342.—York; number of members, 182. Amount of capital on hand, $21,433.47. Amonnt of relief granted during last year, $1,216.75. Officers of the present term: McClellan M. Spahr, N. G., J. W. Dennis, V. G., James H. Fisher, secretary; L. H. Sudick, assistant secretary; D. P. Shultz, treasurer; Henry J. Deitch, representative to Grand Lodge.

Mt. Hebron, No. 516.—Delta; number of members, 34; amount of capital on hand, $1,000, amount paid for relief during the year, $35; present officers: N. G., W. Wallace, Jr.; V. G., H. Sprenkel; secretary, P. J. Gilbert; treasurer, J. H. Gilbert.

Goldsboro, No. 791.—Goldsboro; number of members, 24; amount of capital on hand, $1,159.16; amount of relief granted during the year, $85; officers of the present term: John Ziegler, N. G.; George H. Grove, V. G.; John A. Willis, secretary; Ed. D. Breckenridge, assistant secretary; Geo. S. Wolf, treasurer; John A. Willis, representative to Grand Lodge;

Harmonia, No. 853.—York; number of members, 57; cash on hand, $1,130.07; amount paid for relief during the year, $268; present officers: W. B. Ruby, N. G.; John Bender, V. G.; D. P. Heckert, secretary; Herman Sauppe, assistant secretary; Albertus Hibner, treasurer, and J. T. Tracy, representative to Grand Lodge.

Mt. Sinai, No. 908.—Jefferson; number of members, 46; cash on hand, $1,338.31; amount paid for relief during the last term, $35; present officers: A. B. Miller, N. G.; Henry A. Walter, V. G.; W. H. Brodbeck, secretary; C. M. Motter, assistant secretary; Henry Eichelberger, representative to the Grand Lodge.

Winona, No. 944.—East Prospect; number of members, 24; amount of capital on hand $375.47; amount paid for relief during the year, $15; present officers: Henry Thomas, N. G.; J. W. Kinard, V. G.; Peter J. Gilbert, secretary; Jacob H. Leber, assistant secretary; Michael Shenberger, treasurer; Peter J. Gilbert, representative to Grand Lodge.

Mt. Olivet, No. 997.—Spring Grove; number of members, 54; cash in treasury, $418.57; amount paid for relief during year, $48; present officers: John S. Myers, N. G.; William Hoke, V. G.; William Currens, secretary; George Seiler, assistant secretary; Ephraim Stambaugh, treasurer; Jesse G. Williams, representative to Grand Lodge.

Mt. Vernon Encampment, No. 14.—York; number of members, 125; capital on hand, $9472.31; amount relief paid $896; present officers: chief patriarch, David Ziegler; high priest, George A. Welker; senior warden, D. P. Heckert; junior warden, William E. Patterson; scribe, James H. Fisher; treasurer, George E. Sherwood.

Eagle Encampment, No. 158.—Hanover; number of members, 50; amount paid for relief, $166; amount on hand, $562.61; present officers: E. D. Melhorn; chief patriarch; W. H. Long, high priest; H. Melhorn, S. W.; Charles J. Myers, J. W.; W. F. Stair, scribe; Carl Erdman, treasurer.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

This secret organization claims to be peculiarly American in its conception and its leading advocates assert publicly and privately that it was conceived and born as a genuine American institution, during the dark days of the Revolutionary period, and that her founders were a band of five Revolutionary officers. The introduction of the order into York Borough occurred early in the year 1857. The flourishing condition of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges, who had been called into existence during the two preceding decades, and whose direct benevolence and active aid bestowed and manifested toward their respective membership, particularly during the financial crisis of 1856–57, had called general attention and comments and aroused a spirit of imitation fostered to a considerable degree by the members of the existing secret orders, who perchance, felt a curiosity to know and learn the base and principles of the then comparatively weak and order of Red Men.

During the latter part of the year 1856 a number of citizens met privately to consider the probable success of the establishment of a tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men. The views advanced, looking favorable to the project, appeared to receive a hearty support and culminated in an application for a charter, which, after some delay, was granted by the Great Council of Pennsylvania and "Conewago" Tribe, No. 37, was duly called into existence, regularly organized by G. T. Zahm, then great sachem of the jurisdiction or Hunting Grounds of Pennsylvania. The institution took place in the building formerly known as "Temperance Hall" on North George Street, at the site at present occupied by the First National Bank;

and the first officers that kindled the council brand were; Dr. Alexander Small, sachem; Christian Markley, senior sagamore; Edward S. Rupp, junior sagamore; Leonard Koons, chief of records, and Isaac Swartz, keeper of wampum. The new organization remained but a short time at their first place of meeting, but migrated successively from Temperance Hall to the Museum Building on North Beaver Street, to Strack's building, corner of Princess and South George Streets, to Lebach's Centre Hall, and finally to the Odd Fellows' Hall on South George Street, where a wigwam particularly suited and fitted to the initiatory ceremonies was established. The original membership, many of whom are still living, worked hard and faithfully, for the dissemination of the principles inculcated by the order, and succeeded in giving it a firm and permanent foothold in the community. The tribe numbers at this time 188 members, is possessed of a capital of nearly $6,000, and expends nearly $1,200 annually for the relief of the sick, the burial of the dead, and the education of the orphans. The present officers are: Sachem, William Markley; Sr. Sag., George W. Hess; Jr. Sag., W. H. H. Craver; Prophet, Edward Neas; C. of R., John Hays; K. of W., Jacob S. Wilt; Asst. C. of R., W. H. Albright; First Sanap, Samuel Platts; Second Sanap, Thomas H. Fulton; G. of W., George S. Yeaple; G. of F., Abraham Baker; First Warden, John Geise; Second Warden, Harry E. Wanty; Third Warden, Luther A. Small; Fourth Warden, William A. Mitzel; First Brave, Levi Ilgenfritz; Second Brave, Edward Yeaple; Third Brave, George F. Geiselman; Fourth Brave, Amos Hoffman.

After eight years of labor the membership of Conewago Tribe had increased to such an extent as to make the establishment of a second tribe desirable, particularly so in view of the fact that a large number of the German speaking element of the town had obtained membership. After a free exchange of opinion the organization of a German Tribe was decided upon. An application for a charter was made and "Codorus" Tribe, No. 78, to be located in York, was called into existence. The institution took place on the 21st of Traveling Moon, G. S. D., 374 (October 21, 1865), at which time the following chiefs were raised by Great Sachem M. J. Weaver, of Lancaster: Daniel Decker, sachem; Louis Hoffman, junior sagamore; William Coose, junior sagamore; George Plitt, chief of records; William Tash, keeper of wampum. The present officers of this tribe are John Schott, sachem; Peter Reich, senior sagamore; —— ——— junior sagamore; Christian Wagner, prophet; John H. Schum, chief of records; Augustus Voss, keeper of wampum; Theo. R. Helb, representative to great council of Pennsylvania. The present numerical strength of this tribe is small, notwithstanding the fact that it contains some of the most active German Red Men of the borough. The wampum belt of the tribe contains about $800.

Following the establishment of Codorus Tribe came the organization of Waunepewink Tribe, No. 89, at Shrewsbury, with the following charter officers: sachem, E. H. Gerry; senior sagamore, Samuel Giesey; junior sagamore, Frank O. McCleary; chief of records, Frederick A. Hake; prophet, Joseph H. Blasser; keeper of wampum, Isaac E. Berg. The prospects for a prosperous tribe appeared to be flattering at the time of the institution, 10 Sleep Corn Moon, G. S. D., 377 (September 10th, 1868), but the hopes of the membership were doomed to disappointment. The council fire ceased to burn some time during 1876, and all efforts to rekindle it have so far proven unsuccessful, a circumstance to a greater or less degree attributable to the existence of some older institution, and the smallness of the town.

In the meantime the English element had invaded the wigwam of Codorus Tribe, and after considerable argument it was deemed best to separate, and application was made for a charter for Conewingo Tribe, No. 93, to be located at York. The institution of this, the third tribe within the borough limits, took place on the 5th Sleep of Traveling Moon, G. S. D., 378 (October 5, 1869), Great Sachem Frank C. Knipe, officiating at the raising of the following chiefs: sachem, John W. Shirey; senior sagamore, Josiah M. Jones; junior sagamore, William Hose; chief of records, William L. Keech; keeper of wampum, William Tash. The following officers were elected for the present term: sachem, A. Patterson; senior sagamore, Eph. Thatcher; junior sagamore, Lewis Sudick; prophet, J. W. Hetrick; chief of records, L. R. Rouse; keeper of wampum, Aug. T. Waltman; representative to G. C., W. B White. This tribe now stands as second in the county.

On the 10th of May, 1870, Yosemite Tribe, No. 100, of Glen Rock, was organized by Deputy Grand Sachem John Hays. Andrew Shaw, W. F. Boecel, Eli R. Miller, John W. Hartman, Henry J. Heiser and A. H. Herbert were the first officers, and Theo. Bollinger, S. H. Jacobs, George W. Gable, A. R. Bollinger, George Barshinger and Agrippa

Shauk occupy the stumps at this time. This organization flourished and possessed at the 1st of April, 1885, ninety members and an invested capital of $1,755.

Ganaga Tribe, No. 226, of Jefferson Borough was organized on the 25th of September, 1874. It, however, never gained a foothold in the community and ceased to exist three years later.

The last one of the tribes of Red Men, Minnewaukuru, No. 250, was instituted on the 7th of January, 1884, at Hanover. Thomas A. McDowell, then great sachem of the jurisdiction, raised the following chiefs: sachem, D. D. Ehrhart; prophet, D. F. Stair; senior sagamore, George W. Thomas; junior sagamore, C. W. Gebensleben; chief of records, A. C. Wentz; keeper of wampum, John D. Jenkins. This tribe promises to be one of the most active in York County, being principally composed of young men.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The introduction of the order of Knights of Pythias into York County took place on the 11th of November, 1869. Some thirty citizens, principally members of the order of Odd Fellows, organized a lodge of this fraternity, and for that purpose repaired to Columbia, there to receive the required degrees to enable them to procure a charter, which degrees were conferred by Evergreen Castle. The application for a charter was granted, and "White Rose Castle," No. 211, located at York, was the first to disseminate the principles of friendship set forth in the well-known poem of "Damon and Pythias." The order flourished for some years, and castles or lodges were established at Hanover in 1870; at Glen Rock in 1871; at Seven Valley in 1876; at Siddonsburg in 1879. Some time during 1874 a difficulty relative to a certain obligation occurred between a number of subordinate castles and the Grand Castle, or its officers, which caused considerable dissension in "White Rose Castle" and finally led to its dissolution. Hanover Castle met with severe losses, financially. The castle at Siddonsburg surrendered its charter three years after its organization, and Zion Castle, No. 447, of Seven Valley, and Friendly Castle of Glen Rock, No. 287, are the only two whose condition at this time is of such a nature as to warrant the belief that the order will retain active defenders in the future. Friendly Castle, according to its last report, had sixty members, and Zion Castle retained only twenty-four members in good standing.

The order at one time promised to take the lead of all the secret organizations possessed of the beneficial feature; but internal dissensions soon followed and all efforts to remove or dispel them have so far proven ineffectual.

OTHER SECRET ORDERS.

The county of York may be deemed one of the most fertile spots for the growth of secret organizations in the commonwealth. Independent of the comparatively large number of lodges representing the Masonic, Odd Fellow and Red Men Fraternities, there exist at present circles of the Union Brotherhood at York and Hanover; a conclave of the American Order of Mechanics; a conclave of the Junior Order of Mechanics; a colored Odd Fellow Lodge, whose charter emanated from the Grand Lodge of Canada; a lodge of the Independent Mechanics; a branch of the Brotherhood of Engineers; a lodge of the Mystic Band of Brothers; a lodge of the Knights of the Mystic Chain; a lodge of Artificers; a lodge of the Sons of St. John; a lodge of the Knights of Labor; a lodge of the Heptasophs or Seven Wise Men; Independent of these there exist three semi-secret associations, viz.: St. Mary's, St. Joseph's and the German Laboring Men's Beneficial Association.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PREVIOUS to 1840, there was very little insurance on property in York County, even in the town of York. The business had not yet developed in this country. Before that time a subscription paper was circulated among the people after a fire, and money collected for the benefit of those who were unfortunate in losing property by fire. This plan is now almost totally abandoned, and a great amount of the property in town and county is insured. Besides our local companies, whose history is herein given in chronological order, there are many other large and substantial companies represented by agents in different sections of the county.

YORK COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

An act passed April 4, 1843, incorporated the York County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Michael Ebert, Peter Peters, Michael Smyser, Sr., George Loucks, Michael Doudel, Joseph Smyser, David Smyser, Henry Ebert, Jr., Daniel Loucks, Henry Smy-

ser, David Beeler, John G. Campbell and George Loucks (miller) were the incorporators. September 2, 1843, Gen. Michael Doudel was elected president, and John G. Campbell, secretary. John Vogelsong, Samuel Wagner and John Sleeger were elected members of the board of managers. Thirty-three persons the same day made applications for insurance, aggregating to $156,200. Philip Smyser was elected first treasurer. Gen. Doudel and John G. Campbell served in their positions until September 30, 1854, when Abraham Forry was elected president, and Joseph Garretson, secretary. John Weyer was secretary from 1856 to 1865, when the present secretary, Silas H. Forry, was elected. Abraham Forry continued as president until his death in 1872, when Jacob Stair was elected.

The present board is composed of the following named members: Jacob Stair, W. H. Kurtz, David Jamison, E. K. Ziegler, Matthew Tyler, Eli Myers, George W. Wantz, John H. Small, B. F. Hantz, W. Latimer Small, R. F. Polack, P. F. Wilt and Robert A. Stair. When the company was first organized, all insurances was taken on the mutual plan. Premium notes were given, and not much cash required. The original charter was granted for twenty years, and on February 14, 1863, an act was passed extending it twenty years. On February 7, 1883, the charter was renewed perpetually.

On November 5, 1873, by application to the court, an amendment to the charter was obtained, authorizing the company to issue policies on a cash basis as well as on the mutual plan. At present the amount of property insured and in force on the mutual plan is $331,052.83, and on the cash plan $131,237.50. Total amount in force $462,290.33. The assets of the company amounted to $53,009.19. Risks are taken from one to five years.

The names of the treasurers of the company in order of succession are as follows: Philip Smyser, Charles Weiser and Charles S. Weiser, the present treasurer. Insurance is taken in York County only. The company is conservative and careful in taking risks.

FARMERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF YORK.

This company was incorporated on the 6th day of April, 1853. The directors for the first year were Daniel L. Gehly, H. G. Kauffman, John Landis, Eli Kindig and Karl Forney. Daniel L. Gehly was elected president, H. G. Kauffman, secretary, and John Landis, treasurer. At the expiration of the first year H. Kraber, Jacob Diehl, Frederick Sultzbaugh and D. Strickler were elected directors. The officers for the second year were as follows: H. Kraber, president, who continued in the same position until 1874; D. Strickler, the present secretary, who has served continuously since 1854; John Landis, treasurer, who served from the time of the organization until 1867, when D. Strickler followed him; G. Edward Hersh succeeded to the presidency in 1874.

Insurance to the amount of $428,124 was taken, $104,636 received in premiums and $10,468.42 in premium notes received during the first year of business. There were no losses the first year. The total income for 1884, was $269,118.79; the amount of losses paid $184,472.35; the amount of property insured $23,954,490. The entire amount of losses paid since time of organization in 1853 to 1885, is $2,959,496.67. Amount of insurance in force is $38,114,751.

Business is done in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. Insurance is taken by this company with or without liability to assessment, but mainly on the all cash plan. No assessments have ever been made. The assets on January 1, 1885, were $438,179.93, unpaid losses and other debts $21,157.52.

The board of directors for the year 1885 is as follows: G. Edward Hersh, president; William Wallace, vice-president; D. Strickler, secretary and treasurer; David Small, Eli Kindig, George D. Ebert, Charles F. Winter, James Keller and D. H. Detweiler. The home office of the company is in the first story of their own building, No. 29 East Market Street, York, Penn.

FARMERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARADISE.

This company was incorporated March 24, 1854. The names of the original directors were John Roth, president; Joseph W. Kraft, secretary; Michael Fishel, Samuel Roth, Sr., George Myers, George Hoke, Nathaniel Spangler, Henry Hoke, Joseph Hoke, Henry Shireman, George Sprenkle (miller), Henry Raber.

In the year 1874, a new charter was granted by the court. Daniel Heneise was elected president in 1874 and served until 1876, when he was succeeded by Peter Keihl, who continued until 1882, when Martin Eichelberger was elected. Benjamin Leese became secretary in 1874, and continued until 1881, when Philip S. Bowman, of Penn Township, near Hanover, the present secretary was elected.

The names of the first directors under the charter of 1874 were as follows: John Lentz, J. Stover, Benjamin Myers, Christian Bowman, Peter Keihl, Simon Walter, Henry Weaver, Jacob G. Myers, Daniel Heneise, Henry Bowman, Daniel Bentz and David Martin.

Since 1854 there have been 7,579 policies issued. For the year 1885 there were 1,712 in force. The amount of insurance in force on January 1, 1885, was $3,070,358. For the year 1885 the board of directors are as follows: Martin Eichelberger, of Heidelberg Township, president; Philip S. Bowman, of Penn Township, secretary; William H. Miller, of Spring Garden Township, treasurer; Henry Hoke, of Jackson; Michael Striewig, of Warrington; Josiah M. Jacobs, of Paradise; Henry Hoff, of North Codorus; William Eyster, of West Manchester; Moses H. Dierdorff, of Washington; A. J. Myers, of Manchester; Washington Lauer, of Dover; and Michael Saubel, of Manheim.

The agents of the company at present are George W. Brown, Henry Moul, Michael Strievig, Daniel S. Dubs, Edward T. Bentz, Henry M. Spahr, Andrew Sauter, M. H. Deardorff, George F. Saubel, William Eyster, and Benjamin Gross.

CODORUS AND MANHEIM MUTUAL.

Codorus & Manhiem Mutual Protective Insurance Company was organized May 24, 1856. The board of directors consisted of the following-named persons: Henry Stick, Dr. William Allabaugh, Henry S. Keller, Charles Shearer, Jacob W. Werner, Jacob Klinefelter, Adam Miller, John Weigand, Jesse Wentz, Valentine B. Wentz, Cornelius B. Wentz, Jesse Bortner, and John S. Dubs.

When the company was organized the territory over which insurance on property was taken, was confined to Codorus and Manheim Townships, of this county. As the company began to prosper, the range of territory was extended to include other surrounding townships, and eventually the entire counties of York and Adams, excepting boroughs and villages where houses are built in blocks of three or more. Premium notes are taken from each applicant by this company from 4 to 25 per cent of the insured value. This company now carries risks to the amount of $2,996,483; holds premium notes to the amount of $151,556.14, and since organization has paid over $40,000 in losses. In 1885 the board of directors consisted of the following members: Jesse K. Wentz, of West Manheim Township, president; L. W. Hershey, of New Freedom, secretary; J. H. Lamott, vice-president; J. D. Ziegler, treasurer; Levi Dubbs, M. M. Hutchinson, Eli Miller, Jacob Diehl, Casper Weigand, John F. Bopp, Charles Grote, Henry Anstine, John B. Gemmill.

DOVER, CONEWAGO, NEWBERRY, EAST AND WEST MANCHESTER MUTUAL.

The Dover, Conewago, Newberry, East and West Manchester Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated in 1856. The directors were E. Melchinger, Henry Bender, John Hoober, William S. Picking, John Reeser, Samuel M. Eisenhart, John A. Hoober, Joseph M. McCreary, Jacob F. Krone, Daniel Gross, Sr., William W. Wolf, Benjamin Myers, John Neiman, Jonas Stough and David Smyser. A meeting of the commissioners named in the act of incorporation was held at the house of Henry Hake, innkeeper in Conewago Township, York Co., Penn., on Saturday, the 14th day of June, A. D., 1856, for the purpose of organizing the company. Joseph McCreary was appointed president for the ensuing year, William S. Picking, secretary and David Smyser, treasurer. The directors for 1885 are Dr. William Lenhart, Alfred Weaver, David Meisenhelter, John Neiman, Charles E. Smyser, George D. Beeler, Morris M. Hays, John Lease, Benjamin Hohr, George Heilman, Henry H. Kochenour, Henry Haines, John H. Wogan, Edward Smyser and A. G. Throne. The officers are John Neiman, president; Dr. William Lenhart, treasurer; A. G. Throne, secretary.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL.

The Southern Mutual Fire Insurance Company of York County, was chartered about 1862. The regular meetings of this company are held monthly in Dallastown. A large amount of insurance has been taken since its organization. The following named persons are its directors: D. S. Mitzel, president: John F. Geesy, vice-president; H. S. Barshinger, secretary; A. K. Frey, treasurer; Andrew Barshinger, Daniel Warner, Henry Wallick, William Wineka, Jacob Stabley, Henry Stover, John S. Keech, Henry Wegman.

SPRING GARDEN MUTUAL.

The Spring Garden Mutual Fire Insurance Company of York County was incorporated April 14th, 1864. Commenced business May 2, 1864. The office of the company is in East-York, 383 East Market Street. The first board of directors were Daniel Gotwalt, A. F. Hiestand, David Witmer, John Flory, John H. Freed, Michael Weidman, John

Emig, Henry Sleeger, Jr., Samuel Ritter, Jacob Dietz, Charles Sultner and Samuel Hively. The first president of the company was John Flory who held the office up to May 2, 1873, when he was succeeded by Elias Ebert who filled the office up to the time of his death, May 8, 1885. John Freed the first secretary served one year, and was succeeded by Charles H. Fry, who held the office twenty-one years. The present board of directors is as follows: Daniel L. Gehley, Samuel Hively, John Emig, Solomon Rupp, A. K. Anstine, Charles Sultner, Charles Haines, John S. Hiestand, Daniel Gotwalt, Levi Cannon and Charles H. Fry. Number of policies in force at present 2,053. Amount of insurance in force $2,410,642.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

CONTINENTAL MONEY.

FOR the purpose of keeping the patriot army in the field, during the war of the Revolution, continental currency was issued, and while congress sat in York, a great deal was made here. The continental dollar, which at first passed for its face value, was, in September, 1777, reduced to 7s. 6d. One month later it had fallen to 7s.; November, to 6s. 3d. It will certainly prove interesting to show its downward tendency. By January, 1778, the dollar was worth 5s. 2d.; February, 4s. 8d.; March, 4s. 3d.; April, 3s. 9d.; May, 3s. 3d.; June, 2s. 2d.; July, 2s. 6d.; August, 2s. 2d.; September, 1s. 10½d.; October, 1s. 7½d.; November, 1s. 4d.; December, 1s. 4d. January, 1779, 1s.; February, 10½d.; March, 9d.; April, 8d.; May, 7½d.; June, 6⅓d.; July, 6d.; August, 5½d.; September, 5d.; November, 4d.; December, 3½d. January, 1780, 3d.; March, 2½d.; and up to May 18, 1780, $2\frac{1}{10}$d. After this, as government money, it was not worth anything. In Pennsylvania, however, as late as February 1, 1781, the supreme executive council resolved that continental money should be received, for public dues, at an exchange of 75 cents for $1 in specie. This rule was in force until June 1st, of that year, when, by order of an act of assembly, only specie, or bills of credit equal thereto, were allowed to be received for taxes or other public dues. Thus ended the continental money. It was greatly through Robert Morris, the eminent financier of Philadelphia, who placed his own private fortune at the disposal of congress, that the patriot cause was triumphant. The depreciation of the continental currency brought great distress upon the government, and many people were ruined. Those who suffered most were the soldiers of the army, who received it as pay for services.

THE MILLERITES.

Rev. William Miller, "the prophet" and founder of the Second Adventist, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1782. He was a man of considerable education; was a brave soldier in the war of 1812, at Plattsburg, N. Y., after which he became an assiduous student of history and the Bible. He began to advocate that the fifth monarchy predicted by Daniel, the prophet, was to be consummated, and that it indicated the end of the world to come in the year 1843. Several different days were set apart, during that year, for the important event. He traveled and lectured on the "Second Coming of Christ," and was listened to by large audiences. Among his first followers in York County, was one Dr. Gorgas, who lived in the village of Yocumtown, Newberry Township. There were a number of other followers; earnest, enthusiastic religious people, too, most of them, who resided in that section of the county. On the day appointed for the "end of the world" a party of about 100 persons, believers and curious followers, from Middletown, Dauphin County, and that section of York County, went to the summit of "Hill Island," in the river, there to await the momentous event, which, to the delight of all, did not come.

PRESENT JUDGES OF YORK COUNTY.

HON. PERE L. WICKES.

THE Hon. Pere L. Wickes, president judge of this judicial district, was born August 14, 1837, in Chestertown, Kent Co., Md. He is the youngest son of Col. Joseph Wickes, who was a lawyer of distinction in Maryland and a nephew of the late Judge Chambers, who was for many years the chief justice of that State. Judge Wickes was educated at Princeton College, New Jersey, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1856. Subsequently the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same institution. He studied law with his brother Judge Joseph A. Wickes, of Maryland, and afterward with the Hon. S. Teackle Wallis, of

Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar of Kent County, Md., April 18, 1859. He continued to practice his profession in Chestertown, until 1866, when he removed to York. Judge Wickes, in a short time became the attorney for the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies at this point, and was in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, when he was, in the fall of 1875, elected additional law judge of this judicial district. In January, 1882, at the close of the term of office of the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, Judge Wickes was commissioned president judge of the district, which position he fills at this time. His term of office expires on the first Monday of January, 1886, and he has refused to be a candidate for re-election. On the bench, Judge Wickes has displayed abilities of the highest order. He will be remembered as a judge who combined with a quick, active, comprehensive intellect, and unimpeachable integrity, great administrative abilities. Consequently his courts are characterized by a speedy dispatch of business, perfect decorum, and an economical administration of the law. He has suffered few reversals by the supreme court of the State, which is evidence not only of his success on the bench, but also of his fairness as a judge. On February 27, 1862, Judge Wickes married Henrietta Catharine Welsh, daughter of the late Henry Welsh, of the borough of York, who was for many years prominent and influential in the politics of Pennsylvania.

HON. JOHN GIBSON.

The great-grandfather of John Gibson on the mother's side was David Jameson, M. D., colonel in the Provincial and Revolutionary forces of Pennsylvania, who was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a graduate of the medical department of its university. He came to America about the year 1740, and settled first in South Carolina. He afterward moved to York, Penn., and was possessed of a homestead and plantation in York Township, within two miles of the town. He was married to Elizabeth Davis, and his sons, Thomas, James and Horatio Gates, became eminent physicians in this neighborhood. The last named, the grandfather of Judge Gibson, married Emily Shevelle, of Somerset, and moved to Baltimore, where he founded the Washington Medical College, and spent the greater part of his life in practice there, moving to York a few years before his death, which occurred in 1855. His daughters were Cassandra, married to Rev. William J. Gibson, D. D., late of Duncansville, Blair Co., Penn.; Catherine, married to Hon. Robert J. Fisher, late president judge of the York Judicial District, and Elizabeth, married to Rev. John Gibson, who died at Duncansville in 1869. His great-grandfather, on his father's side, was Robert Gibson, born in the county of Down, Province of Ulster, Ireland, whose son William Gibson, was a celebrated preacher of the Reformed Presbyterian Church,* otherwise called Covenanters, came to America in 1797, and settled in Ryegate, Vt. He afterward went to Philadelphia, and was pastor of the Reformed Church there. He died in 1838. His sons, Robert, John and William, were all distinguished divines in the Presbyterian Church.

John Gibson was the third son of John and Elizabeth (Jameson) Gibson, and was born in Baltimore, April 17, 1829. He received his education in York (where he came early in life) at the hands of such teachers as C. D. Joint, Daniel M. Ettinger and Rev. Stephen Boyer, and Daniel Kirkwood (the eminent astronomer, now of the University of Indiana), at the York County Academy, which is his *alma mater*. He studied law under his uncle, Hon. Robert J. Fisher, and was admitted to the bar September 30, 1851, and practiced law at the York bar until his election to the bench in 1881. June 22, 1865, he married Helen Packard, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin D. Packard, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., a distinguished journalist and publisher, who founded the Albany *Evening Journal*. He has held no political office. He was chosen a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1868, held in New York City, and which nominated Horatio Seymour for president. In 1872 he was unanimously chosen a delegate from York County to the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, together with Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, from York, and Hon. William McClean, from Adams, the three being the representatives from the Nineteenth Senatorial District; Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, from York, being a delegate at large to the same convention.

In 1881 he was nominated by the Democratic County Convention for judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District, composed of the county of York, and was accepted by the Republican convention, and was elected without opposition, succeeding the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, who had held the position of president judge for a period of thirty years, and who was not a candidate for re-election.

In 1875 an additional law judge was provided for the district, to which Hon. Pere L. Wickes was elected. Owing to the provisions of the new constitution, Judge Wickes became president judge by seniority of commission. Judge Gibson was commissioned additional law judge. By the expiration of the term of Judge Wickes, January 1, 1886 (who was not a candidate for re-election), Judge Gibson became president judge.

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*See Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit.

HON. JAMES W. LATIMER.

James W. Latimer was born in Hamilton Village, now West Philadelphia, June 24, 1836. He is of Scotch-Irish and French Huguenot descent. His great-grandfather and two sons were soldiers of the Revolution, and the British offered a reward for their capture dead or alive. Mr. Latimer has lived in York since he was two years old, and was educated in the York County Academy under the late George W. Ruby, Ph. D., and Daniel M. Ettinger. He read law with the late Edward Chapin, Esq., was admitted to the bar July 5, 1859, and has practiced at York ever since. He is married to Anne Helen, a daughter of the Hon. Robert J. Fisher. October 3, 1885, he was elected additional law judge of the courts of York County as an independent candidate, assuming the duties of that office on the first Monday of January, 1886.

BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

BY GEO. R. PROWELL.

BOROUGH OF YORK.

THE town of York, having now within its recently extended limits a population of nearly 20,000, never in its history of 145 years, has developed so rapidly as during the last decade. Its growth has been slow and sure like that of the century plant and it existed for nearly 100 years without being specially known as a manufacturing place. Since 1850 it has rapidly grown in importance and influence. Its manufacturing industries have steadily increased and developed; new ones were started; until now the full force of its life is plainly observable to the admiring gaze of the oldest inhabitants, who remember it as a small inland borough, populated by a staid and conservative people. It was known half a century ago, mostly on account of its historic associations, and the rich agricultural land that surrounds it, the latter of which greatly contributes to its wealth and influence. The dwelling houses, until within a recent date, showed few signs of improved architecture. The town was laid out and built after the style of the old English city, after which it was named. This was done at a time when its founders never dreamed of the advancement in civilization, now known to the enlightened world, to which our American people have contributed so much. Could those sturdy settlers who, coming from a foreign land and were first to populate "ye town on the Codorus," now look upon the industry and energy that have asserted their power, in the rumble of ponderous machinery, the whistle of the high-spirited iron horse, the hum and whir of revolving wheels, the stately magnificence of some of the public institutions, and the improvements in modes of life and living, they would feel gratified that their children's grandchildren are so bountifully favored in this land of freedom and independence, of which they were the hardy pioneers.

Great events have transpired in the world's history since the founding of York. Once was our town threatened by hostile Indians, and twice by the invasion of a foreign foe, coming from our mother country. During the Revolution our streets were trod and the old court house occupied by the noblest patriots the history of mankind has ever known. Every intelligent reader knows the *personnel* of the Continental Congress which sat in York during nine months of the darkest period of that great struggle, deliberating upon momentous questions that afterward proved to be the foundation stones upon which our constitution, the Magna Charta of American freedom, rests.

In 1814, thousands of Pennsylvania soldiers and militia rendezvoused at York, ready to march at any minute to Baltimore to impede the progress of an invading English foe, who, under a bold and unprincipled leader, had devastated the national Capitol, and were then threatening our neighboring city. By the skilful soldiery of the American patriots then in that city, some of whom went from York, the British were defeated, their commander killed, and the soldiers at York sent home. The second war with Great Britain soon afterward ended.

On June 28, 1863, York was invaded and occupied for about two days by a real enemy but not a foreign foe. Nearly 20,000 of our fellow countrymen, valiant soldiers too as they were Americans, were our uninvited guests, and trod our streets with more authority than any of our citizens. Tens of thousands of brave boys went through York on their way "to the front" during the four long years of that direful war, and our public common was used for a government hospital. The blessings of peace have changed all these conditions, and now North and South are joined together for the common good of the whole country, and England, proud of her great offspring, recognizes the United States, in many respects the greatest nation on the face of the globe.

THE FOUNDING OF YORK.

There were at least 2,000 inhabitants in the present area of York County before it was contemplated to build a town. The proprietaries of Pennsylvania granted permits to settle west of the Susquehanna eleven years before the founding of York, and a number of Germans had purchased lands in the immediate vicinity of the site of York, as early as 1734. Among these was Martin Fry, who owned the land now embraced in the northeast part of the town, having located there in 1734 and obtained a patent for 250 acres on October 30, 1736, from Thomas Penn. He died there in 1739, leaving a wife and three children, viz.: Tobias, Martin and a daughter. The widow married Isaac Rondebush who, on December 19, 1741, transferred his and his wife's rights to Michael Schrwack, who in 1743 assigned his title to Bartholomew Maul. Some time after Martin Fry's death, and during the orphanage of these children, 137 acres of this land were surveyed by the proprietary's commissioner, contrary to the intent of the warrant, for the proprietary's private use and benefit, and he sold a part of the same on grant to the inhabitants of York. Bartholomew Maul, in 1747, had Thomas Cookson survey this disputed tract. Maul by his will, dated April 4, 1755, bequeathed to his wife and children all his real and personal estate. These various transfers brought about conflicting claims to this land; when Tobias and Martin Fry, the sons of the original grantee, became of legal age, they asserted their rights. John Hay, who married Julia, daughter of Bartholomew Maul, in 1762, for £260 purchased a part of the original tract. Suits and counter-suits were brought by various claimants. The Hon. James Smith and George Stevenson were interested in these suits. John Hay became the owner of the lands northeast of the town, and some concessions were made by persons who owned lots of this land which they had purchased of the proprietary.

Most of the original plat of the town of York was land owned by the Penns, having never been deeded to any one. John, Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, and then proprietaries, in October, 1741, directed Thomas Cookson the deputy surveyor of Lancaster County, which then embraced York County, "to survey and lay off in lots a tract of land on the Codorus where the Monocacy Road crosses the stream." Monocacy Road was laid out and opened in 1739, named after a stream near which it terminated, and extended from Wrightsville through York and Hanover to the Maryland line. In 1741 a road was laid out from York toward Potapsco, now Baltimore.

The site for the town of York, as selected by Mr. Cookson, was on both sides of the Codorus. He, in 1741, laid out that part of the original plat east of the stream into squares, by order of the Penns, after the manner of Philadelphia as follows:

> The square to be 480 feet wide, 520 feet long; the lots 230x65 feet; alleys 20 feet wide; two streets 80 feet wide to cross each other, and 65 feet square to be cut off the corner of each lot to make a square for any public building or market of 110 feet each side; the lots to be let at 7 shillings sterling; the square to be laid out the length of two squares to the eastward of Codorus when any number such as twenty houses are built.

The margin of Cookson's draft contained the following:

> The squares count in each 480 feet on every side which, in lots of 60 feet front and 240 deep, will make 16 lots, which multiplied by the number of squares, namely, 16, gives 256 lots in all, which, together with the streets 60 feet wide, will not take up above 102 acres of land."

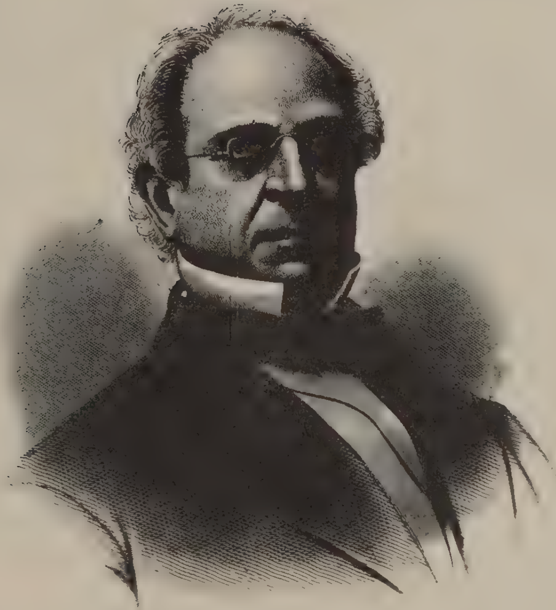
When the town was thus laid out, applicants for lots were required to enter their names. The first applications were made in November, 1741, when twenty-three lots were "taken up" as follows:

> John Bishop. Lot No. 57; Jacob Welsh, 58; Baltzer Spangler, 70; Michael Swope, 75; Christopher Croll, 85; Michael Laub, 86; George Swope, 87, 104, 124 and 140; Zachariah Shugart, 92; Nicholas Stuck, 101; Arnold Stuck, 102; Samuel Hoke, 105; Hermanus Bott, 106; George Hoake, 107 and 117; Jacob Grebill, 108; Matthias Onvensant, 118; Martin Eichelberger, 120; Andrew Coaler, 121; Henry Hendricks, 122 and Joseph Hinsman 123. Each applicant was required "to build upon his lot at his own private cost one substantial dwelling-house of the dimensions of sixteen feet square at least, with a good chimney of brick and stone, to be laid in or built with lime and sand, within the space of one year of the time of his entry for the same."

The town of York did not, during the first few years of its history, grow as rapidly as some frontier towns now grow in the great West. Few of the lot owners could comply with the conditions, and some lots were forfeited.

The following letter from James Logan to Thomas Penn describes the town of York two years after it was founded:

> STENTON, 30th, 8th, 1743.
>
> May it please your Honor:
>
> As you were pleased to commit to me the care and regulation of ye gentlemen of the town of York on Codorus, I presume an account of my Progress of it will not be disagreeable. First then, after ye people had notice of a town to be laid out, They had a General meeting and entered their Names with me for 70 lots & for promoting immediate Buildings. then the principal persons concerned in applying for ye Town had their first choice of ye Lots, and after them such as first applied with an intent to build immediately. The people were satisfied with this, and we *have eleven houses* already Built in it, and several others on foot. I annexed conditions on



Eng^d by E G Williams & Bro NY

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entering their names, that unless they Built in one year, their claim should be void.

Water has been got at about 16 feet, pretty near ye highest part of town which gives great encouragement to those settled from the creek. The houses built are from ye Creek towards ye Centre & several Lots are taken up eastward of ye Centre. The people are very intent on ye thing and have opened a road to Potapsco (Baltimore). Some trading Gentlemen there are desirous of opening a trade to York and ye country adjacent. The inhabitants seem willing to close with them and ye shortness of ye cut not being above 45 miles; from Philadelphia they are about 90 miles, beside ye Ferriage over ye Susquehanna. The 2 religious societies of which the town and country adjacent consist, viz.: ye Lutherans and ye Calvinists (Reformed), have each applied for a Lot for a House of worship which in your name I have promised them, and they are going to build immediately. The prospect of its being a County Town some time or other pleases most of ye people, though some pains are taken to frustrate any such Expectations. I have taken a skillful person with me and viewed the Creek well for a conveniency for a Saw Mill, but can not find a place any way convenient. There is a fine Run on ye tract adjoining this in ye possession of Bernard Lauman, by virtue of a grant or license by your direction under Samuel Blunston, on which a mill might at an easy expense be erected, and very commodious to ye town. * * * I intend to survey a tract of 600 acres on Great Conewago for ye Proprietaries next week. I am informed of another tract of 800 acres of good land high up ye same Creek which I shall also run out. The lands on Bermuddean creek are chiefly settled. The people settled on my district west of ye Susquehanna are hastening to procure warrants for their lands.

I will beg leave to offer my Duty & service to your Brothers & to assure you that nothing in my power relating to my office shall be wanting. I shall always entertain a grateful sense of your favors to me. I am

Humble Sir
Your Most Obedient
JAMES LOGAN.*

At the time of the first settlement of York, some persons took possession of lots without having secured a legal title, and built houses thereon. They were reported to the provincial authorities, who required them to comply with the law. Among those who built "without license" were Jacob Billmeyer, on Lot No. 55; Jacob Fakler, on Lot No. 60; Avit Shall, on Lot No. 74. They were required to deliver up possession on April 10, 1751, to Nicholas Scull, Esq., agent for the proprietaries. There were other local troubles which gave rise to considerable contention among the first residents.

It was claimed by some that Thomas Cookson, who made the first survey of 256 lots east of the Codorus, did not return his draft to the land office. It is not now known to be in existence. In 1754 a survey of York was made by George Stevenson, who became deputy surveyor of York County when it was formed in 1749, and served for sixteen years as the prothonotary, clerk of the courts and register of the county. He married the widow of Thomas Cookson, deputy surveyor of Lancaster County, and thus became a large land-owner.

The following is the full text of his letters describing the town at the date named:

YORK, 26th October, 1754.

Dear Sir:—I now answer yr repeated letters about York Town, which I should have done long since, if my other business had not frequently interrupted me, whilst I was making the Draught of the Town. The Tract of Land, whereon the Town stands, contains 437½ acres, or near 412 acres & Allowance. On the 1st of October, 1749 (the Time I came to York), *the Town consisted of sixty-three dwelling-houses*, of wood, which were not finished, and also a Lutheran & a Calvinist Church. As the town was then chiefly inhabited with Germans (as, indeed, it now is), there was but one Room, with a fire Place or Hearth in it, in the whole Town. All the Houses in Town were accommodated with Dutch Stoves. The Town now consists of 210 Dwelling-Houses, near thirty of which are unfinished, and only three are built of bricks, and two of Stones. Of the rest, some are of Logs and some Framed, beside the Court House, of Brick, not finished, and the Prison, of Stone. The Lots on the East side of the Creek were laid out by Mr. Cookson before I came here. The Inhabitants, choosing to buy lots on High (Market) Street and Water Street at a dear Rate, rather than to take up vacant Lots, because there is, as yet, very little Trade in the other streets, or even in High Street, to the Eastward of Duke Street.

From an actual Survey of the Ground on the West side of the Creek, I have drawn in the Plan 100 Lots, of the like Figure & Quantity of those on the East, which is all the ground, in my opinion, fit for Lots on that side of the Creek. The Land described on the Plan, between the crooked doted Line & the Creek is low, wet Ground in the driest season. Greatest part of it is quite a swamp in wet Weather, and at the breaking up of the Frost, and at other times when there are heavy Rains, the Creek overflows great part of it, especially that North of the Bridge. Part of the Road through it is a wooden causeway. For the foregoing natural Reasons, 'tis unfit to build on, but if it were clear'd, well ditch'd & drain'd, it would make good Meadow. The Land, North of the 100 Lots, is broken with a swampy valley, and if it were not so, the Country North of it, is hilly, stony Ground, not thick inhabited, but little Resort to Town from that Quarter, and consequently, little Trade; & therefore, I think Lots would not be taken up there, in this age, if they were laid out. The Triangle, south of the 100 Lots, is good, level Land, but as the southward inhabitants either come into Town on the East side of the Creek, or come to the great Road, some Distance West of the Town, there is not like to be any trade there, at least in a short Time. And, indeed, to see but little probability of settling the Lots in Queen Street & south of Prince Street, on the East side of the Creek. The Inhabitants have neither Meadow nor Pasture, but buy all their Hay, and are obliged to stable their own Horses, as well as those of Travellers, all summer, which is doubtless a great Damage to the Town. They complain of this much, and say that Mr. Cookson, when he laid out the Town, promised them out-Lots for these uses. Upon the whole, I'm of opinion 'tis best to lay out all the ground, appears to be vacant (except the narrow Piece East of Queen Street), in Out-Lots, and grant them to the Inhabitants for Pasture & Meadow at the best Ground—Rent that can be got. leaving proper streets or Lanes.

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*James Logan, who wrote this letter from his county seal named "Stenton" near Philadelphia, was born at Lurgan, Ireland, October 20, 1674, of Scotch parentage. At the age of thirteen he read Latin, Greek and Hebrew.. He afterward became a mathematician, and was well versed in the French, Spanish and Italian languages. William Penn invited him to come to Pennsylvania as his private secretary, which position he filled until 1718, when Penn died. He afterward filled the office of secretary of the province, commissioner of property and chief justice. He possessed uncommon ability and was a great friend of the Indians. He wrote two or three Latin works, and published an excellent English translation of Cicero's "De Senectute." He died at his home near Philadelphia, October 31, 1751.

The Timber of the Town Land was all destroyed before I came here; the Inhabitants, ever since, have bought all their timber for building & Fire-wood very dear, of the adjacent Farmers, which is very discouraging to poor settlers, and few Rich People settle here.

As I am certain the vacant ground within the Town Land, according to my Plan, if it were granted for Out-Lots, is not sufficient to accommodate the Inhabitants would it not be for the Interest of the Proprietaries (as well as for the good of the People) to purchase some of the adjacent Plantations for that Purpose, especially that of Harmanns Bott, Quantity about 200 acres, and that of Bartholomew Maul, about ninety acres, which surrounds the Northeast Corner of the Town Land, & is so near the Lots. I'm inform'd they will sell as soon as they can, and I think cheaper now than they would have done two years ago. West of and contiguous to the town Land, Harmanns Bott has laid out some Lots, which I have also described on my Plan; four Houses are already built there. I'm told he lets them at 7 per. Ster. p. Annum, and therefore I think 'tis now Time to grant the Lots West of the Creek, & high Time to buy out Bott. I would have advised to have laid out the Lots on the West side of the Creek two years ago, but that I thought it best to defer it longer, expecting the People would have taken up the Lots South of Prince Street, but as I have now little Hopes of that, and find the People incline to settle on the Road, in the West side the Creek, Yea, West of the Limits of the Town, I conclude 'tis expedient to grant that side soon.

Two Fairs in the Year, viz - one the 17th day of March, for selling & buying of Plough-Horses, Milch Cows, &c.; another the second Tuesday of November (to avoid the Courts), for selling Beef Cattle, Butter, Cheese Winter Milch Cows, Bacon, Hogs, Pork, & would be of great use both to Town & Country. Two Market Days in the Week, viz.: Wednesdays & Saturdays, for selling and buying daily Provisions, would prevent Impositions from Butchers, & Stop the Germans from their beloved Practice of buying & selling on Sundays, which I'm satisfied they continually do, tho' 'tis not easily detected.

A Clerk of the Market, commissioned by the Governor, would regulate Weights & Measures, & prevent daily abuses of this sort.

A Corporation & Burgesses is not neccessary. I need not offer one of the many Reasons which occur to me against it, because I do not know of one good Reason for it.

So much for York Town. There are several Plantations within seven miles of York, for which the Inhabitants have neither Grant nor Warrant. Some of them I have survey'd for the use of the Hon'ble the Proprietaries, to be holden by the Tenants on such Terms and Conditions as the pptaries shall be pleased hereafter to limit and appoint. I design to survey the Rest as the People apply. They often ask me if I know the pptaries Terms, and I find they all expect to purchase at some Rate.

I think it imprudent to say anything to them about Terms till all are survey'd, which I think will be in about a Year.

There are several Improvements made within seven Miles of York Town.

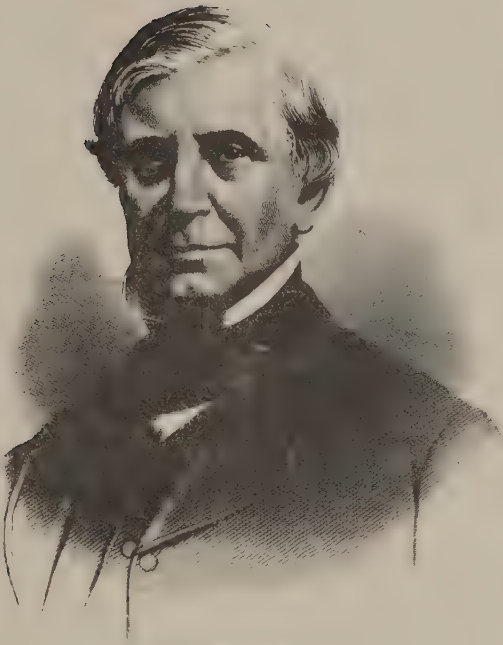
I shall be glad to see your answer to my several late letters. Those of my Family who have been sick are recovering. My wife and Miss Hannah are well and join in Compliments to you.

I am,
Dr. Sr
Your most obedient
Hble Servt,
GEORGE STEVENSON.

The draft made by George Stevenson, in 1754, mentioned in the above letter, is now in the land office at Harrisburg. The streets marked on it are High (Market), King, Prince, Philadelphia, running east and west, and Queen Street, the eastern limit of town, Duke, George, Beaver and Water running north and south. Philadelphia Street was the northern limit, and Prince the southern limit of the town. Lots west of Codorus were not numbered. Lots number 1, 2, 3, 4, were the present site of Samuel Small's garden fronting on North Queen Street; Baltzer Spangler, the village innkeeper then owned that section of town around the Reservoir; Bartholomew Maul, the Lutheran parochial school-master, the land east of Queen Street, now known as the "Hill;" John Hay, his son-in-law, the land northeast of York; Bernhard Lowman and Henry Spangler, the land south of the town; Hermanus Bott, the land west and southwest, and John and James Wright, the land north and northwest of the town. The "swampy land unfit to build on," is now a very important part of the town west of Codorus.

In 1783, at the close of the Revolution, the county commissioners ordered a special assessment and census of the entire county to be taken. York then contained 293 houses, 866 male and 913 female inhabitants, or a population of 1,779 ; there were thirty-eight negro slaves, and twenty-three negroes under twelve years. Newberry Township, the same year contained the largest number of inhabitants of any district in the county, and but seventy less than York. The list of taxable inhabitants for 1783 is given below, together with the occupation, number of members in each family, and valuation. They are nearly all the names of the ancestors of people now living in York. The word "chair" means a pleasure carriage and "plate" means silverware. The valuation given is on a specie basis. The continental currency had become worthless in 1781.

The population for the first century in York was largely German, and that language predominated. Some Quakers resided in the west end of town. There were quite a number of English in 1783, as the following list will indicate :



Sam E. Sewall

	Valuation.
William Ashby, laborer, 2 persons	£ 50
Phillip Albrecht, 10 persons	403
Hugh Alexander, clerk, 1 horse, 1 person	15
Nicolas Anthony, 2 persons, £134 10s.	
Joseph Adlum, skin-dresser, 12 persons	130
Thomas Armor, Sr., plate, £5, 1 person	50
Thomas Armor, Jr., 3 persons	260
Anthony Anecker, barber, 2 persons	158
Charles Barnitz, Sr., brewer, 1 horse, 1 brew house, 9 persons	998
Charles Barnitz, Jr., 1 horse, 1 person, tax, £1 14s. 6d.	
Joshua Bennit, card-maker, 5 persons	48
John Brown, laborer, 4 persons	35
Frederick Bringman, cordwainer, 3 persons	
"Stone Cutter" Beck, 2 persons	
William Baily, bràzier, plate, £20, 7 slaves, 4 horses, 9 persons	1016
Enoch Bennit, carpenter, 8 persons	80
Nicholas Brand, barber, 1 horse, 2 persons	195
Henry Bentz, butcher, 1 horse, 4 persons	235
Peter Bilo, carpenter, 3 persons	40
John Bar, joiner, 4 persons	113
Ludwig Beltzhuber, locksmith, 3 persons	40
John Brooks, joiner, plate, £10, 1 horse, 6 persons	200
George Beck, laborer, 6 persons	58
Lorentz Boley, laborer, 2 persons	43
Abraham Blymyer, tailor, 6 persons	98
Peter Berger, tobacconist, 3 persons	70
Martin Breneisen, tailor, 6 persons	160
Michael Billmeyer, storekeeper, plate, £1, 1 horse, merchandise, £5, 5 persons	349
Andrew Billmyer, storekeeper, plate, £10, 1 chair, 1 horse, merchandise, £5, 4 persons.	60
Widow Billmyer, 2 persons	203
Henry Bender, hosier, 2 persons	20
Widow Baird, 1 distillery, 2 persons	113
John Brobst, rope-maker, 5 persons	113
Widow Bentz, 1 person	103
Abraham Pike, 7 persons	
Nicholas Bernhard, laborer, 3 persons	60
Jacob Bernhard, blacksmith, 1 person, tax £1 10s.	
John Collins, mason, 4 persons	226
Edward Crawford, storekeeper, 1 horse, 6 persons	945
John Collins, singletree-maker, 4 persons	50
David Candler, plate, £1, 1 horse, 3 persons	599
Joseph Chambers, plate. £1, 4, slaves, 5 persons,	189
Jacob Cramer, nailsmith, 4 persons	50
Gen. Michael Doudle, tanner, plate, £1, 2 slaves 2 horses, 1 tanyard, 7 persons	1117
Killian Dibbinger, storekeeper, £10 merchandise, 2 persons	228
Martin Danner, tobacconist, 2 persons	150
Widow Doudle, 1 chair, 1 slave, 1 horse, 5 persons	353
Jacob Doudle, tanner, 1 horse, 1 tanyard	129
James Dobbins, waggoner, 4 horses, 4 persons.	103
Robert Donn, innkeeper, 1 horse, 8 persons	668
John Dallman, carpenter, 7 persons	110
Abraham Danner, tobacconist, 1 horse, 7 persons	238
Peter Dinkle, storekeeper, plate, £5, 1 chair, 4 horses, 10 persons	934
Jeremiah Decker, carpenter, 3 persons	69
Michael Dellerack, tailor, 2 persons	30
Phillip Decker	30
Frederick Dambach, blacksmith, 5 persons	30
Christopher Eply, laborer, 5 persons £58 15s.	
Jacob Eichinger, hatter, 3 persons	213
Phillip Endler, butcher, 1 horse, 4 persons.	365
Jacob Endler, breeches-maker, 4 persons	225
John Ehrman, 1 horse, 4 persons	343
Widow Eichelberger, storekeeper, plate, £10, merchandise, £15, 8 persons	228
Jonas Edward, carpenter, 1 person, tax £1 10s.	

	Valuation.
Jacob Erion, tailor, 4 persons	£ 80
George Etter, 2 persons	50
Michael Edward, 3 persons	33
Samuel Fisher, blacksmith, 7 persons	88
John Fissel, 2 persons	30
John Friesner, tailor, 5 persons	48
Widow Fry, 4 persons	70
Benedict Funk, carter, 1 horse, 5 persons	123
Jacob Frankelberger, weaver, 4 persons	90
Conrad Frankelberger, weaver, 1 person	
William Fornshild, barber, 4 persons	73
John Flender, cutler, 9 persons	203
Jacob Funk, joiner, £234, 10s.	
John Fisher, clock-maker, plate, £1 10s., 1 horse, 6 persons, £209 10s.	
Jacob Fackler, hosier, 3 persons	63
George Fry, innkeeper, plate, £3 10s. 1 horse, 7 persons, £321 10s	
George Fritzle, baker, 5 persons	173
John Filby, cordwainer, 7 persons	35
George Gees, mason, 5 persons	38
Michael Gerber, silversmith, 1 horse, 6 persons	175
Jacob Gardner, tanner, plate £3, 2 horses, 1 tanyard, 8 persons	699
Benjamin Gorgas, skindresser, 2 persons	50
Aaron Goats, tinman, 1 horse, 5 persons	23
George Gyer, 3 persons	50
George Gump, 3 persons	126
George Gutjahr, cordwainer, 6 persons	123
Abraham Grafius, tinman, 3 persons	370
Joseph Garretson, tallow chandler, 3 persons	50
John Guckes, 2 persons	40
George Gerber	123
Phillip Gossler, joiner, 6 persons	143
Martin Grafins, 3 persons	43
John Grafius, waggoner, 4 horses, 6 persons	63
Phillip German, glazier, 5 persons	63
David Grier, Esq., lawyer, plate £12, 1 chair, 4 slaves, 2 horses, 4 persons	832
Henry Greenwald, butcher, 1 horse, 6 persons	123
Isaac Gardman, Sr., innkeeper, 1 horse, 4 persons	298
Isaac Gardman, Jr., weaver, 7 persons	123
John Goho, laborer, 5 persons	40
Widow Gardner, innkeeper, 2 persons	153
Paul Gemberling, butcher, 5 persons	80
William Gilbert, 2 persons	40
John Heckendorn, 2 persons	143
Christian Heckendorn, weaver, 1 horse	39
Jacob Holtzinger, 1 slave, 1 horse, 1 person	40
Ludwig Hietig, tailor, 1 horse, 10 persons	195
Everett Harr, weaver, 1 chair, 5 persons	118
Michael Hahn, storekeeper, plate, £9, 1 chair, 2 horses, merchandise, £450, 6 persons	1035
Frederick Housman, innkeeper, 1 horse, 7 persons	231
Peter Hawk, doctor, 1 horse, 4 persons	81
John Hay, storekeeper; 3 horses, merchandise £200, 8 persons	926
Col. Thomas Hartly, lawyer, £28 plate, 1 chair, 1 servant 6 yrs., 6 persons	711
Christian Herman, joiner, 8 persons	163
Jacob Helman, bluedier, 3 persons	103
Phillip Heckert, gunsmith, 3 persons	80
George Heckert, saddler, 1 person, tax £1 10s.	
Widow Heckert, 2 persons	103
John Hess, waggon-maker, 2 persons	30
Jacob Heckert, waggon-maker, 1 person	123
John Herman, nailer, 2 persons	30
Henry Haffner, mason, 5 persons	90
Andrew Johnston, innkeeper, 4 persons	345
Christain Ilgenfritz, cordwainer, plate £15, 6 persons	153
James Jones, mason, 8 persons	53
George Irwin, storekeeper, 1 chair, 4 slaves, 2 horses £450, 8 persons	1396
George Ilgenfritz, 1 horse, 7 persons	210

	Valuation.
Simon Jager, laborer, 2 persons	£ 30
Thomas Irons, hatter, 6 persons	
John Jones, innkeeper, 4 horses, 5 persons	253
Isaac Jones	30
Michael Krebill, goalkeeper, (jail) 1 horse 8 persons	140
Jacob Krebill, joiner, 5 persons	80
Adam Kreber, blacksmith, plate, £10, 1 horse, 6 persons	240
Phillip Kreber, waggon-maker, plate, £1, 4 persons	236
Elisha Kirk, clock-maker, 1 horse, 7 persons	248
William Kersey, card-maker, 1 horse, 6 persons	98
Caleb Kirk, storekeeper, 1 horse, 1 person	105
Jacob Kern, tailor, 8 persons	223
Jacob Korrel, 2 persons	73
Widow Keiffer, 5 persons	
Samuel Kuntz, laborer, 3 persons	30
Timothy Kirk, joiner, 5 persons	73
Barbara Krafft, innkeeper, 4 persons	153
George Krafft, hatter, 1 person, tax, £1 10s.	
Nicholas Kurtz, 8 persons	123
John Kunkel, cooper, 4 persons	123
Valentine Krantz, brewer, 2 slaves, 2 horses, 1 distillery, 5 persons	1026
Widow Kronmiller, 5 persons	100
Martin Kronmiller, blacksmith, 1 person, tax, £2.	
Henry Kreber, 1 horse, 3 persons	113
John Kreber, joiner, 1 person, tax, £1 10s.	
Francis Kuntz, hatter, 4 persons	113
John Keller, saddler, 1 horse, 3 persons	196
Martin Kraber, blacksmith, 4 persons	53
John Kurtz, blacksmith, 1 person, tax, £2.	
Peter Kurtz, 1 horse, 1 person, tax, £2.	
John Love, tanner, 1 horse, 7 persons	398
George Lewis Lefler, clerk, 4 persons	199
John Leisser, laborer, 5 persons	43
Godfrey Lonberger, cryer, 4 persons	70
William Lanius, tailor, plate, 7s. 6d., 1 horse, 6 persons, £170 7s. 6d.	
William Love, 1 chair, 1 horse, 6 persons	313
Ignatius Leitner, gunsmith, 3 persons	143
Widow Lauman, plate, £1, 5 persons	64
Conrad Letherman, storekeeper, plate, £2 10s., 1 horse, £200 merchandise, 3 persons	675
Godfry Lenhard, clock-maker, 1 horse, 7 persons	418
Conrad Laub, clerk, 1 horse, 7 persons	83
Edward Langworthy, storekeeper, 1 horse	333
Christian Lemy, cordwainer, 5 persons	30
Adam Leitner, gunsmith, 1 person	253
Charles Ludwig, doctor, 1 person, tax £3.	
Ignatius Leitner, skin-dresser, 2 slaves, 2 horses, 14 persons	156
Samuel Leedy, cordwainer, 10 persons	240
John Myer, locksmith, plate, £15, 7 persons	163
John McIntire, hatter, 1 horse, 7 persons	183
Casper Miller, innkeeper, 1 horse, 7 persons	508
John Morris, clerk, 6 persons	80
Godfrey Miller, waggoner, 4 horses, 5 persons	40
Francis Jacob Miller, tanner, 3 horses, 8 persons	223
William Matthews, surveyor, 5 persons	73
Solomon Miller, 1 stage, 3 horses, 2 persons	353
William McMunn, tailor, 1 horse, 5 persons	113
Henry Miller, breeches-maker, 3 persons	30
James McLawchlin, tailor, 9 persons	33
George Moul, storekeeper, 1 horse, merchandise, £50	528
Robert McCorly, storekeeper, plate, £15, merchandise, £50, 5 persons	345
David Maulsby, joiner, 2 persons	120
Widow McCommon, storekeeper, merchandise, £30, 2 persons	130
Peter Mundorff, apothecary, plate, £6, 10 persons	£154
James Miller, innkeeper, 1 horse, 7 persons	418
*Archibald McLean, clerk, plate, £4, 1 slave, 2 horses, 6 persons	£ 631
James McCommon, brazier, 1 person, tax, £1 10s	
Widow Myer, 2 persons	100
William Miller, sugarbaker, 2 persons	160
Joseph Myer, tobacconist, 4 persons	63
Henry Marshall, saddler, 2 persons	80
Widow Moore, innkeeper, 1 slave, 4 persons	373
John Miller, 6 persons	53
George Mack, weaver, 9 persons	63
Abraham Nunemacher, 3 persons	30
Rev. Neisser, 4 persons	
John Neebel, tailor, 5 persons	83
George Nebbinger, nailer, 1 horse, 5 persons	258
John Neuman, butcher, 1 horse, 2 persons	40
William Norris, saddletree-maker, 6 persons	83
Thomas Owings, tailor, 1 horse, 4 persons	113
Ephraim Pennington, cordwainer, 8 persons	113
John Patterson, breeches-maker, 3 persons	30
Peter Peel, tobacconist, 3 persons	120
Elisha Quarry, laborer, 3 persons	30
John Rothrock, saddler, 10 persons	143
Peter Reel, saddletree-maker, 1 chair, 1 slave, 1 horse, 7 persons	291
Widow Reel, 3 persons	
John Rudisill, saddler, 6 persons	203
Frederick Rummel, innkeeper, 1 horse, 9 persons,	213
Godfrey Rehm, potter, 4 persons	233
James Robb, saddler, 3 persons	40
Joseph Rothrock, silversmith, 1 person, tax, £2	
Anthony Ritz, laborer, 6 persons	153
Widow Rudisilly, 4 persons	83
Thomas Randolf; cordwainer, 5 persons	30
Christian Rubb, waggoner, 1 person, tax, £1 10s.	
Widow Ryon, 5 persons	
Henry Rudisill, cordwainer, 5 persons	93
John Reisinger, tailor, 5 persons	83
†Simon Snyder, tanner, 1 person, tax, £1 10s.	
John Shultz	40
George Ernst Shlosser, hosier, 7 persons	123
Jacob Stuck, distiller, 1 distillery, 5 persons	243
William Scott, Esq., 1 chair, 1 horse, 9 persons.	268
Frederick Shetly, turner, 3 persons	123
John Shreck, hosier, 2 persons	30
Joseph Shank, 3 persons	113
Jacob Sneider, wagoner, 5 persons	103
Jacob Shrom, weaver, 1 horse, 4 persons	104
George Sefrentz, brazier, 4 persons	63
John Sefrentz, 3 persons	
Peter Slimmer,	100
Adam Stehr, potter, 3 persons	
Phillip Spickerd, 8 persons	153
Widow Silvers, 1 horse, 6 persons	102
Mathias Stoehr, potter, 2 persons	120
Rudolph Spangler, storekeeper, plate, £1 10s., 2 horses, 10 persons	579
Jacob Sittler, 2 horses, 8 persons	348
Christian Sinn, butcher, 2 horses, 6 persons	350
Peter Sensing, doctor, 1 chair, 1 horse, 8 persons.	443
Martin Sugars, innkeeper, 4 persons	363
Widow Smuck, 4 persons	103
Jacob Shreiber, wagon-maker, 7 persons	243
George Michael Spangler, innkeeper, 1 horse, 9 persons	248
Joseph Smith, 3 persons	253
Martin Snyder, mason, 3 persons	20
Lawrence Small, locksmith, 6 persons	113
Widow Stillinger, 6 persons	50
Jacob Snierer, blacksmith, 7 persons	23
Jacob Siecrist, laborer, 5 persons	43
Col. Michael Swope, storekeeper, plate, £32, 1 chair, 1 slave, 2 horses, merchandise, £350, 5 persons	1119

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*The distinguished surveyor who assisted in running Mason and Dixon's line; he was then prothonotary.

†Afterward governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

	Valuation.
Christopher Stoehr, potter, 8 persons	£ 243
Ludwig Sheip, barber, 4 persons	93
Baltzer Spangler, innkeeper, plate, £3, 1 chair, 1 horse, 1 slave, 10 persons	541
George Stake, Esq., storekeeper, plate £3, 1 stage, 1 slave, 2 horses, merchandise, £350, 8 persons	1101
Christian Stake, 1 slave, 1 horse, 1 person	310
John Strohman, cordwainer, 8 persons	83
Peter Swartz, clock-maker, 4 persons	93
Zachary Sugars, innkeeper, plate, 9s. 10d, 1 horse, 6 persons, £272 10s.	
Daniel Spangler, saddler, 1 person, tax $1 12s. 6d.	
Phillip Stentz, 1 horse, 7 persons	243
Widow Spickert, 4 persons	103
Tobias Seibart, bluedier, 4 persons	150
Jacob Shafer, Sr., cordwainer, 3 persons	113
John Shaal, butcher, 1 horse, 6 persons, £134 15s.	
Christopher Sheely, butcher, 2 horses, 7 persons	158
Conrad Stanzenberger, cryer, 1 horse, 7 persons	131
Jacob Shafer, Jr., cordwainer, 1 horse, 3 persons	128
George Stoll, cooper, 1 person, tax £1 10s.	
Jacob Shenck, cordwainer, 7 persons	50
Adam Sneider, laborer, 1 person	50
Andrew Sulsberger, poor, 3 persons	
Jacob Shuck, innkeeper, 1 horse, 10 persons	333
Patrick Sulevan, 1 horse, 8 persons	113
Jacob Streebig, cooper, 5 persons	113
Henry Shotter, potter, 3 persons	80
Killian Small, joiner, 2 horses, 8 persons	349
Jacob Small, joiner, 1 person, tax £1.	
*James Smith, lawyer, plate, £72, 2 horses, 8 persons	715
Peter Straber, joiner, 2 persons	33
Martin Shroeter, weaver, 6 persons, tax £2.	
George Shuck, joiner, 6 persons	173
John Smuck, cordwainer, 5 persons	118
George Test, saddler, plate, £10, 2 horses, 5 persons	243
Francis Thomas, mason, 7 persons	83
William Thomson, joiner, 7 persons	68
Samuel Updegraff, breeches-maker, 1 horse, 9 persons	348
Ambrose Updegraff, hatter, 9 persons	213
Nathan Updegraff, hatter, 1 horse, 6 persons	225
Jacob Upp, cordwainer, 1 horse, 8 persons	43
Herman Updegraff, storekeeper, 1 chair, 1 horse, merchandise, £25, 6 persons	170
Joseph Updegraff, hatter, 1 horse, 10 persons	298
Joseph Updegraff, saddler, 5 persons	23
Jacob Updegraff, heel-maker 8 persons	226
Jacob Updegraff, Jr., heel-maker, 1 horse, 1 person, tax, £1. 12s. 6d.	
Joseph Updegraff, heel-maker, 4 persons	33
John Welsh, plate, £1, 1 horse, 1 tanyard, 11 persons	829
John Wolff, Jr., tobacconist, 3 persons	153
John Wolff, Sr., tailor, 3 persons	99
Francis Worly, cutler, 2 horses, 9 persons	298
George Weller, 1 horse, 9 persons	233
Henry Wolff, Sr., plate, £15, 2 horses, 4 persons	313
Henry Wolff, Jr., tanner, 1 horse, 1 tanyard, 4 persons	391
William Welsh, hatter, 1 horse, 7 persons	248
John Wall, saddler, 1 person, tax, £1 10s.	
William Wall, laborer, 8 persons	43
Michael Welsh, tailor, 4 persons	333
Henry Walter, storekeeper, plate, £1 5s., 1 horse, merchandise, £100, 5 persons	589
Michael Welsh, cordwainer, 8 persons	233
Frederick Weh, baker, 1 horse, 6 persons	143
John Wahl, distiller, 1 distillery, 7 persons	163
Widow Welsh, 1 person	£ 80
Ludwig Weisang, mason, 4 persons	50
George Wolff, weaver, 3 persons	93
John Welsh, tailor, 4 persons	143
Widow Weidner, 6 persons	83
George Wampler, pump maker	119
Conrad Welshantz, gunsmith, 3 persons	40
Phillip Weber, wagon-maker, 5 persons	113
Phillip Waltenmyer, carpenter, 6 persons	93
John Way, laborer, 2 persons	50
Jacob Wagner	150
John Wolff, saddler, 9 persons	323
Joseph Welshhans, Sr., gunsmith, 4 persons	323
Benjamin Walker, innkeeper, 3 persons	100
Adam Wolff, innkeeper, 4 persons	173
Jacob Welshhans, carpenter, 1 horse, 7 persons	88
David Welshhans, nailer, 7 persons	93
Robert Wilson, weaver, 4 persons	123
George Wehr, laborer, 3 persons	44
Frederick Yous, blacksmith, 10 persons	206
Mathias Zimmer, tinman, 1 horse, 11 persons	389
Godlib Ziegel, innkeeper, 2 persons	230
John Kunkel, Sr., cooper, 1 distillery, 4 persons	123
George Koch, butcher, 1 horse, 14 persons	148
Joseph Kraft, saddler, 3 persons, tax, £1 4s. 9d.	
Henry King, saddler, 1 horse, 4 persons	253
Ludwig Krafft, bluedier, 3 persons	133
John Keffer	25
John Lindy, 4 persons	30
William Lang, tailor, 6 persons	83
Jacob Letter, locksmith, 4 persons	243
Frederick Laumeister, wagon-maker, 6 persons,	173
Christopher Lauman, turner, plate, £15, 10 persons	193
Jacob Mosser, carpenter, 2 persons	30
William Martin, 4 persons.	
Gen. Henry Miller, sheriff, plate, £15, 1 slave, 2 horses, 10 persons	621
Henry Steiner, turner, 1 person	
Jacob Welshhantz, gunsmith, 5 persons	40
Joseph Welshhantz, Jr., gunsmith, 1 person.	
William Burgis	50

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The corporate history of York dates from September 24, 1787, when by an act of the general assembly, approved by the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, it became the borough of York, which title it still holds, and is now one of the largest and most important boroughs in the State. Two years more will complete a century of corporate existence. Our enterprising local journals are wont to denominate York a city. The historian must confine himself to facts, and hence must call it a borough, which it really is, but probably no more suitable time for the stable old town on the Codorus to assume the airs of a city, would be during 1887, the centennial year of its municipal history.

Gen. Henry Miller, the Revolutionary hero, was chosen the first chief burgess, and David Candler, son of Pastor Candler, of the First Lutheran Church, assistant. The other members of the first council were, Hon. James Smith, Col. David Grier, Col. Michael Doudel, Baltzer Spangler, Christian Laumaster

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*Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

and Peter Mundorf. The first clerk was George Lewis Leoffler, and the first high constable, Christian Stoehr (Stair).

The records of the borough council from 1787 to 1848 could not be found, possibly they are lost. The following is a list of names of the chief burgesses in the order of succession since 1848: R. C. Woodward resigned March 17, 1849; Francis Koch succeeded until May 1849; Jacob Barnitz, elected May 12, 1849; David G. Barnitz, 1850; Daniel Kraber, 1851–52–53; Abraham Forry, 1854–55–56; Peter McIntyre, 1857; Abraham Forry, 1858–59; Henry Lanius, 1860–61; David Small served from 1862 to 1871; Daniel Stillinger, 1871; John M. Deitch, 1872–73–74; Jere Carl, 1875–76; F. C. Polack, 1877; Jere Carl, 1878; Henry J. Gresly, 1879.

Alexander Duncan, 1880; Francis M. Dick, 1881; Henry J. Gresly, 1882; Luther A. Small, 1883-84; George W. Heiges, 1885. The borough council for the year 1885, is as follows: First Ward, William A. Mitzel and William Whare; Second Ward, Jacob Kuehn and W. H. Lanius; Third Ward, H. C. Adams and Jonathan Owen; Fourth Ward, Luther A. Small and Jacob Stager; Fifth Ward, A. H. Seiffert and Mr. Kottkamp; Sixth Ward, Henry Heffner and Eli Sprenkle; Seventh Ward, John Zimmerman and Frank R. Stenger; Eighth Ward, John Allen and A. Steckler; Ninth Ward, G. W. Bell and Charles Dennes: John H. Gibson, clerk to council; Frederich Zorger elected high constable in 1863 has held the same office continuously to date.

Dr. W. J. McClure is health officer.

The first government census was taken in 1790 when York had a population of 2,076; in 1800 it had 2,503; in 1810, 3,201; in 1820, 3,545; in 1830, 4,772; in 1840, 5,480; in 1850, 6,963; in 1860, 8,605; in 1870, 4,301; in 1880, 13,971. Since the census of 1880 was taken, three densely populated sections have been added to the borough, thus causing a great increase of population which at present, 1885, is not less than 20,000.

The number of taxable inhabitants in 1883 was 4,444. The valuation of real estate for the same year was $6,844,725.

ANNEXATIONS.

About the year 1814 a considerable addition (but within the limits of the borough) was made to the town of York. The heirs of John Hay, deceased, owning sixty acres and some perches in the northern part of the borough, laid the same out into lots after the manner of the rest of the town, extending the streets and alleys north through the tract and laying out an entirely new streeet (called Water Street, the second of the same name) running nearly east and west. The lots were sold by the heirs to the highest bidders, and the amount of the sum received therefore was $25,000.

The area of the borough remained unchanged for more than half a century.

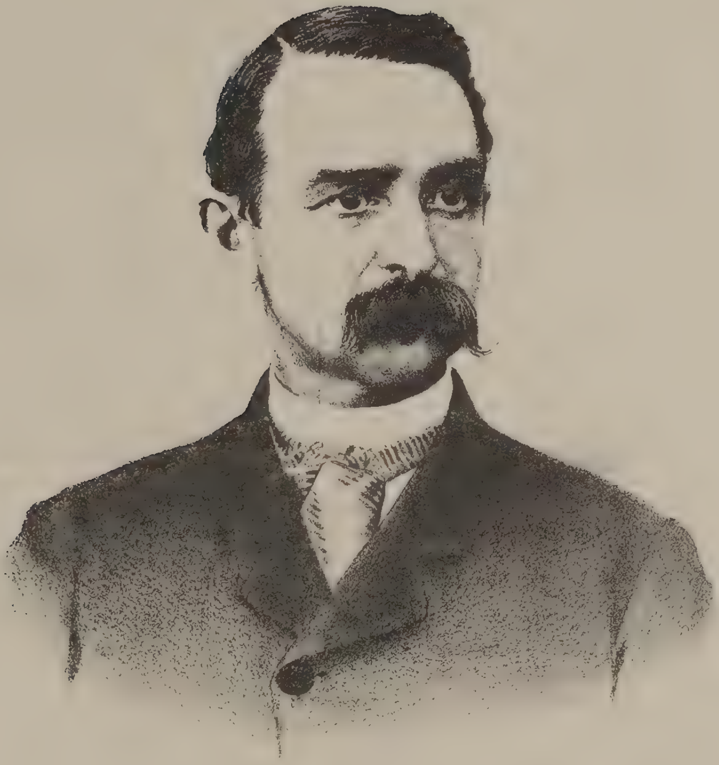
On May 7, 1883, by an action of the court of common pleas, 142 acres and 130 perches situated south of the town, belonging to Spring Garden Township, were annexed to the borough. This is now rapidly improving, and at the time of its annexation contained a large number of handsome residences. The western annex, including an area of 424 acres and seventy-two perches, belonging to West Manchester Township, became a portion of the borough April 21, 1884. The northeastern annex, containing an area of forty acres and 109 perches, was added to the borough January 16, 1885.

The West End Improvement Company was chartered December 15, 1884, with a capital of $70,000. Its officers are: President, Capt. William H. Lanius; treasurer, C. S. Weiser; secretary, Smyser Williams; directors, Edwin Brillinger, Frank Geise, E. R. Herr, David Rupp, John Fahs, R. H. Shindel, W. H. Lanius, D. K. Trimmer and Smyser Williams. Capt. Lanius purchased several tracts of land which were laid out with streets, and many fine dwelling houses built. This was admitted into the borough with the "western annex," which included Bottstown and Smysertown.

There are a number of suburban homes noted for their beauty and comfort. Among them are "Brockie," residence of the late Judge Black, "Willow Bridges," the home of Lieut.-Gov. Chauncy F. Black, and the delightful summer residences of George and W. Latimer Small, and A. B. Farquhar.

BOTTSTOWN.

In the year 1750, on the 9th day of August, Hermanus Bott obtained a patent from the honorable proprietaries of Pennsylvania, John Penn and Richard Penn, for 297 acres of land, west of the Codorus Creek, adjoining the town of York, in the township of Manchester. He was an industrious farmer, having emigrated from Germany a few years before and purchased a lot in York. In 1753 he conceived the idea of planning a town west of York, which was then but a small village. A survey was made of a portion of Bott's tract, and about fifty lots were laid out. The main highway of the town



W. H. Lanius

was called King Street, and was an extension of High Street (now Market Street) of York. This sturdy German intended really to establish a town to compete with York, and in order to encourage persons to locate in it, offered a title to one lot of ground to any one who would agree to pay "a yearly quit rent of seven shillings and one penny forever, or the value thereof in coin current according to the exchange that shall be between the province of Pennsylvania and the city of London." The lots were sixty-five feet front on King Street (now West Market) and 460 feet long, crossing an alley. All the rights to quit rent on the south side of the street were afterward purchased by Mathias Smyser. The person obtaining a lot was required "to erect a substantial dwelling house twenty feet square, with a good chimney of brick or stone, to be laid in with lime and sand and to be built within the space of two years from the time the deed was executed." Some of Bott's deeds were printed at the "New Printing Office of H. Miller and S. Holland at Lancaster," and bear date of March, 1763. Many of the first houses erected were of logs—a few of them are still standing. Bottstown, after an existence of 130 years, finally, after repeated attempts and invitations, was in the year 1884 annexed to the borough of York. It then had a population of about 300. It took 100 years for its population to double. W. H. Bond for many years has kept the leading store. At the time of the annexation, there were a number of handsome residences.

BOTTSTOWN IN 1783.

A census of Bottstown was taken in the year 1783 by the township assessor. There were then 151 inhabitants. The names of the property holders were Peter Lint, joiner, Michael Wise, Gotlieb Reicherd who owned four horses, Jeremiah Shriack, Gabriel Derr, John Ernst, hatter; Mathias Detter, innkeeper; Andrew Wyer, Peter Engelmor, Martin Hap, John Haller, Henry Cunningham, Frederick Horn, baker; widow Hoke, John Detter, saddler; John Kortz, tobacconist; Robert Bailey, gunsmith; Alexander Brown, hosier; Frederick Rothrock, saddler, Andrew Sneider, Robert Lewis, Jacob Bott, son of the founder of the town owned eleven acres of land, one horse, one cow and six sheep and had a family of eight persons; Philip Rothrock, Philip Hoffman, Martin Bauer, George Fink, Nicholas Reisinger, Frederick Roemer, Frederick Eichelberger and Mathias Ament. The entire property valuation was £2,554 in Pennsylvania currency.

MARKETS.

According to George Stevenson's letter dated 1754 to Richard Peters, secretary of the province of Pennsylvania, giving a description of the town of York, there were then two markets held in the town, which at that time contained 210 dwelling houses. John and Richard Penn, by their lieutenant-governor, Robert Hunter Merris, granted the first chartered privilege of holding markets in the town. The date of their charter for this purpose is recorded as the "eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five. This grant of privilege states that the inhabitants of the town of York, in the new county of York, are become so numerous that they find it necessary to have a public market established within the said town of York, for the better supplying and accommodating them with good wholesome provisions, and other necessaries, under proper regulations." It then, "upon the humble request of the inhabitants of York, grants and ordains that they and their successors shall and may forever thereafter hold and keep within the town, in every week in the year, two market days, the one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday, in such commodious place or places, as is, shall or may be, appointed for that purpose." Another clause of the charter reads thus: "And we do hereby appoint John Meem, of the town of York, to be the first clerk of the market, who, and all succeeding clerks, shall have assize of bread, wine, beer and other things, with all the powers, privileges, and immunities, by law belonging to such office."

The custom of holding markets on Wednesday and Saturday in the center square of York, has been kept up without cessation since 1750. Soon after the completion of the Continental Court House in 1754, near it a market house was built which stood for nearly a century. The present market house, on the eastern part of Center Square, was built by Jacob Dietz in 1842, and that on the western part by Jacob Gotwalt in 1844.

The Farmers Market.—An act of assembly passed on January 31, 1866, with the following-named persons as incorporators: Jacob Baer, John Winter, Israel Laucks, C. F. Winter, John H. Baer. The name of this corporation was entitled "The Farmers' Market of York." The rapid growth of the borough west of Codorus Creek demanded a market house in that section. The caiptal stock was limited to $30,000. At an election held in the store of Christian Bender, on January 14, 1867, a board of managers was chosen consisting of Daniel Kraber, Frederick Baugher, Martin Emig, John Winter, Israel Laucks, Philip Eichelberger and Samuel Smyser. This board soon afterward organized by electing Frederick Baugher, president; Daniel Kraber, secretary and

Israel Laucks, treasurer. This market at once became a great success, being long before needed. It was twice enlarged, until it has reached its present size, being a conspicuous building on the corner of West Market and Penn Streets. Markets are held regularly on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, and well attended by people on both sides of the Codorus. The present number of shares issued is 336 at $50. No market in the town is better supplied, and its interests and importance are increasing. The adjoining lot, known as the Pentz property, was purchased for $3,800 in 1880, giving an opportunity of increasing the building eastward if desired.

P. A. & S. SMALL.
CROSSCUP & WEST. PHILA.

MARKET SCENE CENTER SQUARE.

The York City Market.—On a gentle rise of ground to the east side of South Duke Street, stands the York City Market Building. Descriptive writers have a fondness for exaggeration, a feature entirely avoided in this work; but it can truthfully be said that this building is the most artistic and ornamental of any one of its kind in the State of Pennsylvania. It is located in a portion of the town which has made rapid strides in the line of improvement within the past few years. Nothing has contributed more to effect this valuable result, than the erection of this market house. The old characteristic log-cabins, built by the first settlers of South Duke Street, soon gave place to the handsomely constructed and ornamental brick buildings that are now there.

The southern portion of the town having extended its limits, a special desire for establishing a market was felt, which gave rise to a meeting of enterprising individuals, July 16, 1878. on the eligible spot where the building now stands, which for nearly a century and a half previously had been used as a Lutheran burying ground, in which there were a great number of tombs; these were removed to Prospect Hill Cemetery. The meeting organized at the time by electing Dr. W. S. Roland, president. It was at the same time decided to purchase one-half a square of land 250x230 feet for $16,725, and form a company of thirteen directors. At an adjourned meeting the same evening, a permanent organization was made with the following board of directors: president, Dr. William S. Roland; vice-president, James A. Dale; secretary, Charles F. Sechrist; treasurer, Henry Winter; Daniel Keller, George Daron, Z. K. Loucks, Frank Geise, John S. Hiestand, E. D. Ziegler, P. W. Keller, Henry J. Gresly and Frederick Flinchbaugh. The board still contains the same number of directors. The officers have never been changed. The following-named persons have taken the place of some of the members of the original board: N. Lehmayer, Charles H. Stallman, Benjamin Kissinger, John Burg, James B. Welsh and Henry Bulk. Immediately after organization and the purchase of the land, steps were taken for the erection of a building. J. A. Dempwolf was selected as the architect, and his plan adopted. The building, as it now stands, is 225 feet long and 80 feet wide. The inner height of the sides is 25 feet, and the center 65 feet. The architecture is of Gothic style. The open timber roof of excellent Virginia pine, is of most beautiful design. The building is surmounted by a well-proportioned tower 140 feet high, from the belfry of which is afforded a most delightful view of York and the surrounding country.

The building committee under whose direction it was constructed, consisted of James A. Dale, David Keller, Frank Geise and the architect; Jacob Seachrist was the carpenter; Philip Odenwalt, bricklayer and James S. Bayley, slater. The bricks used were of the best quality made in the vicinity, and the slate from the Peach Bottom quarries. The building was completed and opened for marketing purposes on April 29, 1879, when there was a large attendance. Its cost, was $27,000; entire amount invested is $40,000. The capital stock, as allowed by charter, is $30,000. The shares are $25 each. The number of butchers' stalls is forty-eight; of farmers' stalls 255. Nearly all are now rented. David Trout was the first market master. He was succeeded by the present one, David Becker. Markets are regularly held on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The Saturday afternoon market is the largest.

THE OLD TIME FAIRS.

When the town of York was laid out in 1741, the privilege of a fair was granted, which was to be held twice a year for the sale of cattle, etc. The early inhabitants did not take advantage of this until 1765, when Thomas Penn, then-lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, granted the following charter:

> Whereas it has been presented to us that it would be of great service and utility to the inhabitants of the town and county of York, that two fairs be held yearly in the said town, for buying and selling goods, wares, merchandize and cattle; know ye, that we, favoring the reasonable request of the inhabitants, and considering the flourishing state to which the town hath arrived through their industry, have of free will granted, and do, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the present and succeeding inhabitants of the town, that they shall and may, forever hereafter, have and keep in the said town, two fairs in the year, the one of them to begin on the 9th day of June yearly, to be held in High Street, and to continue that day and the day following; and the other of the said fairs to be held in the aforesaid place, on the 2d day of November, every year, and the next day after it, with all the liberties and customs to such fairs belonging or incident.

This privilege was very gratefully received by the inhabitants, and those semi-annual gatherings were the liveliest days of the whole year. Traveling dealers in small wares, attended them and disposed of their goods on the streets. Center Square was nearly filled with them, and a large part of Market Street. When the town was incorporated in 1787, the legislature continued the right of holding the fairs. The manner and method of holding them degenerated, and on those occasions, York became the resort of many objectionable people, so that the better classes desired a discontinuance of these gatherings. Robert Dunn lost his life at the autumn fair, October 15, 1815, and at the November court, the grand jury declared that the holding of fairs in York was a public nuisance. Three persons were convicted of manslaughter by the court for the killing of Dunn. The legislature, on the 29th of January, 1816, ordered that they cease. They were, however, held for some years later.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The First Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Immediately after permits were granted to purchase lands west of the Susquehanna, in 1731, numerous German emigrants located on what are now the fertile limestone lands of the valley, extending from the Susquehanna westward to the vicinity of Hanover. With them were some English, as the land warrants indicate, but the vast bodyof them were Germans—Lutherans, German Reformed, and Moravians. These people brought with them the principles taught in the fatherland, from which most of them had just come, and in September, 1733, the Lutherans took steps for the organization of a congregation, the first one of this denomination west of the Susquehanna.

The contributors to the purchase of the first record book for the members of this congregation, in September, 1733, together with the times of the arrival of some of them in America, were as follows:

Martin Bauer 1732
Johannes Bentz 1732
Joseph Beyer.........1731
Paul Burkhardt......
John Adam Diehl....1731
Carl Eisen...........
Christian Groll......1729
Baltzer Knetzer .....
Christof Kraut.......
Gottfried Mauch.....
Nicholas Koger......1732
Jacob Scherer 1732
Mathias Schmeiser .1731
George Schmeiser ..1731
Geo. A. Zimmerman
Heinrich Schultz...1731
Valentine Schultz..1731
George Schwab ...1727
Philip Ziegler......1727
George Ziegler.....1727
Jacob Ziegler 1727
Michael Walck.....1732
Heinrich Zanck....1732
One name illegible .

Rev. John Casper Stoever, the first pastor, 1733–43.—In September, 1733, Lutheran settlers west of the Susquehanna, were visited by Rev. John Casper Stoever, who formed a congregation called "Die Evangelische Lutherische Gemeinde an der Kathores," and served as its pastor for ten years. He was born December 21, 1707, in the upper province of the Electorate of Hesse, at the city of Frankenberg, and was the son of Dietrich Stoever, bürger and merchant, and Magdalena, daughter of Rev. Andrew Eberwein, pastor at Frankenberg. In his youth he was a teacher at Anweiler, in the Rhenish Palatinate, and while there is supposed to have studied for the ministry. In 1728 he sailed from Rotterdam with ninety Palatines on the ship "James Goodwill," David Crocket, master, and landed at Philadelphia, September 11, 1728. His name is entered on the ship's register as "Johann Casper Stoever, Sancro Sanctæ Theologiæ Studiosus."

He spent the first year in America, in the vicinity of Trappe, Montgomery County, this State. May, 1730, he was settled on the upper waters of the Conestoga, near where New Holland, in Lancaster County, now stands. At this time he served as pastor of the Lutherans of Lancaster and Berks Counties. In September, 1732, Rev. John Christian Schultze arrived, and, in 1733, he ordained Mr. Stoever in Montgomery County, within a barn then used as a place of worship. Rev. Stoever then proceeded to Lancaster County, and regularly opened church records for the congregations he had organized at Mode Creek, New Holland, Lancaster, and at North Hill, in Berks County. He then resided near New Holland, Lancaster County, for many years, until he moved to the Swatara, in Lebanon County, where he lived until his death May 13, 1779, after having organized nearly all the older congregations, from New Holland to the North Mountains, beyond Lebanon, as well as the historic one herein described. Several of the first members of his newly formed congregation on the Codorus, came across the ocean in the same vessel with him, as Sebastian Eberle, and George Shumacher, and as one of the earliest routes of emigrants through Lancaster County led them past Rev. Stoever's home, it is probable that he met them on their way thither, and may have visited them before 1733. There was no building erected as a church when this congregation was organized. The services were doubtless held in the houses of members. York was not laid out then, but there were a number of settlers who located in the immediate vicinity during the years 1730 and 1731, and built dwelling houses of logs. The emigration west of the river was very rapid about this time. In fact it is altogether possible that different homes were used in which this pioneer congregation assembled for worship at this early day, and these may have been located either around the present site of York, east or west of it. Many of the original members lived east of York in the region then called Grist Creek Valley, after one of the first English settlers there, and later has been corrupted into Kreutz Creek Valley. As late as 1800, the small stream, a few miles east of York, which crosses the pike, was called the Codorus, and the large one at York the Great Codorus. This will explain the tradition that the first church was organized east of York, when the fact, correctly understood, should be that all the German Lutherans, within a large territory, belonged to this one congregation organized by Pastor Stoever.

List of male members of congregation in the time of Pastor Stoever, from 1733 to 1743, with date of arrival at Philadelphia, as given in Rupp's "30,000 German Emigrants:"

George Amendt.....1732
Conrad Aman......1731
Martin Bauer.......1732
George M. Beierle..1730
Philip Bentz.........1732
Joseph Beyer.......1731
Melchior Beyer.....
Frederich Bleibtreu.
Jacob Braum.......1733
Ulrich Buehler......1734
Paul Burkhardt. ...
Barthol Creutzdorf..
John George Cruradt
Henry Dewees... ..1733
John Adam Diehl...1731
Conrad Dietz.......
Daniel Earley......
Sebastian Eberle....1728
Michael Ebert......1731
Charles Eisen.......
Philip Adam Endtler
Henry English......
Michael Fisher......
Conrad Fry... 1733
Martin Fry.........
John Funck........1727
Peter Gaertner.....
Jacob Gaunerner...
John Adam Giszner.
John George Gobel.1733
Adam Gossner......
Philip Gohn........
Christian Groll 1729
Philip Ernst Gruber.
Jacob Haurie.......
John Hearken.....
Tobias Hendrick ...
John Herberger....1732
Nicholas Hoeltzel...
Erasmus Holtzapfel.1731
Leonard Immel....
Christof Kauffeld..
Casper Kerber......1733
Leonard Knady....
Baltzer Knetzer....
John Peter Knobel.
Nicholas Koger.....1732
Valentine Krantz...
Christof Kraut ....
Michael Krueger...1732
John G. Lansbager.
Conrad Lau........
Christian Lau......1732
John Christ. Loeffler.1732
John G. Loewanstein
Bartholomew Maul.1732
Gottfried Mauck....
Dertrich Meyer.....
George Meyer......
William Morgan....

Adam Mueller	1732
Conrad Mueller	1732
Jacob Mueller	1732
Andreas Nebinger	
Christian Neuman	
George Pflueger	1731
John Jacob Rudisiel	
Meyrich Rudisiel	1737
John Adam Ruppert	1731
Dietrich Saltzgaber	
Jacob Scherer	1732
Mathias Schmeiser	1731
John Geo. Schmeiser	
Hienrich Schmidt	1732
John Geo. Schmidt	1731
Baltzer Shoenberger	1782
John Schryack	1782
John Shuetz	1732
John Henry Schultz	
Valentine Schultz	1732
George Schwab	1727
John Scheigardt	
Baltzer Spangler	1732
Ludwig Stein	
Henry Stultz	1731
John Sultzbach	1732
Torck Updegraff	
Michael Walch	1732
Martin Weigel	
Ludwig Weisong	
Mathias Weller	
Jacob Weller	
Martin Weybrecht	1732
V. Winterbauer	
John George Wolff	1727
Wilhelm Wolff	
John Yost	
Heinrich Zauch	1732
Jacob Ziegler	
John George Ziegler	1727

Rev. David Candler, 1743-44.—The second pastor was Rev. David Candler, who in May, 1743, organized "the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Conewago," the present St. Matthew's Church of Hanover. He resided in "the Conewago settlement," in the vicinity of the spot where Hanover stands, around which a number of Germans had settled as early as 1731. His charge extended from the Susquehanna to the Potomac. He baptized seventy children in the York congregation and equally as many at Hanover. His son David, born May 6, 1740, became a prominent citizen of York. Pastor Candler's health failed; he died in December, 1744, and was buried in a graveyard one-half mile northwest of Hanover.

In 1744 the first log-church was built in York, on the spot where the Christ Church stands. For the first ten years no special house of worship was used, so far as is known, though there may have been one at another point in the great York Valley. The church in York was built just three years after the town of York was founded.

Rev. Lars Thorstansen Nyberg, 1744-48.—The funeral of Rev. Candler in December, 1744, was attended by many persons. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Lars Nyberg, of Lancaster. He was a Swede, and had before entering upon the ministry, been a surveyor, and early in life also studied theology. Through intercourse with Arvid Gradin, he had accepted Moravian views. He was engaged as a teacher by a Swedish court, when a call from the Lancaster Lutheran Church was sent to Sweden for a minister. On his way to America he met, in London, Rev. Spangenberg, who became one of the apostles of the Moravian Church in America, and there, it is asserted, confirmed his faith in Moravian doctrine, but soon after became pastor of the Lutheran Churches at Lancaster, York, Hanover and Monocacy. In all of these congregations troubles arose on account of his attempts to turn them over to the Moravians. At York the controversy was especially severe and exciting, as Rev. Jacob Lischy, then pastor of the Reformed Church, was of the same faith. In 1746 a Moravian Synod was held in Kruetz Creek, and Nyberg brought two missionaries there, one to be pastor of the York Congregation and the other of the Monocacy Congregation. The most determined opponent at York was Bartholomew Maul, then the parish schoolmaster, who was also empowered to read sermons during the absence of the pastor. Rev. Henry Muhlenberg visited York in May, 1746, for the first time. He reports in his diary that the York congregation then contained 110 families, living over a large extent of country. He baptized several children, and confirmed those that Schoolmaster Maul had instructed. In June, 1747, Muhlenberg again visited York, and went also to Conewago, Monocacy and Frederick. In his diary for June 21, 1747, he says:

> "In the afternoon we rode from Lancaster, and in the night reached the newly laid out town of York, some of the people came together in the middle of the night and rejoiced at my arrival, and expected that the Lord's Supper would be administered to them on the following Sunday. I was now in the district in which the Lutheran congregations had commissioned Mr. Nyberg. He visited the congregations as far as into Maryland. The people who had been awakened by his methods, clung very closely to him, were ready to live or die with him. The stronger party nevertheless locked the church against him."
>
> "On Saturday, June 27, at noon," says Rev. Muhlenberg, "we arrived at York on our return from Maryland, when the members of the congregation were assembled that they might give in their names to come to the Lord's Supper. I called together those elders and members who were most active, and begged of them to put away all dissension and distraction. Schoolmaster Maul, who had diligently instructed the children, and on Sundays read sermons, was present, and was questioned concerning the congregation. One or more of the vorsteher had been too loud, and had shown too much heat in the strife with the Moravians, for which I reproved them in love and gentleness. The justice of the peace presented himself, but made complaint against a contentious neighbor, who being examined, conducted himself rudely, refused admonition and was excluded until he amended. Those who favored Nyberg did not attend services regularly, and said only by his preaching were their hearts moved. They promised, however, that if a worthy pastor of our United Ministry, came hither to preach, they would come and hear him and follow him. At 3 o'clock I went to the church and had a profitable preparation based on Matthew XI, 8; the people were all attention. After the preparative service I received the group of young men whom the schoolmaster had instructed for their confirmation. In the evening I edified and refreshed myself still further with the elders and vorsteher in the house. On Sunday, June 28, some persons who lived far off, made application for the Lord's Supper. The church on this day was too small, and nearly half of

> the audience had to stand outside, for a great congregation had assembled from a distance even of ten or twenty miles; it was the second Sunday after Trinity. I baptized a number after sermon, and confirmed fifteen persons, and administered the Lord's Supper to 200 communicants, and then closed the services by the whole congregation on bended knees giving thanks to God. In the evening I was invited as a guest by the justice of the peace

The justice mentioned was George Swaab (Swope). After Muhlenberg's departure Bartholomew Maul continued to read sermons to the congregation. He was afterward elected one of the first commissioners of York County, and died about 1759.

Rev. John Helfrich Schaum, 1748–55.—In May, 1748, the United Ministry sent Rev. Schaum. He was born in Geissen, in Hesse-Darmstadt. His father was preceptor of a school at Munichholzhausen; was educated at the University of Halle, and sent to America with authority to teach in the Congregational school at Philadelphia, where he landed January 26, 1745. He preached in Germantown and at Raritan, N. J. He was sent to York with special instructions and minute directions as to how he should minister to the congregation. A prescribed order of services was required to be followed, which was common to all the churches of the Lutheran Union at that time.

On his arrival at York, May 17, 1748, he was accompanied by Pastor Handschuh, of Lancaster, and Schoolmaster Vigera, of Philadelphia. On the afternoon of the 18th the constitution for the congregation adopted by the United Ministers, was presented and put into force, and so continued until 1781. On Ascension day, May 19, the pastor installed the newly-elected elders and vorsteher, and confirmed sixteen persons. On Saturday Handschuh and Vigera went to Conewago (Hanover) to arrange for its connection with York, which soon after was effected, as was that of the Lower Bermudian congregation, to which Schaum preached May 31, 1748. For nearly five years the congregation at York had been without an authorized pastor. While on his way to the consecration of a church at Raritan, N. J., Schaum was severely injured, from which he suffered for years, and for a time was not able to preach. In 1752 he was requested to occasionally visit the congregation at Frederick, which was vacant. In May, of the same year, his wife, Anna Eva, and their young child, Anna Gertrude, died. He was again married August 7, 1753, to Maria Dorotha Stumpf, of Lancaster. Rev. Schaum's health failed, and, on account of growing opposition, retired from the pastorate of York, and in April, 1755, he went to Tohickon.

Rev. John Samuel Schwerdfeger, 1755–56.—The opposition to Rev. Schaum heard of the arrival at Baltimore of a candidate of theology, John Samuel Schwerdfeger, a young man of twenty-three years, who had been educated as an orphan at Neustadt, in Bavaria, and at the University of Erlangen, where he studied law and theology. He was shipped from Holland to Baltimore with emigrants; being unable to pay his passage would have been sold as a "redemptioner," upon landing, when the congregation at York bought his freedom. "He was ordained," says Muhlenberg, "by ministers who called themselves 'Orthodox Lutherans,' and who did not belong to the Synod." The congregation was then divided into two factions. Rev. Lucas Raus, of Goschenhoppen, Berks County, was called to York to settle the strife, but he would not then come.

George Ludwig Hochheimer, 1756–58.—The next pastor was Hochheimer, who arrived in America November 1, 1755, from Germany, where he was a schoolmaster and barber. He came to York in 1756, when the two parties still existed; the majority of both accepted him as pastor. He remained a short time. In 1774, he was pastor of a congregation in South Carolina, and had been for many years before. Rev. John Kirchner, another Lutheran pastor, was at York during a part of the same time. He also had charge of Shuster's Church, in Springfield Township, from 1763 to 1767, and probably organized that congregation.

Rev. Lucas Raus, 1758–63.—The next pastor, Rev. Lucas Raus, moved to York in April, 1758, met with success in building up the congregation, and excelled any previous pastor. In 1759, he baptized 132, and in 1761, 161 children in the York congregation. The congregation then had 300 adult and 250 young members. On June 2, 1760, the corner-stone for a stone church was laid. It was used for baptisms April 30, 1761, but was not fully completed until 1762. During the fall of that year it was consecrated by Dr. Wrangle, of Philadelphia, Revs. Borell, of Wilmington, Del., Geroch and N. Kurtz. The new stone church which stood until 1812, was 40x65 feet in dimension. It was located where the church now stands, but was placed nearer the street than it. The steeple was taken down in 1805, as far as the bells, and a roof placed over them. In 1763, on account of some difficulties, Rev. Raus retired from his charge at York, and turned his attention more to medicine. He had charge of some country churches, organized the churches at Dover and Quickel's, and preached at Shuster's church, in Springfield Township, from 1770 to 1787. The record shows baptisms administered by him at Bermudian, 1758–1762; Kruetz Creek and "Chockely" 1760; Carlisle, in 1762; in the school house at Jacob Ziegler's, in Codorus Township; at Justice Noblet's house, and held English services in Newberry Township. A biographical sketch of Mr. Raus will be found on page 405.

Rev. Nicholas Hornell, 1763–65, was the next pastor at York. He was from Sweden, and came to Philadelphia from Wilmington, and on July 8, 1763, left Philadelphia on the Lancaster stage for York, having obtained the *Agenda* for use at his new charge. Pastor Hornell had been ordained in London in 1747,served the congregation at Höör in the province of Scania, was charged of serious wrongdoing and fled to Denmark. This news came to York and interfered with his success. On June 30, 1765, he delivered a farewell discourse and retired from the ministry. In 1767 he was living one-half mile from York. The congregation had no pastor from July 1765 to February 1767. During this interim it is supposed certain religious ceremonies were performed by Philip Teutsch (Deitch) who succeeded Bartholomew Maul as schoolmaster. William Kurtz was teacher of the school in 1756, established in York by the English Society. Philip Deitch continued as schoolmaster until his death in 1789.

Rev. John George Bager, 1767-69.—The next pastor, Rev. Bager, had been in charge of the German church in New York City since 1763. Before he went to New York he had been pastor of the church at Hanover, where he lived. In 1769 he returned to Hanover.

Rev. Bager was born at Niederlinz, in Nassau-Saarbruck, March 29, 1725. His father was a pastor. The son studied theology at Halle. Muhlenberg said "he was a very worthy and learned man, and was ordained in Germany." He was married to Anna Elizabeth Schwab, born at Geissen in Hesse-Darmstadt. He arrived in Philadelphia October 23, 1752, and was met by Rev. Stoever and taken to Lebanon. In December, 1752, he visited Hanover and received a call on the 16th, moved there soon after and remained at Hanover until he went to New York. His first two children died in Europe, the third, Catharine, was born in Lebanon; the fourth, Christian Fredrick, born August 29, 1754, in Hanover. Upon the death of his father Rev. Bager inherited money to purchase a farm near Hanover on which he died June 9,1791. During many years he ministered to scattered Lutheran congregations. He is the ancestor of the Baugher family in York and Adams Counties, some of whom have become prominent clergymen and authors.

Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz, 1770–89.—In April, 1770, Mr. Kurtz took charge of the congregation. He was born October, 1722, in Lutzellinden, in the principality of Nassau Weilburg, now in Rhenish Prussia. His father was teacher of the Congregational school. The son spent six years in a classical school at Geissen, and studied theology in the university there, and afterward at Halle. He arrived at Philadelphia January 26, 1745, and went to New Hanover as a teacher, and as a preacher in Montgomery County, Penn.,and at Raritan, N. J. He next went to Tulpehocken, Berks County, and also preached in Lancaster County. He was ordained August 15, 1748. When Rev. Kurtz came to York he was in his forty-eighth year; he was a well formed man, five feet ten inches high, with broad forehead, dark eyes and dark curling hair. He had a full, strong resonant voice, and was inclined to preach the law and not abate its terms, as he possessed great firmness of purpose. During his pastorate at York, the Revolutionary war took place and congress met here. He was at first troubled about the oath of allegiance he had taken to the king of England, but his conscience became clear and, in 1776, he was naturalized. During the meeting of congress when the houses of citizens had to be opened to entertain, his house was the home of Bishop White,then of the Spanish minister, afterward of the French minister, then of a member from South Carolina. In 1777, when money was scarce, and provisions for the soldiers meager, Mr. Kurtz,after a sermon, asked his audience to collect all articles and stores they could and send them to his house, and a committee was appointed to distribute them to the suffering soldiers according to the authority of his grandson, Dr. Benjamin Kurtz.

Mr. Kurtz's work was very successful, he did a great amount of ministerial work in the country west of York. He served as secretary of the *Ministerium* in 1763, and wa- president in 1778,and on the death of Dr. Hs M. Muhlenberg he was accorded the high honor of becoming his successor, as senior *Ministerii*. In 1789, Rev. Kurtz moved to Baltimore, where he lived with his son, Rev. J. Daniel Kurtz. He died suddenly of apoplexy, May 12, 1794, aged seventy-two years. America had in his day very few preachers equal to him.

Rev. Jacob Goering, 1783–1807.—The next pastor was the son of Jacob and Margaret Goering, and was born in Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn., January 17, 1755. When eighteen years old his father took him to Dr. Helmuth of Lancaster, with whom he remained two years as a diligent student. He was ordained in 1776, and settled in Carlisle. He there preached to six congregations: Carlisle, Dover, Paradise, Upper and Lower Bermudian and Lower Settlement. In 1783, the *Ministerium* met at York for the second time, on which occasion the first evening service was held of which there is any record. At this time Mr. Goering had become assistant pastor of this charge and had removed to York. On the removal of pastor Kurtz to Baltimore, Mr. Goering became sole pastor. In 1791, he accepted a call to Hagerstown, Md., but he soon after came back to York. In 1793, he had charge of the York, "Chockley" (Conojohela), and Kruetz Creek congregations.

The parochial school in 1796, was very strong. Instruction was given in both German and English. The congregation was incorporated in 1804; under it two elders were to be elected each year to serve for six years; the wardens, as the vorsteher are called, to serve for two years.

Rev. Jacob Goering died of consumption November 27, 1809. He was a man of very acute and active mind; he wrote three treatises that were published, and a number of others which, before he died, he ordered to be burned. Dr. J. G. Schmucker studied Hebrew with him during his pastorate at Quickel's Church. After his death there was a vacancy for two years.

Rev. John George Schmucker, 1809–36. —This gentleman was chosen pastor May 2, 1809, and he received a call while at a meeting of the synod at Hanover, on the 28th of same month. His charge consisted at that time of York, Quickel's, Wolf's, Holzchwamm, Kruetz Creek and Chockely. In 1813, he gave up part of the field, but retained five —John Herbst, Jr., it is supposed took one of them. In 1814, Charles A. Morris took charge of Kruetz Creek, and in 1817, Chockely had been for some time in Herbst's charge. In 1820, Rev. Schmucker's charge consisted of York, Quickel's and Wolf's Churches, to which some years later Hoover's was added. In 1811, steps were taken for erecting a new church. George Hay and Peter Striber, were made managers; George Lottman, John Barnitz and Jacob Schmeiser, John Brillinger, Peter Schmeiser, made assistants; Ignatius Lightner was elected treasurer. Corner-stone was laid July 2, 1812; the services were conducted by Rev. Drs. H. E. Muhlenberg, J. Daniel Kurtz, George Lochman and the pastor.

The new church was dedicated May 1, 1814, by Rev. F. V. Melsheimer, of Hanover, and the pastor. In 1813, a new schoolhouse was built, under supervision of Jacob Upp and Jacob Eichelberger. The cost of the church alone was at least $18,590.

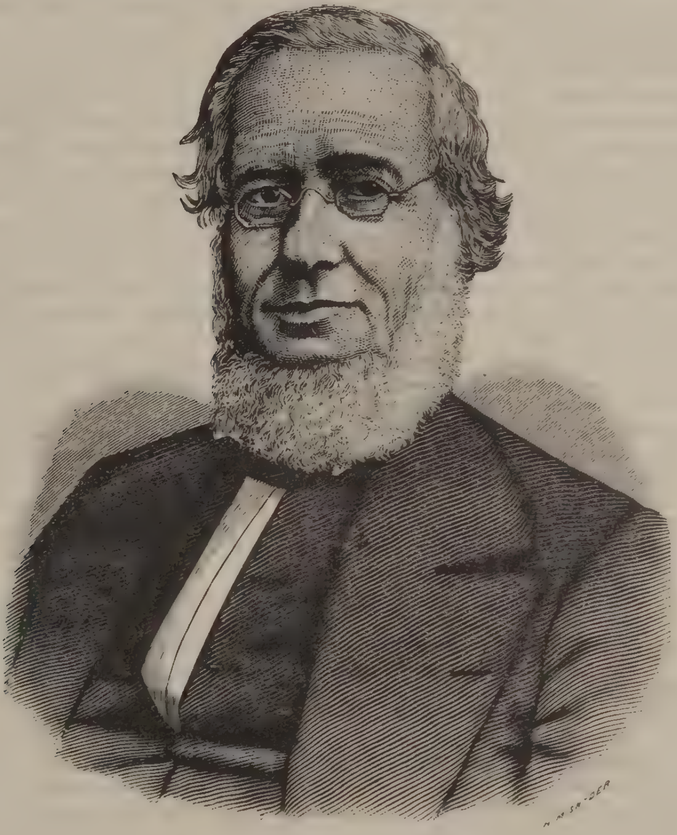
In June, 1817, the *ministerium* of Pennsylvania, met for a fourth time in York; Dr. George Lochman, father of A. H. Lochman, was president. The synod of Ohio was formed by authority of this meeting. It was the third centennial commemoration of the Reformation. The president invited Reformed, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Moravian people to participate in the commemoration. Jacob Barnitz, who had been the worthy secretary and treasurer of the church for many years, died in April, 1828.

In 1827, a Sunday-school met in the church for the first time. In 1828, a seal was adopted; in 1829, lamps were bought for evening services. In 1830, land was bought on Duke Street for a burial place; in 1832, the use of the small bell was granted to the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.

When the temperance question came up for discussion, both Dr. Schmucker and Mr. Oswald, assistant, were deeply interested in it, and very zealous in its advocacy, whereupon the yearly salary was for a time diminished one-half, but they persisted in the cause, and eventually won high honor.

English services began about 1820, only in the evening. The time for English services was indicated by a peculiar ringing of the bell. October 7, 1829, Rev. Jonathan Oswald, D. D., was licensed, and became assistant pastor, and also took entire charge of Wolf's and Hoover's Churches, where the services were German, and preached English in York three Sunday evenings out of four. Dr. Schmucker continued at Quickel's Church. Dr. Oswald, then a young man, is now a highly respected and honored citizen of York, familiar to all our people.

In 1836 the ministry of Dr. Schmucker ended. In person he was of medium stature, rather thick set, but not corpulent; his complexion was dark, and his body was very erect. His character was unusually symmetrical and well balanced, and his temper so placid, or under such control, that even his own household scarcely ever saw it ruffled. He was especially regardful of the feelings of others, and so unaffectedly polite on all occasions that he won the admiration and respect of every one he met. He was careful in the preparation of his sermons, methodical in arrangement, earnest in delivery, tender in feeling, and deeply serious. All of these elements united to make him an admirable and most useful preacher. He was a great student, and procured books from Europe each year, and had his whole library at command. He contributed largely to the *Evangelical Magazine.* He published a number of volumes, chiefly connected with the prophecies. In the establishment of Pennsylvania College and Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, he took a prominent part, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the American Tract Society.



REV. A. H. LOCHMAN.

He continued to reside at York, still preaching at Quickel's Church until 1852, when he removed to the home of some of his children at Williamsburg, where he died October 7, 1854. His remains lie in front of this church. He was married first to Elizabeth Gross, from Quickel's congregation, by whom he had twelve children; she died in 1819; second, in 1821, to Anna Maria Hoffman, of Baltimore, by whom he had seven children.

Rev. Jonathan Oswald, D. D., assistant pastor, 1829–36.—Dr. Oswald was born in Washington County, Md., December 20, 1805, son of John and Eve Oswald. His parents were of Swabian and Alsatian origin, and on his father's side of long generations of Lutherans; his mother the descendant of Mennonites. After pursuing theological studies for sixteen or eighteen months, he went to Gettysburg, and was the second theological student registered. After pursuing the whole theological course he was graduated and licensed.

Rev. A. H. Lochman, D. D., 1836–80.—Mr. Lochman was a son of Dr. George Lochman and Susanna Hoffman, whose sister was the second wife of Dr. J. G. Schmucker. He was born October 5, 1802, in the parsonage of Salem Church, Lebanon, Penn., of which his father was pastor. In 1815 his father moved to Harrisburg, when the son entered the academy there. In 1822 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, in the junior class, and was graduated July, 1823, and then studied theology with his father, and licensed to preach June 16, 1824. He became pastor of a charge in Cumberland County in 1825, and was married in July of that year to Anna Maria Partenheimer, of Philadelphia, and took up their residence in Mechanicsburg, then a village of a dozen houses. In 1826, upon the death of his father, he became his successor at Harrisburg. In April, 1836, he was called to York, where he continued pastor until 1880, where he was greatly beloved and eminently successful. He has taken an active part in all the general movements of the Lutheran Church in America; was a member of the first board of trustees of Pennsylvania College; was a trustee in Franklin College; has been for a long time one of the board of directors of the seminary, and many years its president; was president of the synod of Pennsylvania and of the general synod.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1856, by Pennsylvania College. He has made a number of valuable translations from the German. Dr. Lochman has retired from the active pastoral office, full of years and of labors, after serving this church nearly half a century. During the first year of his pastorate, the Second Lutheran Church of York (St. Paul's) was formed.

In September, 1841, the old town clock was placed on the steeple by the county commissioners. In 1850 Zion Lutheran Congregation was formed. On October 31, 1867, the jubilee of the Reformation was celebrated with much enthusiasm by the churches in York. In the afternoon all the Lutheran Sunday-school children (1,500) assembled in this church. In 1874 the church was remodeled. On June 12, 1880, Dr. Lochman resigned his long pastorate. For two years the congregation was served by supplies.

Rev. George W. Enders, the present pastor, entered upon his duties in 1882. A stairway and sacristy has since been placed on the east side of the chancel. At the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the history of the church, in 1883, Rev. M. Schmucker, D. D., of Pottstown, Penn., grandson of one of the pastors, delivered an historical discourse to this congregation, and to him we are greatly indebted for much of the information herein given. The membership in 1885 is 628, and the congregation very prosperous. The Sunday-school has fifty-two teachers, and 580 pupils. All of the other Lutheran Churches of York colonized from this church.

The First Reformed Church of York, Pennsylvania.—The reformed congregation in York antedates the organization of the county, and is connected with the first settlement of the town, in 1742. The precise date of its organization cannot be fixed. The Rev. Jacob Lischey, its first pastor, in a record made, 1744, in a book held by the present pastor, Rev. Dr. J. O. Miller, says "this congregation has been for several years without a pastor." They had an organization prior to his coming to visit them, and they must have worshiped in a private house.

In August, 1744, Rev. Mr. Lischey, a "Swiss preacher," visited this settlement and preached for them. The elders, George Meyer, Philip Rothrock, and others, extended to him a call; and a second call, in May 29, 1745, which latter he accepted. The congregation had no house of worship until 1746, when a block building was erected on Lot No. 91, granted by the Penns. The congregation passed through many scenes of excitement in the first fifteen years of its history, on account of the conduct of its pastor, and the uncertainty of where he stood, as Reformed or Moravian. He several times offered to resign, but a strong party took up for him and retained him. He finally, under a charge, withdrew in 1760, and organized an independent church, in Codorus Township, and was deposed by the synod. A biography of Rev. Lischey will be found on page 406.

The congregation was vacant for one year. They then called the Rev. John Conrad Wirtz, who entered upon his labors, May 9, 1762; and soon brought the congregation into harmony. The church prospered. The block building was taken down and the corner-stone of a large stone building was laid May 24, 1763. Rev. Wirtz did not live to see it completed. He died September 21, 1763, and was buried under the altar. A vacancy of two years, of which there is no record, occurred. In September, 1765, Rev. William Otterbein was called, became pastor November, 1765, and served five years. A desire to visit his native land pressed upon him, and without resigning he departed for Germany. The congregation was occasionnally supplied by the Rev.

Daniel Wagner, who preached at Kreutz Creek The Rev. Otterbein returned October 1, 1771, continued to serve this people three years more, and then went to Baltimore. In May, 1774, Rev. Daniel Wagner became the pastor. He was a most estimable man; the church prospered under his ministry. He remained during the period of the Revolutionary war. He resigned in 1786, and accepted a call from the Tulpehocken congregation, Berks County.

In the fall of the same year the church was supplied by a young man, Rev. Philip Stock, who remained until November, 1789. And the records show that, in 1790, Rev. George Troldenier was pastor; not much is learned from the records concerning him; his last baptism was on May 31, 1793.

The congregation extended a call to their former pastor, the Rev. Daniel Wagner, who accepted, and entered upon his duties August 1, 1793. His second ministry was more successful than the first had been. During this period the stone church, built in the time of Rev. Wirtz, was destroyed by fire on July 4, 1797, and all the records were burnt save one book. The congregation at once took steps for a new building, which they reared on the same spot 65x55 feet, with the side to the front, which was dedicated in May, 1800, and which is still standing. In May, 1804, Mr. Wagner resigned and the Rev. George Geistweit took his place. He ministered to this people for sixteen years, until 1820. There is no record from which to estimate the work done. He is kindly spoken of by those who knew him, and the church held its own, but made no progress.

Rev. Lewis Mayer, D. D., took charge January 8, 1821. It was followed by an awakening and the bringing in of new life. His preaching was profound—his energy great. He introduced English preaching with the German, built a lecture and school-room on the rear of the lot. He had weekly service for lecture and prayer—also Sunday-school. In the midst of his usefulness he was called to the theological professorship in the seminary. He resigned April 3, 1825.

The church was vacant for two years. The Rev. James Reily was called, April 1, 1827. His health failing he had Rev. Daniel Zacharias, a licentiate, for an assistant. He resigned July, 1831.

A vacancy of one year and a quarter occurs; when the Rev. John Cares, of blessed memory, was called, October 1, 1832. He did an effectual work. The lecture room at the rear of the lot was destroyed by fire December 8, 1837, and instead of rebuilding it the congregation resolved to alter the interior of the church, taking off ten feet of the audience room and making lecture and Sunday-school room out of it. The Rev. Cares served eleven years, and on April 5, 1843, died. He was greatly lamented by his people.

Now followed an exciting and stormy period in the history of this congregation. Scarcely had the grave closed over their beloved pastor, until an effort was made by certain parties to secure the services of Rev. Herman Douglas, a converted Jew, then pastor of an Associated Reformed Church, at Hagerstown. He was a man of brilliant attainments, and great pulpit ability. This excited serious opposition among a large class of persons; they resented it and appealed to the classis. Mr. Douglas took charge July, 1843; he remained only one year and a half. January 1, 1845, resigned, and went to Europe. The congregation did not remain long vacant. On January 16, 1845, they called the Rev. William A. Good, from Hagerstown, Md. He, like the four who preceded him, preached in both languages, English and German, and likewise served surrounding congregations. During his ministry, the congregation was chartered by the legislature of Pennsylvania, on March 9, 1849, under the title "The First Reformed Church of the borough of York and its vicinity," and under this charter, the congregation was authorized to lay out a public cemetery, under the title of "Prospect Hill Cemetery," which now contains between 80 and 100 acres. In the latter part of Mr. Good's pastorate, it was resolved to call a co-pastor, to preach exclusively in the English language. This was unsatisfactory. They then resolved to divide into two sections, English and German, each to call its own pastor, and support him, but to hold their property in common under one corporation. This called for the resignation of both Messrs. Good and Philips, in the fall of 1851.

This opens a new era in the history of this congregation. It was virtually two congregations under one corporation in one building. The Rev. David Bossler, of Harrisburg, Penn., was called by the German section, and entered upon his work April 4, 1852; and on November 6, 1852., the Rev. J. O. Miller, of Winchester, Va., was called by the English section, and accepted the position, January 1, 1853. Each section had the use of the audience room on alternate Sunday mornings; the English preached alternately in the lecture room, and in the evening in the church above.

A mission chapel was built by the pastor of the English section for Sunday-school service, 1861, on Queen Street. In the spring of 1862 Rev. D. Bossler resigned, and he was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Ziegler. The inconvenience of two congregations worshiping in one building became daily manifest; and steps were taken for a final and entire separation of the sections. Terms were agreed upon—the property, all but the cemetery, should be put up, and the highest bidder of the two sections should have it. The Germans bought it, and paid the English for their rights in the church building, graveyard, and parsonage, $9,725—the English to retain the corporate title, and the Cemetery (Prospect Hill).

The English section, now an independent congregation, went out, and for a year or more worshiped in the court house, and then built for themselves their splendid church, called "Trinity," on the second lot east of the old building. It is in Romanesque style of architecture, with tower and turret, 60 feet front and 180 feet deep, with chapel attached; a chime of nine bells, organ, etc., the entire cost $60,000. The building was consecrated during the meeting of the Synod of the United States, October 21, 1866. The pastor is the Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D., who has been with it for nearly thirty-three years since it become a distinct English congregation. The congregation is in a healthy, growing condition, with a membership, confirmed and unconfirmed, of 550 people; two Sunday-schools numbering 520.

Zion Reformed Church.—The German section of the original congregation, is now under the pastoral care of Rev. Aaron Spangler, who conducts services in both German and English. The church building on the original site, was remodeled and improved a few years ago at an expense of several thousand dollars. The communicant membership of Zion's Church is 498. The elders, for 1885, are William, Reisinger, Charles Yost, John Stouch, Frederick Sakemiller, Peter Moore and Lenhart Himmelreich; the deacons are George R. Stough, Franklin Quickel, Jacob Spahr, Adam Naylor, John L. Sheffer and Charles Craft. The Sunday-school has 301 members. The pastor is president; Samuel G. Hildebrand, superintendent; H. F. Keesey, secretary; George R. Stough, treasurer; William B. Fry is organist of the church, and Samuel G. Hildebrand leader of the choir. To the rear of the First Reformed building, Philip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was buried in 1778, while congress met in York. His remains have since been moved to Prospect Hill Cemetery. It will be a matter of great interest to know who some of the original members of this church were. The following is a list of some of the more prominent persons who were members before 1754. They did not all live in York; some were farmers:

George Mayer,
Casper Kieffer,
Christian Wampler,
Jacob Ob (Upp),
Philip Hintz,
John Welsch,
Abraham Welschans,
Martin Danner,
Peter Wolf,
Philip Weber,
Henry Glatfelter,
George Zinn,
George Hoke,
Philip Houck,
Michael Weider,
Philip Ganss,
John Welsch, tailor,
Killian Smith,
Dieter Meyer,
Benedict Swope,
Ludwig Kraft, schoolmaster,
Ulrich Hess,
Nicholas Reisinger,
Abraham Kieffer,
Gerhart Luc,
Nicholas Ob (Upp),
Jacob Reiff,
Michael Greybill,
John Gerber,
Nicholas Scheaffer,
Henry Bier,
Nicholas Wilt,
Zachariah Shugart,
Christopher Weider,
John Wahl,
George Grimm,
John Guckes,
Michael Neuman,
John Appleman,
Christian Dittenhoffer,
Dewalt Emrich,
George Schrum,
Jonas Leib,
John Bentzel,
Jacob Schaffer,
Michael Kann,
George Rudy,
Christian Wampler, Sr.,
Jacob Hildebrandt,
Conrad Miller,
Henry Everhart,
Jacob Welsh,
John Wolff,
Jacob Wagner,
Jacob Shearer,
Nicholas Kerr,
Henry Wolff,
Henry Luckenbaugh,
Matthias Gemshem,
John Meyer,
Charles Grimm,
Henry Stittler,
Henry Linebach,
Godfry Frey,
George Weldey.
Nicholas Schrum.

St. John's Episcopal Church.—It is impossible to ascertain when the services of the English Church were first introduced into York. When the first regular missionary was sent from England by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," in 1755, he found a congregation of churchmen, duly organized at York, though enjoying no regular services. In May or June, 1755, Rev. Thomas Barton, who had just returned from England, whither he went to be ordained, instituted stated worship. No record remains of the place where such services were held. For nearly a decade he was the zealous missionary of the "Venerable Society," at Huntington (York Springs), Carlisle and York, and with large-hearted charity, even sought the conversion of the Indians. His letters to the society are full of this truly missionary work among the aborigines of the soil. To his office of priest he added that of soldier, for in the troublesome times with the French and hostile Indians, he organized his people for defense against their allied foes; and so much did he distinguish himself in this patriotic service, that his conduct was spoken of in a letter from Philadelphia to Mr. Penn, the proprietary: "Mr. Barton deserves the commendation of all lovers of their country, for he has put himself at the head of his congregations, and marched either by night or by day at every alarm; nor has he done anything in a military way but what hath increased his character for piety, and that of a sincerely religious man and zealous minister; in short, he is a most worthy, active and serviceable pastor and missionary." (See chapter entitled "Historical Biography," in this work, page 405.)

Mr. Barton was succeeded as missionary by the Rev. John Andrews, who set about at once to secure a church. In 1765 a subscription was opened and in 1766 "an act of assembly was obtained for a lottery to raise a sum of money sufficient to build Episcopal Churches in York and Reading and to pay the debts due on the English Episcopal Churches of St. Peter's and St. Paul's of Philadelphia." By this lottery £257 5s. were obtained for York. Through solicitation on the part of the members of the congregation among their friends in Philadelphia and Lancaster £150 more were secured. The Rev. Mr. Andrews also secured £57 which in addition to the subscriptions from the congregation furnished sufficient funds to complete the church with but a trifling debt remaining unpaid.

The ground was secured through the influence of the Rev. Dr. Peters, who had himself subscribed £10. "He applied to the Proprietaries and got a lot of ground in York Town—eighty feet front, 250 feet in depth, for the building of said church and for burial ground, at the yearly rent of one shilling sterling if demanded, and the warrant was granted to Samuel Johnston and Thomas Minshall, Esqs., and to Mr. Joseph Adlum as trustees of the congregation." The church was built under the supervision of these gentlemen, but whether in 1766 or 1769 is a matter of dispute. The church records incline to the former, while the tablet on the church tower gives the latter. It is worthy of note that the English Church at York was, when erected, one of the only four in the colony of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia. It was a small unpretentious brick structure situated back from the street, facing the alley and opening thereupon. The chancel was at the opposite (northern) end. The total cost of the church was £459. The Rev. Mr. Andrews resigned his missionary charge of York and Cumberland Counties in 1772, and was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Batwell, likewise an Englishman. In 1774, the year of Mr. Batwell's induction, a bell was presented to the church by Queen Caroline, consort of George III, but as there was no belfry to the church the bell was hung in the cupola of the Court House in Centre Square where it rang out its patriotic summons to the members of the Continental Congress when in session in York. It remained in the Court House for half a century, when, upon the demolition of this temple of liberty it was recovered by the church and placed in its tower, where it has done faithful service ever since.

The Rev. Mr. Batwell was a loyalist, and during the early stages of the Revolution so favored his native land and his Tory convictions, that he ceased not to pray for his Majesty George III, which so enraged the people that he was ducked one night in the neighboring creek and discharged in 1776. From this date until 1782 the church was without the ministrations of a clergyman; but it appears from the church records that the congregation was still active, as "in 1777 a lot of ground was granted by the honorable proprietaries to Robert Jones, William Johnston and George Welsh, trustees, for the use of the missionary of the said church and for the benefit of the said church, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, as appears by the ticket for the same signed by Samuel Johnston, Esq."

This property was situated immediately opposite the church and had a frontage of 160 feet and a depth of 250 feet.

In 1784 a letter was received from the Rev. William White, D. D., on behalf of the clergy and a special committee of the laity of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, asking the church wardens and vestrymen to delegate one or more of their body, to assist at a meeting to be held May 24, 1784, for the purpose of proposing a plan of ecclesiastical government for the Episcopalians generally throughout the United States. Col. Thomas Hartley, William Baily and William Johnston were chosen delegates.

In 1784 Rev. John Campbell succeeded for over twenty years. Through his exertions the rectory was built on the lot opposite the church; and also the academy, for the erection of both of which he collected money, principally in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Lancaster. "Toward the close of his rectorship the congregation somewhat declined, through the proselyting efforts of the sects. A large portion was drawn off at the close of the century and formed the Presbyterian congregation at the other end of the town." He shortly afterward—in

1804—removed to the parish of St. John, Carlisle, where he labored very acceptably until his death.

The parish remained without a rector until April, 1810, when the Rev. John Armstrong was chosen, and served nine years. During his ministry the church was presented with a handsome brass chandelier (valued at $300) by the members of St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore. The church property, in 1810, underwent great improvement. A new floor was laid in the church; the chancel removed from the north to the west side; the entrance changed from the south to the east end, and a gallery erected over the door. This large expenditure was promply met and the records state, "The church is freed from all incumbrance and is in a flourising condition."

The first Sunday-school in York County was established by Samuel Bacon, Esq., August 7, 1817. Mr. Bacon was a lawyer of prominence in York, and a devout member of St. John's Church.

The Rev. Grandison Aisquith was rector from 1819 to 1821; Rev. George B. Schaeffer from 1821 to 1823; Rev. Charles Williams, from 1823 to 1825; under Rev. Williams the congregation was enlarged, he was elected principal of Baltimore College. The Rev. Richard Hall next succeeded, and enjoyed great popularity for three years. On Easter day 1829, the Rev. John V. E. Thorn was engaged as an occasional supply, after which the parish went very much into decay, and membership greatly decreased by death or defection. In 1834 the Rev. Benjamin Hutchins took charge of the parish and served it gratuitously for a year and a half, doing much to restore it to its former condition. The church and rectory were improved at the cost of $900, and a handsome set of silver communion plate was presented by the rector in charge.

The Rev. Walter E. Franklin, who served two years, became rector in 1836, and was succeeded in 1838 by the Rev. Edward Waylen, an English clergyman temporarily in America. The Rev. John H. Marsden was rector from 1841 to 1844, and the Rev. John H. Hoffman from 1844 to 1849. The parish at this time seems to have been somewhat weak, as it accepted aid from the Missionary Society of Grace Church, Philadelphia, toward the payment of the salary of the Rev. Charles West Thomson, who entered upon his duties in 1849, and continued for seventeen years, laying firm and solid foundations of future strength and usefulness. He was a native of Philadelphia, and of Quaker parentage. He possessed gracious gifts of mind and heart, such as made him signally successful in the high office of a clergyman. The parish soon began to feel the effect of his wise and faithful services. The attendance so greatly increased that, in 1850, the church building was enlarged to more than twice its original capacity. It was still a plain, unpretentious church, with little pretense to architectural beauty.

Attracted by Mr. Thomson's sermonic efforts, as well as by his personal character, many who had been strangers to the church, identified themselves with it, and are still among her most loyal members. So rapidly and substantially did the parish increase that, in 1863, it was found necessary to make another enlargement of the church. Transepts were added and a recess chancel built, and also a tower. As a poet also, Mr. Thomson gained deserved distinction, and many of his productions have been incorporated in our school readers. All his writings were characterized by beauty of sentiment and clearness of thought, clothed in the choicest language. He resigned in 1866, owing to the increasing infirmities of old age, but continued to reside in the town. He died April 17, 1879, beloved by all and honored by all; and his body was interred in Prospect Hill Cemetery. His wife was Miss Charlotte Prescott, a near relative of the historian. She died June 22, 1880, aged eighty-one years.

The Rev. William P. Orrick was called in 1866. He continued in charge for seven years. During his administration the parish building was erected on the church lot, thus giving suitable accommodations for the Sunday-schools and the other parochial organizations.

The Rev. Octavius Perinchief was rector from 1873 to 1874. Mr. Perinchief was one of the ablest preachers in the American Church and attracted, wherever settled, universal attention.

Rev. Edward L. Stoddard succeeded to the charge of the parish in 1874 and remained until 1877, when he gave place to Rev. W. T. Wilson, who served the parish from 1877 to 1878. The Rev. Henry W. Spalding, D. D., assumed charge in December, 1878, and continued until 1883. The Rev. Arthur C. Powell was called to the rectorship in June, 1883, and still administers to the parish.

The parish had assumed such proportions in 1883, that it was deemed imperative to make a radical enlargement of the church. This was begun in September of that year. By this, the third improvement, the edifice was signally changed and improved, until it is now one of the most beautiful in the country.

A new organ, new pews and new chancel furniture were added, so that, while on the ancient site, St. John's is practically a new church, though the original church is so incorporated as to leave portions of its walls still standing.

The entire expenditure, including handsome memorial windows, was about $17,000, which amount was fully raised by the generosity of the members, and the church was presented for consecration to Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, on Thursday, April 16, and in the presence of a large audience was solemnly set apart for religious worship, according to the rites and ritual of the Episcopal Church. The instrument of donation, on this occasion, was read by the Hon. John Gibson, and the article of consecration by the rector (to whom we are indebted for this sketch).

St. John's Parish has arrived at such strength, that it ranks among the largest and best parishes in the diocese.

The First Presbyterian Church.—Its beginning may be traced back beyond the date of the Declaration of Independence. For several years a little band of Presbyterians, without any formal church organization, were ministered to by the Rev. Mr. Hanna, of the Presbytery of Carlisle. In 1785, George Irwin, William Scott and Archibald McLean purchased the lot on the corner of High and Queen Streets "in trust, for the use of the Religious Society of English Presbyterians." On this lot, in 1790, the first house of worship was erected, a plain brick building. In March, 1793, this congregation was united with the Round Hill Church, in Hopewell Township, in a call to the Rev. Robert Cathcart, of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, which was accepted. Of the twenty-four signers of York to that call no descendants remain, excepting those of Jennet Grier and William McClellan. William Harris, another of the signers, was grandfather of Hon. S. Morrison Harris, of Baltimore, and Hon. James Smith, another, whose remains are in the churchyard, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

In the year 1813, the congregation, was incorporated by the legislature. In 1835, near the close of Dr. Cathcart's pastorate, the old church edifice was remodeled and prepared for the accommodation of the synod of Philadelphia, which met in October of that year. This synod became famous for the trial of Rev. Albert Barnes, the distinguished commentator, for alleged heresies of doctrinal opinion and teaching. The entire community became greatly interested. The trial terminated in a vote of suspension by a majority of the court, to which the accused meekly submitted until it was set aside by the general assembly in the following May, and he was restored to the exercise of his ministry. The sympathies of a large proportion of this people were undoubtedly with Mr. Barnes, and when, in 1837, the great division of the Presbyterian Church took place, they, with their pastor, for the most part adhered to the exscinded or new school branch. A minority, however, who preferred connection with the old school, organized a board of trustees, and made an attempt to obtain possession of the church property. An action for ejectment was brought by them in the York County Court (April, 1840, Judge Hays of Lancaster, presiding), but was decided for the defendants, which decision was affirmed by the supreme court at Harrisburg, May, 1841.

For several years the old school party kept up a separate organization under the pastoral care of Rev. Stephen Boyer, but at length the enterprise was abandoned and most of its supporters returned to the other church.

Dr. Cathcart, owing to the infirmities of age, resigned his long pastorate in 1837, and was succeeded by Rev. Benjamin J. Wallace, of the Presbytery of Muhlenburgh, Ky. He continued until September, 1845, when he accepted a professorship in Delaware College.

In November of that year, Rev. Daniel Hopkins Emerson commenced his labors as pastor elect, and continued until April, 1855, when failing eyesight obliged him to accept an agency. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles J. Hutchins, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Erie, whose pastorate of four years was marked by large additions to the church, and by initiatory steps for the erection of a new house of worship.

In December, 1859, Rev. Thomas Street, of Philadelphia, was chosen pastor, and the four years of his ministry are memorable for all the excitement and changes growing out of the war of the Rebellion, and also for the activity and enlargement connected with the erection of the present beautiful church.

In December, 1864, Rev. Henry E. Niles, then located at Albion, N. Y., was called to the pastorate. He was installed by the Presbytery of Harrisburg in April following, and during the twenty years of his ministry just finished, the church has enjoyed an almost uniform course of prosperity.

From Dr. Niles' recent anniversary discourse it appears that from 117 attending members the church has grown to 440. Its

Sabbath-school, missionary societies, and work in the mission chapel are well sustained, and it has recently sent out twenty-six of its number to form the beginning of the Calvary Presbyterian Church in the southern part of York.

The Presbyterian Church building is delightfully located on East Market Street. The Sunday-school has been ably superintended by Dr. J. W. Kerr for more than a quarter of a century. The parsonage adjoins the church.

Calvary Presbyterian Church.. — This church is located on South Duke Street. It grew from a Sabbath-school, opened on the 6th of August, 1882, in a cooper shop, located on South Duke Street, just beyond Cottage Avenue. On the first Sabbath of its meeting, there were present twenty-seven scholars and seven men and women interested in the work. These persons were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Luitweiler, Hattie Luitweiler, Clara B. Cross, Maggie W. Cross, Samuel Small, Jr., and H. S. Myers. Mr. Small was chosen superintendent. The next Sabbath a number were added, viz.: Mrs. B. F. Willis, Mrs. Dr. McDougall, Mrs. Annie Stair, Miss Mary Edie and Miss Belle Small. On a piece of ground, donated by Samuel Small, Sr., was built a chapel at a cost of $2,500, by a few members of the Presbyterian Church in the town; and on the 19th of November, 1882, the school left their quarters in the cooper shop, and went to the new chapel, which seated about 250 persons. In the spring of 1883, when the work had been carried on only a few months, it was felt necessary to secure the services of a minister. Rev. George L. Smith, then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Cedarville, N. J., came permanently in August, 1883.

Application was made to the Presbytery of Westminster, September 25, 1883, for the organization of a new church, to be called the Calvary Presbyterian Church. A committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Niles, Rev. T. M. Crawford and Rev. Eby (ministers), Samuel Small, Sr., and Mr. Purple (elders), to meet on the 9th of October, and organize the church. Stephen Cunningham, William Gamble, J. C. Luitweiler and B. F. Willis were elected elders.

On the 17th of October the new congregation called the Rev George L. Smith, who had for a time been laboring among them, and on the 30th of the same month the Presbytery at Westminster met in the Calvary Chapel, and Mr. Smith was installed pastor. At the installation service, Rev. Mr. Eby, of Columbia, presided; Rev. Dr. McDougall preached the sermon; Rev. Dr. Stewart gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Dr. Niles the charge to the people.

The Sabbath-school grew so that the building was too small, and hence during the summer of 1884, by the gifts of Samuel Small, Sr., and his nephew, Samuel Small, Jr., the building was enlarged and improved, giving additional accommodations for perhaps 100 pupils.

On the 7th of October, 1884, Isaac W. Allen was ordained a ruling elder.

The present membership of the Sabbath-school is 250, and that of the church eighty-seven. During the summer of 1885 a handsome new church was built by this congregation.

The Moravian Church.—Among the first Germans who purchased lots in 1741, at the laying out of the town of York, were a number of Moravians. Services were held in this county by Moravian missionaries as early as 1744. Many years earlier than this, missionaries of this denomination conducted services among the Indians and the first settlers. Before there were any permanent settlements there was a trail or route, for the devoted missionaries of this church, from their famous settlement at Bethlehem across York County to their settlements in Maryland. Rev. Jacob Lischy who, in 1744, was the first pastor of the German Reformed Church in York, was originally a Moravian. His first membership was composed of German Reformed and Moravian people. In 1751 Rev. John Philip Meurer was the first regular pastor, and during that year organized a congregation. The same year a clergyman of this faith, whose name cannot now be given, organized a congregation in Codorus Township, which existed for a time. The York congregation worshipped in private houses, until 1755, when a stone house was built on what was then the outskirts of the town, but now located on the corner of Princess and Water Streets. In the adjoining burying-ground are interred the remains of a great many of the early residents of York and vicinity. These graves are all carefully arranged in rows, and numbered according to the original rules of the denomination. The tombstones are all of the same height, and of the same quality of stone. The stone building, erected in 1755, and dedicated on December 21, of the same year, was used as a dwelling house for the minister, and in a large hall in it, the religious services were held. A church was built in 1828.

The names of the pastors in order of succession since 1751 are Revs. Meuer, Engel, Neisser, Soelle, Schlegel, Schmidt, Herr, Lindemeyer, Krogstrup, Schweishaupt, Roth, Reineke, Huebner, Bochler, Molther, Beck, Rondthaler, Miller, Loeffler, Kluge, Dober, and Van Vleck.

From 1835 to 1861 the congregation was served by the following named pastors in the order mentioned: Rev. W. L. Lennert, 1835 to 1847; Rt. Rev. Samuel Reineke, 1847 to 1853; Rev. Ambrosius Rondthaler, 1853 to 1854; Rev. F. F. Hagen, 1854 to 1861; Rev. S. M. Smith, 1861 to 1866; Rt. Rev. H. A. Shultz, 1866 to 1868; Rev. W. H. Rice, 1868 to 1876; Rev. J. Blickensdorfer, 1876 to 1879; Rev. L. F. Kampman, 1879 to 1884; Rev. E. W. Shields, 1884.

The church built in 1828 was used until 1867, when under the pastorate of the Rt. Rev. H. A. Shultz a site was purchased on North Duke and the present church erected. It was dedicated by his successor, Rev. W. H. Rice, in 1868. Rev. E. W. Shields, who at present ministers to the congregation, entered upon his duties on the 20th of August, 1884. In 1885, the church was remodeled, the interior converted into one large auditorium, into a basement story for Sunday-school purposes, and a second story for the church auditorium. The cost of these repairs was $5,000. The congregation has a total membership of 250 persons; a communicant list of 150.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The services of the First Lutheran Church for nearly a century were all conducted in the German language. In the course of time, however, the English language unsurped the place of the German, and it became necessary, especially in order to retain the young, to conduct part at least of the public services in English. Of this necessity no one was better aware than the Rev. Dr. J. G. Schmucker, then the pastor of the First Church, and hence, as early as the year 1825, he introduced occasionally English preaching, and in the year 1828, established also an English Sunday-school. This school was held in the old brick schoolhouse which stood in the rear of the church. The superintendent of this First Lutheran Sunday-school in York, was the late Charles A. Morris. The necessity for English preaching increased, and, in 1829, a call was extended to Rev. Jonathan Oswald, then a student in the Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg, to act as joint pastor with Dr. Schmucker, and to officiate in the English language. Mr. Oswald entered upon his duties in July, 1829. He labored in this capacity for about seven years, until 1836. Shortly before the latter date, it became evident, however, that the demand for the use of the English language was not being fully met by the occasional holding of English services in the German church, but that there was a necessity for the establishment of an exclusively English church. The first meeting for this purpose was held February 18, 1836. Dr. Luke Rouse was elected president; Frederick Baugher and Adam Eichelberger, secretaries. A board of trustees was apppointed, consisting of Daniel Kraber, Charles Eppley, Luke Rouse, Michael Sowers, John Immel, Adam Eichelberger, Christian Hildebrand, Christian G. Pfahler, George S. Ziegler, Conrad Shultz, Benjamin Johnston and Abraham Forry. At a meeting held February 26, 1836, Charles Weiser, Luke Rouse, George P. Ziegler, Charles A. Morris and Adam Wert, were appointed trustees, Lewis Rosenmiller was appointed treasurer. A congregational meeting was held on Sunday, February 28th, in the lecture room of the Reformed Church, at which the first council of the church was chosen as follows: Elders, Frederick Baugher, Jacob Weiser, Abraham Forry, Adam Wert, Dr. Luke Rouse, and G. P. Ziegler; deacons Robert W. Long and John Immel. On Feb, ruary 26, 1836, a constiution was adopted and signed by sixty-eight male members. The number of female members who entered into the organization was about thirty. The Sunday-school was organized in November, 1836, with Rev. J. Oswald, president; Daniel Kraber, superintendent; Charles A. Morris, treasurer, and Mrs. C. A. Morris, female superintendent.

The exercises of the Sunday-school and of the congregation, from the time they left the old church until they began worship in the lecture-room of their own church, were held in the lecture-room, and on special occasions in the main room of the German Reformed Church, which had been kindly tendered for that purpose. A building committee was appointed, consisting of Charles Weiser, Dr. Luke Rouse, Charles A. Morris, George P. Ziegler and Adam Wert. The board of trustees purchased the lot on the southeast corner of Beaver and King Streets, of James S. Conallee. The corner-stone was laid on May 29, 1836, the Rev. Drs. H. L. Baugher and J. G. Morris, together with the pastor and other clergymen of the town officiating. On the 19th of the following December, the first worship was held in the lecture-room of the new building, Rev. Dr. H. L. Baugher, officiating. But "the great day of the feast," in the early history of the church, was June 11, 1837, when the finished building was dedicated. The ministers officiating, besides the pastor, were the Rev. Drs. Benjamin Kurtz, J. G. Morris, H. L. Baugher and C. P. Krauth. The size of the church was 50x75 feet.

The present charter of the church was obtained on the 24th of May, 1839. In January, 1842, a parsonage was purchased, at the northwest corner of George and King Streets, for $2,500. On January 1, 1856, every dollar of the church debt was paid. And from a report then prepared and made to the congregation by Daniel Kraber, it was ascertained that since the formation of the congregation, up to that time, the sum of $15,287 had been collected and paid. On December 9, 1857, the organ was bought, and the gallery lowered and other repairs made, the entire cost of which was $946.

In 1858 the church was remodeled, the walls frescoed, gas and furnaces introduced, at a cost of $2,500.

On the 4th of November, 1868, a committee was appointed, consisting of Daniel Kraber, David Emmit, William Smith, George W. Ilgenfritz and M. B. Spahr, for the purpose of building a new church. The design for the new building was one presented by S. D. Button, of Philadelphia. Nathaniel Weigle was superintendent and builder; Charles S. Weiser, treasurer. April 4, 1869, the last services were held in the old church. It is an interesting fact in this connection that whilst, as already mentioned, Dr. H. L. Baugher preached the first sermon that was delivered in the old building, his son, Prof. H. L. Baugher, preached the last one in it; and as the father preached at the dedication of the first house, so the son preached the sermon at the dedication of the chapel of the second house.

The corner-stone of the old building was relaid June 12, 1869. At the same time a new corner-stone was also laid. The dedication of the chapel took place January 9, 1870, on which occasion, in addition to the $26,000 previously subscribed, $10,000 more were subscribed.

The dedication of the church took place March 12, 1871. The ministers officiating besides the pastor, were the Rev. Drs. H. A. Pohlman, J. A. Brown, F. W. Conrad and J. Oswald, together with Revs. Solomon Oswald, B. C. Suesserott and Prof. H. L. Baugher. Dr. Pohlman preached the sermon; Dr. J. Oswald, read the dedicatory services. The fine bell, weighing over 3,000 pounds, and costing $1,400 was the handsome Christmas gift of the church's faithful treasurer, David Emmit. The cost of the building was about $60,000. The Sunday-school has steadily grown; it numbers at present about 440 pupils. During the year 1884, the average attendance of the school was: officers, 14; teachers, 36; scholars, 180; infants, 83; total 312.

The present treasurer of the church, David Emmit, filled this position for more than thirty years. The old organ, which was bought in 1857, was, in 1882, replaced by a much larger one, costing $3,600.

The first pastor was Rev. Dr. Jonathan Oswald, who still worships with the congregation. Chosen pastor by the little band, which almost a half century ago colonized from the old German Church, Dr. Oswald continued most faithfully and successfully to serve the congregation for more than twenty-five years, until June, 1861, when his labors were suddenly interrupted by serious illness. With unfeigned sorrow, his devoted people were obliged to accept his resignation on December 31, 1861. In a recent communication, among other things, he writes as follows: "The old pastor is yet living, and he asks nothing of this generation but that only which John asked of the disciples of his day: 'Little children, love each other.' He wishes for nothing in behalf of this church but that only which Paul supplicated in behalf of the Ephesian Christians. And for himself he asks nothing but that he may worship with the children, whose fathers he so often directed in the way of truth."

The second pastor was the Rev. Dr. W. M. Baum. He began his ministry January 1, 1862, and continued for twelve years, resigning in February, 1874. The present beautiful church edifice is largely the monument of his tact, perseverance, and ability as a pastor. A large part of the present membership of the church was brought into it through his instrumentality.

The present pastor, the Rev. Luther A. Gotwald, D. D., began his labors in this church on the first Sunday in April, 1874. After an experience of eleven years, he states that he has found the congregation kind, united, liberal and faithful in the discharge of their Christian duties. St. Paul's Church is one of the finest and one of the most delightfully located churches in Pennsylvania.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of York.—This congregation was organized October 19, 1847, as the English branch of the First Lutheran Church. About 100 members of the old congregation joined the new, and elected E. G. Smyser, Adam Klinefelter, George A. Barnitz and Alex. Demuth, elders; and W. F. Shetter, Benjamin Ziegler, John Busser and Adam Bott, wardens.

The causes which brought about this organization were, the demand for larger church accommodations, and, on the part of many members, a demand for preaching and worship in the English language, exclusively.

Under the arrangement made by the old and new organizations, there were certain franchises granted by the "corporate vestry" to the new or English branch. All the church property was held in common. This arrangement continued until March 3, 1860, when a committee was appointed, consisting of George A. Barnitz and E. G. Smyser, to procure an "act of incorporation" for the English branch of the congregation, which was granted by the court. This same committee was intended to confer with a similar committee of the "corporate vestry" in relation to a division of the church property. On April 6, 1861, the committees of the two councils met and arranged articles of agreement on the payment of certain church debts, and on the division of the church property, and such other matters as pertain thereto, which articles were signed by the committees as representatives of both congregations. Afterward these articles of agreement were ratified by the respective church councils. In 1863, the "corporate vestry" of the First Lutheran Church executed a deed, conveying the church lots fronting on South Duke Street, with Zion Church and the parsonage erected thereon, together with the graveyard, and all the ground then enclosed in fences to the "Second English Lutheran Church"—the corporate title of the English branch.

The first pastor was Rev. J. A. Brown, of Baltimore, elected January 22, 1848, and resigned May 10, 1849. Rev. A. Essick, of the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, was the second pastor. He served from September 11, 1849, to April 6, 1850. Rev. Charles Martin, M. D., of New York, was called and entered upon his pastoral work. February, 1851. During his ministry the church on South Duke Street was finished. The corner-stone was laid August 15, 1850, while the congregation was vacant. Rev. Dr. Lochman, pastor of the parent church, conducted the exercises of the corner-stone laying, and contributed much in counsel, encouragement and sympathy, and the parent congregation assisted largely in the erection of the building, and both pastor and people continued in the most friendly and sympathetic relation with the young congregation during the entire ministry of Dr. Lochman in the old church,

The church was dedicated July 13, 1851. Its dimensions were 72 feet in length, and 52 in width, with basement, affording ample accommodations at that time for church and Sunday-school purposes. It cost $6,800, and was dedicated Zion Evangelical Luthera Church.

Rev. Dr. Martin resigned in January 1855, after serving the congregation efficiently for four years, and considerably increasing the membership.

Rev. A. W. Lilly, D. D., of Baltimore, the present pastor, was elected on April 17, 1855, and began his pastoral work June 1, following. The work prospered, the congregation increased, harmony and good-will prevailed. There was cordial co-operation and the accommodations became inadequate to the necessities of the congregation. In 1869, an addition of twenty-five feet was built to the rear of the church. In addition to this a recess of twelve feet was attached for pulpit and library and pastor's study. With this extension, the auditorium furnishes a larger seating capacity than any church room in the town. The cost of this enlargement was about $12,000.

At the anniversary, in 1885, the pastor reported 445 members. The fact that seven Lutheran congregations occupy this town of 18,000 or 19,000 of a population, invests the material and draws the line closely. But there is room and work for all, and for all other Christian denominations. The Sunday-school numbers about 450 scholars and forty-eight teachers, and is divided into two adult Bible classes, intermediate department and infant department.

Union Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This church is located in the western part of York, on the south side of Market Street. As that portion of town began to grow rapidly, the members of the Lutheran Church desired a place of worship west of the Codorus. February 12, 1859, a meeting was held in the schoolhouse on the corner of King and Market Streets for the purpose of effecting an organization; John Weyer, Joseph Smyser, Adam Smyser, Christian Bender, Jacob Herman and Jacob Kessler were elected elders, and John Kraber and George Leitner, deacons; Rev. C. J. Deininger, of York, presided. A charter was granted March 12, 1859. A lot was purchased for $1,000; W. M. Weiser contracted to build the church for $5,636. On Ascension Day, June 2, 1859, the corner-stone was laid, when all the protestant clergymen of York were present. In February, 1860, Rev. J. H. Menges was elected pastor, and the church was dedicated the same month. Revs. Kurtz, McCron, Lochman, Oswald, Lilly, Menges and S. Oswald were present. The cost of the church and lot was $8,007; nearly the entire amount was paid by the time of the dedication. Rev. J. H. Menges entered upon his duties as pastor with forty-five members. In the year 1870 the building was repaired and the audience room frescoed at a cost of $4,062. In 1880 an infant Sunday-school room was built to the rear of the lecture room, at a cost of $1,200. In 1882 the audience room was again frescoed and a new pipe organ purchased, all at a cost of $1,900. Rev. J. H. Menges continued his pastorate until August 15, 1874. His successor was Rev. M. J. Alleman, who began his labors November 1, 1874, and served the congregation two years. The present pastor, Rev. A. G. Fastnacht, entered upon his duties February 1, 1877. The membership now numbers 380, and the Sunday-school has 386 pupils and teachers. During the past year this church contributed for local and beneficial purposes $3,180. The parsonage adjoins the church.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—On October 27, 1873, a number of German Lutherans resolved to organize a church. At a meeting held at the residence of John Palmtag, on West Philadelphia Street, the resolution was signed by the following-named gentlemen, each of whom, at the same time, subscribed a certain sum of money for the erection of a church: Henry W. Grothe, Frederick Ottemoeller, Carl Schmidt, Frederick Strathmann, John Palmtag, Henry A. Boesch, William Becker, Frederick Carls, Will Ottemoeller, Frederick Pape, John Eimerbrink, Henry Kuhlmann, Carl Dempwolf, Sr., Henry Schlueter, Sr., and Louis Plitt. The principal cause which led to this step was the introduction of more English services than had previously been the case, in the Christ Lutheran Church, to which most of the above named members belonged. Another reason was the dissatisfaction among the German Lutherans with the mode in which the services were conducted in the old church, it being, in many respects, different from the customs in the fatherland. A third reason was the desire of German Lutheran parents to have their children educated in the German language. On December 15, 1873, it was resolved to hold public services, and to invite a minister of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri. The father of Frederick Carls, after having resided in York for a number of years, removed West about ten years previously. He there joined a congregation in connection with the synod of Missouri, and subscribed to the *Lutheraner*, the official organ of the said synod. Mr. Carls sent the paper regularly to York to his son, Frederick, who was pleased with its contents, likewise a few others to whom he handed it. The first services were held in the court house on January 4, 1874, conducted by Rev. C. Schwankovsky, of Harrisburg.

Rev. C. Stürken of Baltimore, visitator of this district, saw that the appointments for preaching were filled. E. C. Grevemeyer, translated the church constitution into the English language, and had the congregation incorporated by the court.

A lot of ground on West King Street was bought for $9,000. Rev. H. Walker of Paterson, N. J., who had been pastor of a congregation there for seven years, was called to York. The call, however, was returned by Rev. Walker, his congregation not being willing to let him go. At a subsequent meeting the call was renewed. On April 24, Rev. Walker arrived in York, and on the Sunday following was installed as pastor by Rev. Stürken.

The plans for the new church were prepared by J. A. Dempwolf, architect. N. Weigle was chosen master builder. The church was to be 102x57½ feet. The building committee were Frederick Greimann, Henry W. Grothe, Carl Hiffmeyer, William Oermann, H. A. Boesch, Louis Plitt, Henry Wagner and Carl H. Schmidt; elders elected were Frederick Strathmann, Frederick Westerhold and Peter Breeswine; trustees, William Becker, E. C. Grevemeyer, John Palmtag; deacons, Henry Dollmeyer, Henry Kuhlmann, Henry Müller, John Henry Ottemoeller, Henry Hiffmeyer and Frederick Meyer.

On July 12, 1874, the corner-stone was laid, and on October 17, 1875, the church was dedicated.

The cost of the church, with bell and organ, was nearly $25,000. The cost of ground, church, school and parsonage, and other improvements, approached $40,000. Of this sum a little over $15,000 was unpaid at the time of dedication. Considering that nearly all the members were, and still are, working men, they have done well. In the year 1878, the debt was reduced $3,000. In 1881, $3,000 were paid off. The year 1883, being the fourth centennary of the birth of the great reformer, Martin Luther, was a great jubilee for the Lutheran Church throughout the world, and was everywhere marked by increased activity and zeal in church work. The pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church of York proposed to avail himself of this opportunity to induce his people to make a final effort to cancel the debt, and he was successful.

It is one of the leading features of the Missouri Synod to have their children educated under guidance and direction of the church, and it has been successful in this respect since its organization in 1847. There are now about 1,000 such schools under the charge of this synod. Frederick Rünzel, a graduate of the Teachers' Seminary or Normal School of this denomination, at Allison, Ill., was called as teacher of the school connected with this church. The pastor also taught for two years. G. A. Schwankovsky was afterward called, and is the present assistant teacher. In 1883, A. F. Bröuhahn was installed as teacher and organist of the school and church. The school is under the special care of the pastor. This church has this year (1885) 451 communicants; including children, there are 734 members.

St. Luke's Lutheran Church is located on Maple Street, between Duke and Queen Streets. The congregation grew from the success of a Sunday-school, started in the armory on Maple Street, on July 16, 1882.

David Emmit, a prominent member of St. Paul's Church, purchased a lot for $2,100, and in October, 1883, Rev. M. J. Alleman became pastor of the new congregation formed, which at first worshipped in the armory. In April, 1883, N. Weigle contracted and soon after built the present brick church, 70x40 feet, on the lot presented by Maj. Emmit, at a cost of $6,000. In 1885 a Sunday-school and lecture-room building was attached to the north end of the church, at a cost of $800. Maj. Emmit contributed all the money for the erection of both buildings, with the exception of about $1,700, and in this way has done a noble and good work.

The church was dedicated in October, 1883. The officiating clergymen were Revs. Lochman, Gotwald, Anstadt and Herring. The last-named is the present pastor. The congregation has about 125 members, and has connected with it a Sunday-school of 200 pupils and teachers. Samuel Ilgenfritz is superintendent, and J. F. Mitzel, assistant superintendent.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church.—A reminiscence of the introduction of Methodism into York County, is given in an article in the general history, entitled "Religious Denominations." There are no records to show the prosperity of this denomination in York from 1781 to 1819. During the latter date, Rev. Andrew Hemphill was stationed here, and the congregation had a membership of 122. Mr. Hemphill was succeeded, in 1821, by Rev. William Prettyman. In 1822 Rev. Robert S. Vinton and the Rev. Tobias Reily were appointed by conference, the former to York Station, the latter to York Circuit; in 1823 Rev. Joseph Larkin. In 1824 the congregation numbered 146 members, and was supplied by the Rev. Charles A. Davis. In 1825 Basil Barry was the clergyman of the congregation here, and was reappointed in 1826. In 1827 Andrew Hemphill supplied the congregation, which, at that time, numbered 208 members. Mr. Hemphill was reappointed to this station in 1828. In 1829 Henry Smith and James Brent were sent to York Station. In 1830 Mr. Smith was here alone. In 1831 and 1832 John A. Gere supplied this station. In 1833 conference appointed Edward Smith, and at their session in 1834 reappointed the same gentleman; 1835, Charles Kalfus; 1836, –37, Tobias Reily; 1838–39, John L. Gibbons; 1840, John Poisel; 1841, John C. Lyon; 1842–43, John A. Henning; 1844–45, George C. Chenowith; 1846–47, Joseph France; 1848, James Sewel; 1850–51, William Wicks; 1852, William D. Clemm; 1853–54, Robert S. Vinton; 1855–56, James Brads; 1857–58, John Stine; 1859–60, Joseph A. Ross; 1861, D. S. Monroe; 1862, Joseph France; 1863, John H. C. Dosch; 1866, N. S. Buckingham; 1868, William R. Mills; 1869, Henry C. Westwood; 1871, W. M. Ryan, M. D.; 1872, D. S. Monroe; 1874, A. M. Barnitz; 1876, S. L. Bowman, D. D.; 1879, J. H. McGarrah; 1881, S. C. Swallow; 1884, J. Max Lautz. The present church membership is 388. There is a Sunday-school of 421 members; B. F. Frick is superintendant.

The first house of worship belonging to the Methodists of York was built on the site of the first United Brethren in Christ Church, west of the Codorus. That property was sold in 1840 and on an elegible spot on the corner of Philadelphia and Duke Streets, a church was built which was used until a few years ago, when the present handsome church was erected. West Princess Street Methodist Episcopal Church and Ridge Avenue Church grew out of mission work from Beaver Street Church when under the pastoral care of Rev. S. C. Swallow.

The Princess Street Church was the direct result of a Sunday-school opened in September, 1881, in a schoolhouse in West York, then known as Smysertown. Prof. W. H. Shelley was the superintendent. A church was built and dedicated in 1882. The Sunday-school now numbers 150 pupils. The Ridge Avenue Church was dedicated in 1884, and together with the Princess Street Church form one charge, under the pastoral care of Rev. Metzler. This charge will soon be self-sustaining. At present $250 are paid to it from the First Church.

Methodism has grown rapidly and prosperously in York within the past five years.

Duke Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—On March 21, 1861, Rev. W. Maslin Frysinger was appointed to York Mission, and preached on the street until July 14, of the same year, when the mission chapel was dedicated, the money and materials being furnished largely by the members from the York Station. A Sunday-school was organized numbering forty scholars. Rev. Frysinger was elected superintendent.

The mission, by the next conference, numbered 139 scholars. Dr. Frysinger returned the second year, and Gates J. Weiser was elected superintendent of the school in 1862. Rev. W. W. Evans was appointed 1863, and remained three years, his labors being marked with success. The first trustees appointed were Caleb Kepner, John Mitzel, Henry Reisinger, D. A. Warfield, William Gehring, J. W. Buckingham, O. P. Weiser; all of whom were appointed in 1861. Only one remains to the present as a trustee—J. W. Buckingham. He has been identified with nearly all the history of this church from its beginning.

Rev. E. T. Swartz was appointed in 1866, and served one year. In 1867, Rev. L. S. Crone was appointed and served one year, being succeeded by Rev. J. H. S. Clarke, in 1868. Rev. W. H. Norcross was appointed in 1870. It was during this year the charge was connected with Goldsboro appointment, and became self-sustaining.

Rev. G. D. Pennepacker was appointed March, 1871, and this year the church was commenced; the corner-stone was laid June 19, 1871. The lecture room was dedicated by Bishop E. R. Ames, the following November. The work on the church was then abandoned until the next spring, because of the lack of funds.

Rev. G. W. Miller, was appointed in March, 1872, and the church was dedicated November 29, 1872, by Bishop Thomas Bowman.

The collections and subscriptions for the day amounted to $4,000, leaving a debt of $1,000. Through the shrinkage in the subscriptions, and other debts being contracted, the indebtedness was increased to nearly $3,000. The trustees of the church, at the time of the dedication, were J. W. Buckingham, D. S. Coble, Henry Hepperla, Jacob Seacrist, W. H. H. Craver, W. Schenck, S. Decker, A. G. Corpman, and J. J. Frick.

The indebtedness on the church was carried ten years, or through the pastoral terms of Revs. G. W. Miller, H. R. Bender, T. S. Wilcox and John Vrooman. The last of these finally cancelled it, after being gradually decreased. He served the church one year more, and was succeeded, in 1883, by Rev. A. R. Cronce. During his pastoral term of three years, improvements were made on the church property to the amount of $1,000, and all debts paid.

The following are the names of the present official board: J. W. Buckingham, John Laughlin, John E. Ilgenfritz, John Harris, W. A. Buckingham, M. J. Mumper, Eli F. Grove, Christian Markley, David Feiser, Alfred Bond, Charles F. Sechrist, David S. Coble, W. H. H. Craver, John Morrison, H. C. Ziegler, Levi Pinkerton, H. M. Ney.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church.—In attempting to write the history of this church it is difficult to get accurate information. As early as April, 1750, John Moore secured Lot No. 295 (the present site of St. Patrick's Church). On the 20th of June, of the same year, John Moore assigned his right and title to Casper Stillinger, who shortly after erected thereon a stone dwelling house. In 1776 it was purchased from the heirs of Casper Stillinger by Joseph Smith, who presented it to the then small Catholic Congregation to be used as a place of public worship.

York congregation was presented with a place for the freedom of worship in the same year that our forefathers were presented with that inestimable boon for which they labored so long, viz.: Liberty and Independence. After considerable remodeling, this old stone dwelling was converted into a place of worship, and dedicated and consecrated. The parish was attended at intervals by priests from Conewago Chapel, near Hanover. In the year 1809, Rev. Thomas Neal, of Georgetown, D. C., visited York, and not being satisfied as to the legality of the title to the church property, made application and received a deed, "in trust for his heirs and assigns, to and for the only and proper use and behoof of the Catholic Congregation of the borough of York, Penn., their successors and assigns, forever." This deed remained in the custody of some unknown person for a number of years, unrecorded. The old stone building was continued as a place of worship until the year 1810, when the rapid and large increase of the congregation made it necessary to replace it with one of larger dimensions—the present church on the same site. The corner-stone was laid by Rev. Father Debrath. From 1810 to 1819 the congregation was supplied with spiritual aid from Baltimore, Conewago, Paradise and other places.

The first regularly stationed pastor in this parish was Rev. Lawrence Huber, who came to York in 1819, and remained six months; was succeeded by Rev. George L. Hogan, for two years. Rev. P. J. Divin came in 1822. During his administration the missing deed to the church property was secured and recorded.

Father Divin remained sixteen years. In 1832 the church building was too small to accommodate the congregation, which was composed of Irish, Germans and Americans. It was enlarged by an addition of fifteen feet. Father Divin died February 2, 1838, and his remains were interred beneath the floor in the central aisle of the church.

The venerable Father Rafferty was assigned to the pastorate in 1838. Pews were placed in church, an organ purchased, and, in 1840, a steeple and bell were added. Father Rafferty was succeeded, in 1842, by Rev. Father Kelly, for eight months. In 1844 Rev. Father McKin was sent, remained but seven months, and was succeeded by Rev. B. A. Shorb, who was a native of York County, and, understanding the English and German languages, was a great favorite. Rev. M. F. Martin came in 1846. He had built the first parochial residence, also established a parochial school. In 1854 he was succeeded by Rev. Patrick Reily, and he by Rev. Father McLaughlin. Rev. Sylvester Eagle was stationed here from 1855 to 1866, when he died, and his remains were interred at the northeast corner of the church, where a tablet, designed by himself, marks his resting place.

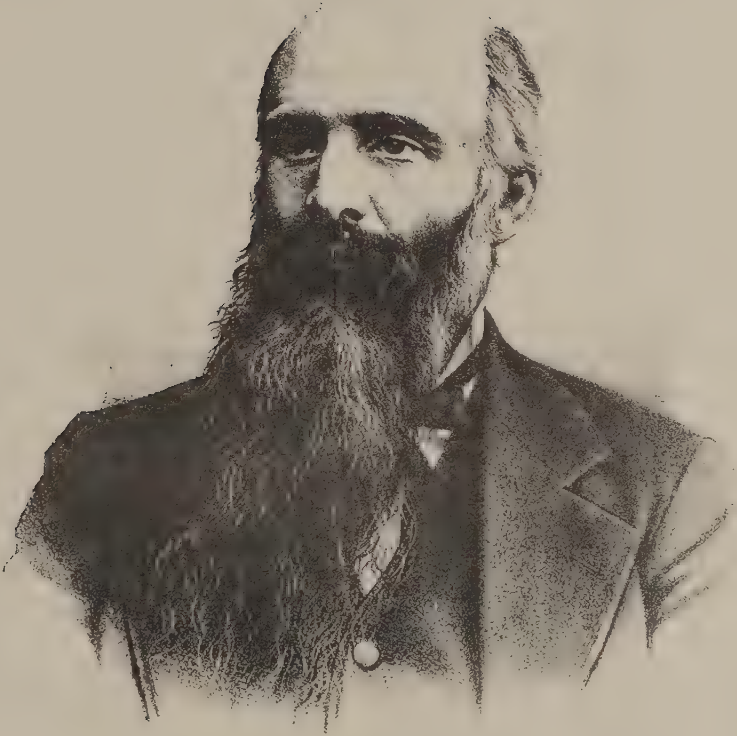
Rev. Father McGinnis came next, and then Rev. Father Murray in 1867. He remodeled the church. Rev. Thomas McGovern served from 1870 to 1873; his retirement was regretted by all his parishioners. Fathers McIlvaine, Kenny and McKenna, succeeded in order named. Father Shanahan, the present pastor (1885), has made some valuable improvements to the church property, having erected an additional building for the use of the sisters in charge of the parochial school. He also secured for the congregation a cemetery on the suburbs of the town, the old cemetery attached to the church being filled.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—St. Mary's Catholic Church was founded in 1852, Rev. Martin, an Irishman, who did not understand the German language; being pastor of St. Patrick's Church, where the Germans worshipped. By order of Rt. Rev. J. H. Neumann, Bishop of Philadelphia, Rev. J. Cotting, S. J., of Conewago, Adams County, called a meeting of the Catholic Germans, when they decided to build another church. The first resident rector was Rev. Father Wachter, a Tyrolean, who started a German school and bought a lot for a new graveyard on the Baltimore pike, not far from town. The small congregation of German Catholics, who worshipped in a church between New Freedom and Shrewsbury, and which was under the charge of the Redemptorist fathers of Baltimore, was then attended by Rev. Wachter, who got for an assistant Rev. F. X. Treyer, a Switzer; the congregation of Dallastown was also under the charge of these two priests. June 4, 1859, Rev. Treyer died, and was buried in St. Mary's cemetery. Rev. Philip Woerner is mentioned as next pastor. He was succeeded, in 1859, by Rev. Matthew Meurer, a young priest, who had celebrated his first mass in St. Mary's Church under Rev. Wachter. He was rector until October 20, 1861, when Rev. Joseph Hamm was appointed. During his term the old schoolhouse was removed to the rear of the church, and a new two-story pastoral residence of brick was built along side of the church. In December, 1866, Rev. B. Baumeister from Muenster, Westphalia, became rector. In his time the large Diocese of Philadelphia was divided in other different districts—Harrisburg, Scranton and Wilmington. The bishop of Harrisburg, Rt. Rev. J. F. Shanahan has under his charge the Catholics of York, and seventeen other counties of Pennsylvania. Rev. J. George Pape, a native of Warrendorf, Westphalia, took charge of St. Mary's congregation of York and missions in November, 1868. In the following year he commenced to build a schoolhouse; gave charge over the school to three Franciscan Sisters of Philadelphia, Sister M. Hieronyma being the first superior. In 1883, old St. Mary's Cemetery becoming too small, Rev. J. George Pape bought six acres of ground from William Felty (lying along the Baltimore pike, about a mile from the church), for a new graveyard, in which, after being dedicated by the pastor, the dead were transferred from the old one. In 1884, a fair was held and funds collected for a new church which was commenced in March, 1884. The congregation assisted the pastor with their utmost ability; new bells were purchased by P. Pfeffer and J. Mayer, and blessed by Rt. Rev. Bishop J. F. Shanahan, December 29, 1884. Beautiful stained glass windows and the stations of the cross—oil paintings—were given by different parishioners and friends of the pastor. New Gothic altars were presented by the societies. The church has three steeples (the center one 185 feet high, with three bells, and a large gilded cross on top) is built in new Gothic style 57x129 feet; was dedicated on Whit Monday, 1885. The cost of the church was about $30,000; the architect being George Bell; builder, N. Weigle; superintendent of the carpenter work, M. Little. The brick work was done by Messrs. Garrety, and the steeple erected by John Plonk, a young man of the congregation. The two large chandeliers were procured by J. Mayer, and the iron fence in front of the church by H. Boll. A new organ was bought for $3,000. The Sisters, with the help of Edward Reineberg, purchased a Brussels carpet for the sanctuary and communion-rail. St. Mary's congregation has about 160 families.

First Church of the United Brethren in Christ.—In 1840 the Mission Society in connection with the Otterbein Church at Baltimore, established a mission in York, and sent Rev. Christian S. Crider to begin the work; at the same time, the Methodist Episcopal congregation of York, offered their old church for sale. It was located on the site of the present United Brethren Church, and was bought for $1,500. Peter Rahauser, of Dover; Adam Strayer, of Winterstown, and Jacob Ehrhart, of York Township, were chosen as trustees of the York Church. There were, at that time, no members of this denomination in York. Rev. Crider soon organized a congregation, and ministered to it for two and one-half years, and was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Rhinehart, who remained two years, during which time a parsonage was built. Rev. Enoch Hoffman succeeded, remaining two years. In 1847 Rev. J. C. Smith, now a highly respected citizen of York, became pastor. He found a membership of fifty persons. At the expiration of four years, the congregation increased to 125 members, through his efficient labors. In 1851 Rev. W. B. Wagner assumed charge, remained three years, and was followed by Rev. W. B. Raber for three years. He was an able clergyman. Rev. J. C. Smith became pastor again in 1857; remained four years. When he retired there were 237 members. Rev. Samuel Enterline, succeeded for two years, and Rev. Jacob Erb two years, until 1866, when Rev. J. C. Smith became pastor a third time. During this pastorate, a new church was built at a cost of $13,000. The building committee were Charles Lafean, Rev. D. Eberly, Jacob Allison, Henry Licking and Rev. Smith. There were then 357 members. Rev. W. B. Raber was called a second time, and was followed by Rev. J. P. Smith, a very successful revivalist, and he, by Rev. J. P. Miller, an active worker. Under him the church was remodeled at a cost of $1,500. Rev. J. R. Meredith was next called; he remained three years, and in 1885 Rev. I. H. Albright was chosen. The church membership under him is about 400. So far as is known, Dr. Ehrhart was chosen superintendent of the first Sunday-school in this church. D. W. Crider is the present superintendent, and H. Y. Kottkamp, assistant. The membership in 1885 is 410.

The Second Church of the United Brethren in Christ, of York, was organized by Rev. John H. Young, in 1873. About fifty of the original members of this congregation were drawn from the First United Brethren Church. The Baptist congregation at that time had no regular pastor, and Rev. Young conducted services in their church until the building, in which this congregation now worship, was completed on South Duke Street, at a cost of $1,000. Mr. Young had previously purchased the site for $4,000 on which was located a comfortable dwelling house. During two years of pastoral duty he collected and paid off $2,500, or one half of the indebtedness of the congregation, and increased its membership. Rev. A. H. Rice succeeded in 1875, and continued two years, when Rev. J. C. Smith became pastor. The membership was then ninety-eight and the debt was $3,200; of this Rev. Smith succeeded in paying $1,700 during his pastorate of five years. In the meantime the church was repaired. Rev. H. B. Dohner was pastor two years, and was followed by Rev. C. A. Burtner, an active worker. The church membership numbers nearly 200 persons. A Sunday-school was started with the church. The membership of the school, in 1885, was about 195 pupils and teachers, with Jacob Houseman as superintendent.

Heidelberg Reformed Church.—Heidelberg Reformed Church, as a religious body, had its origin coeval with that of its sister church, the Lutheran and is one of the oldest of the Protestant denominations. Doctrinally it belongs to the great family, that holds to modified Calvinism. Its doctrinal position is stated in the Heidelberg catechism, a confession of faith three centuries old. The Heidelberg Church of York based upon the Heidelberg catechism, was established in 1867. Its teachings must ever be in harmony with the catechism whose name it bears in its chartered title; always under-



David W. Crider

stood in its true historical sense. And to this mission the church has always been faithful. In harmony with these views the church was organized in 1867. The first pastor, Rev. A. S. Vaughan, served until 1869, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. A. Wanner, D. D., who served until the close of 1874. It was during this pastorate, that the present beautiful chapel was built. The third pastor was Rev. James I. Good, who served until September, 1877. The fourth pastor, Rev. F. J. Sauber, was installed in October, 1877, and continues to serve the congregation, which is in a prosperous condition. It has about 250 members, and has a Sunday-school of 300 pupils and teachers. A large pipe organ has recently been purchased. The congregation is also moving in the way of building a new church.

The First Baptist Church.—In August, 1850, Rev. G. M. Slaysman visited York to ascertain how many Baptists were residing in or near the place, intending to return and begin preaching. In November, following, a room was rented in Hartman's Building, Centre Square, which he fitted up with seats and a pulpit. Mr. Hartman presented a Bible, and T. D. Davis, of Chester, furnished a stove. The room was opened for worship in December, 1850. In January, following, Mr. Slaysman moved to York. Finding a few Baptists in town and in the country desirous of forming a congregation, he continued with them. The church was constituted May 21, 1851. The first person baptized was Mary Ann Wireman, June 8, 1851. In the fall of the year others joined the church by baptism. The pastor, during this time, was supporting himself by teaching. An appropriation for the support of the pastor was secured at the rate of $150 per year. This was increased to $250, and again to $350.

A lot of ground was bought, in 1852, on which to build a church. Mrs. Mary Young, of Columbia, gave the first $5. The pastor secured enough subscriptions to enable the work to begin July, 1852, and in December the basement was occupied for worship.

The building was dedicated on the 14th of September, 1856. Rev. D. Williams, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Harrisburg, preached the dedicatory sermon, assisted by Rev. W. S. Hall, pastor of the Phœnixville Baptist Church. Rev. Slaysman continued until November 2, 1862, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry Bray, January 1, 1863, for two years. Mr. Slaysman returned to York April 1, 1865, and remained till January 1, 1870.

Rev. Andrew J. Hay was called August 1, 1870, and remained two years. The church was without a pastor for nearly four years, when Rev. Henry Colclesser was called, May 17, 1876. He served four years. For another year the church held services without pastoral care, when Rev. E. F. Crane, general missionary for northwestern Pennsylvania, was sent to York. For three months he continued preaching every evening. The church then elected Rev. W. B. Skinner, August 1, 1881, who labored two and one-half years, when, on account of ill health, he resigned, and Rev. L. B. Plumer, of Boston, Mass., a student at Crozer Seminary, was called, July 13, 1884. The church has received into its membership since its organization 268 persons. Its present number is seventy members, having a church and parsonage located on South George Street, mainly due to the self-denying labor of Rev. Slaysman. The Sunday-school numbers about eighty-five, with an average attendance of fifty. Superintendent, Andrew Watt; secretary, William Hohenrine; librarian, Frederick Hosbach, and Thomas Wood, treasurer.

Bethlehem Church of the Evangelical Association.—This church was built in 1841, under the leadership of Benjamin Thomas. It is 40x55 feet, and is located on North Queen Street.

In the year 1842 George Brickley, who is now a practicing physician of York, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, had this charge assigned him. He labored until 1844. During his administration he and the trustees of the church—B. Thomas, P. Shafer, C. Strigel, H. Burger, M. Hoke and J. Dunlap—had the church incorporated. The names of ministers who served this congregation, from the time the church was built until the year 1885, are as follows: George Brickley, from 1842 to 1844; W. W. Orwig, 1844–46; J. Boas, 1846–47; L. Eberhart, 1847–49; G. Weirick, 1849-50; C. Hammer, 1850–52; C. F. Deininger, 1852–54; E. Kohr, 1854–56; H. Althouse, 1856–58; S. Wolf, 1858–59; D. Kreamer, 1859–60; A. L. Reeser, 1860–62; B. Hengst, 1862–64; J. Young, 1864–66; S. Smith, 1866–68; A. Rairich, 1868–69; J. Bowersox, 1869–70, who was then sent to the State of Oregon as missionary; J. C. Farnsworth, 1870–72; G. Brickley, 1872–73; S. Aurand, 1873–75; C. F. Deininger, 1875–77; A. F. Leopold, 1877–79; C. Philibar, 1879–80; R. Deisher, 1880–82; J. Koehl, 1882–84; J. Shambach is the present pastor.

The services were altogether German when it was organized. For some time they were German in the morning and English in the evening, until 1871, when a part of the membership was organized into an English mission.

At the General Conference, held 1875, this church was added to the newly-organized Atlantic Conference, but in 1883 it was again placed in the Central Pennsylvania Conference. While within the bounds of the Atlantic Conference, the services were altogether German, but now they are as before, half English. The membership is 104.

In 1868, while Rev. A. Rairich was stationed here, a brick parsonage, was built at a cost of $2,700. Rev. J. Young, Joshua Young and Jacob Sechrist constituted the building committee.

Trinity Church of the Evangelical Association.—This church was established by the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, in March, 1871, Rev. U. F. Swengel became its first pastor, who organized the church in the court house August 5, 1871, with fifty-seven members, most of whom had withdrawn from Bethlehem Evangelical Church, on account of the services being conducted entirely in German, in that church, and they preferred English. A Sabbath-school was organized the same year. The church services and the Sunday-school were held in the court house until the 1st of October, 1871, when the congregation took possession of the chapel on East King Street, which was dedicated on the 1st of October. The lot and chapel cost $3,400. Rev. H. B. Hartzler preached the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. Jacob Young, P. E., dedicated the church as "Trinity Chapel of the Evangelical Association." Jacob A. Sechrist, Rev. U. F. Swengel, Adam Sechrist, J. M. Ettinger and John Sechrist, composed the building committee. Jacob Sechrist, J. M. Ettinger, J. M. Young, Jacob C. Shultz and John Sechrist, the board of trustees, and soon afterward John F. Thomas was added to the board, and at present is its president. Jacob A. Sechrist has held the position of treasurer in the church since its organization. Rev. Swengel served the congregation three years, during which time the membership increased to 120, and the Sunday-school to 150. In March, 1874, Rev. H. B. Hartzler succeeded. During the second year of his ministry, there was a great revival. Rev. A. W. Bower, a student of Union Seminary, was appointed by the presiding elder to fill the unexpired term. In March, 1877, Rev. E. Swengel was appointed. Rev. S. Aurand succeeded in March, 1878, and remained two years, during which time a parsonage was built. The membership and Sunday-school were considerably increased during his pastorate. In March, 1880, Rev. P. W. Raidabaugh began a pastorate of three years, during which time the remaining indebtedness on the church property was paid off. In 1883 Rev. A. H. Irvine, the present pastor was appointed. In July, 1884, John F. Thomas, P. W. Keller and John Sechrist were appointed as a building committee, and the church was enlarged and remodeled; fifteen feet were added to the audience room, and an additional building, whose dimensions were 18x30 feet, added to the rear of the church, to be used by the primary department of the Sunday-school, and for prayer and class meetings. The main audience room was frescoed and the entire floor carpeted. New furniture was placed in the pulpit and altar. The present pastor, to May, 1885, received 102 members into the church, which now numbers 203 members. The Sunday-school has 300 pupils.

The Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.—In the year 1819, the first colored church in York was built on North Duke Street. The building then erected was dedicated on the 28th of November of that year. The trustees of the church when organized were John Joice, John Lindenberger, Edward Young, Israel Williams and Richard Butler. The church services and the colored school were conducted in this building until the new one was built.

The members of the congregation who had, for more than half a century, worshiped in this old landmark were now compelled to yield to the onward march of the many increasing manufacturing industries by which their little frame fabric was surrounded. A very liberal offer for the purchase of their property having been made by the Billmyer & Small Co., was accepted after mature deliberation.

Their present place of worship is on East King Street, near Queen. It is a very handsome brick edifice, two-stories high, and built with architectural design, finish, and comfort, at a cost of over $5,000.

J. A. Dempwolf was architect, and Jerome Heidler, builder. The supervisory committee for church was A. Howard, G. S. Robinson, I. Gooden, R. S. Wilson and J. L. Smallwood. Ground was broken September, 1880, and corner-stone laid with impressive ceremonies, October 24, 1880. The new church was dedicated, Sunday, August 14, 1881, with very appropriate services, followed by encouraging financial results, entirely liquidating its indebtedness.

There is another colored church on the west side of the Codorus.

The Young Men's Christian Association.—An organization was effected in 1856, but it soon ceased to exist. The present association was formed March 7, 1869, in the U. B. Church, by young men representing the different Protestant churches of York. A subsequent meeting was held in "Rupp's Building" on May 14, of the same year, and a permanent organization was effected as follows: President, David E. Small; recording secretary, Charles G. Welch; corresponding secretary, Arthur King; treasurer, J. J. Frick; representatives of the different churches, O. P. Weiser, E. C. Bender, H. C. Adams, M. B. Spahr, H. A Ebert, Joseph Loucks, G. J. Weiser, R. H. Moffat, J. A. Sechrist, John M. Brown, Andrew Watt, C. C. Kottcamp, George F. Leber, W. H. Welsh, C. L. Thomas, W. Reisinger. The meetings were held at first in the engine houses of the fire companies and by special request in the parlor of one of the hotels. Apartments were secured in "Ebert's Building," where a reading room was opened and a library established. At the end of the first year's work the membership was 198. The first anniversary was held in Beaver Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Work was accomplished in Freystown that eventuated in the building of a chapel there at a cost $1,500. In 1871, rooms were rented in "Spahr's Building." A well supplied free reading room and library were opened. The first convention was held in May, 1871, in St. Paul's Lutheran Church. David E. Small, the president, was an earnest and devoted worker in the cause, and his labors were very effective. The following year open-air meetings were held on the streets at four places in York, on Sunday afternoons. The suppression of intemperance and Sabbath breaking enlisted the attention of the association. Samuel Small, Sr., presided at a meeting held May 26, 1873, whose subject for discussion was the proper observance of the Sabbath. A petition, in relation to Sabbath laws and intemperance, containing 3,000 names, was presented to the court, by 150 representatives.

David E. Small, who earnestly labored in behalf of the principles advocated by the association, resigned the office of president, May 8, 1877, on account of ill health, and was succeeded by David Fahs. A picnic was held in Bumgardner's Woods, July 4, 1878, at which 4,000 persons were present.

In the year 1879, the mission chapel, on Princess Street was built, under the auspices of this association. It is a neat frame building, covered with slate, 70 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with a vestibule and belfry. Its cost was $2,750 and was dedicated July 6. In the year 1875, June 20, Judge Fahs began a Mission Sunday-school; at the time of the dedication of this chapel it numbered 200 pupils. Mother's meetings were organized in connection with the school, and children were taught to sew and make garments, and much good was accomplished. On May 18, 1879, those who had been so successful with the Princess Street chapel, considered the advisability of organizing a mission in Low Street, Freystown. Religious services were first held in the house of Mrs. Greenawalt, on that street. They prospered, and soon after, through the beneficence of Samuel Small, and the active exertions of Judge Fahs, a neat chapel was built and dedicated.

George F. Stackpole took charge of the affairs of the Y. M. C. A. August, 1879, and continued until 1880. Henry Small, son of the late David E. Small, was elected to succeed Judge Fahs, who then turned his attention to the two mission chapels. Mr. Small worked earnestly to increase the financial condition of the association, and in order to effectively accomplish this object, declined re-election, and J. G. Eisenhart became president in 1881. In 1883 the board of managers of the Y. M. C. A. deeded the two chapels to boards of trustees. May 25, 1883, the association lost its most influential member and warmest friend, in the death of David E. Small.

A building known as "Temperance Hall," on North George Street, was rented and fitted up. In September, 1883, S. B. Herr was chosen secretary. Twelve thousand dollars were raised, and the residence of the late William Hay, at No. 122 West Market Street, was purchased. In the public reading room of this building, are now received eleven daily papers, twenty weeklies and ten monthly magazines. The library has 500 volumes. The handsome book-case was presented to the association by Mrs. David E. Small, in memory of her lamented husband. The entire building is elegantly furnished. In the parlor is a piano, and also an organ, and everything tastefully arranged by the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee. A hall and gymnasium were erected at the rear of the building at a cost of $5,000. A. R. Cochrane, of Boston, is instructor in the gymnasium. The new building with its excellent apartments fully equipped is greatly due to Henry Small and his mother, Mrs. David E. Small.

The officers of the association for 1885 are as follows: M. B. Spahr, president; Jacob Bastress, vice-president; G. W. Gross, recording secretary; W. C. McClellan, treasurer; Seremus B. Herr, general secretary. Board of managers: M. B. Spahr, W. H. McClellan, Henry Small, Henry A. Ebert, David W. Crider, Jacob Bastress, Frank Geise, J. A. Dempwolf, William F. Weiser, Robert L. Shetter, G. W. Gross, John W. Buckingham, M. E. Hartzler, R. B. Sperry. Total membership, 432. Members taking gymnasium privileges, 156.

The officers of the Ladies', Auxiliary Committee are as follows, (March, 1885): Mrs. George P. Smyser, president; Mrs. J. G. Eisenhart, vice-president; Mrs. John Gahring, vice-president; Miss Lizzie Buckingham, recording secretary; Miss Sallie Lanius, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Rev. F. J. Sauber, treasurer. Membership over 100.

The mission schools in the chapels on Princess and Low Streets, not now connected with the Y. M. C. A., are doing an important and valuable work in York. Prominent among the persons who have been unceasing in their interests as superintendents, teachers and supporters of them are Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sprigg, Mrs. Judge J. S. Black, Mrs. Brooks and Miss McCoy. For a number of years these schools, by the courteous invitation of Mrs. Black, held their annual picnics on the broad and shady lawns around "Brockie," where the distinguished jurist himself was greatly delighted at seeing the mission children enjoy themselves. He further showed his philanthropy by defraying the expenses incurred in purchasing refreshments for the delighted children.

RIOT IN 1786.

An affray in the borough of York, in December, 1786, was occasioned by the excise law then existing.

Jacob Bixler, of Manchester, was unwilling to pay his tax or gather excise; his cow was distrained for the payment. It was to rescue this cow, that the affray happened. The beast was driven by the officer to York, and was to be sold. A company of about 100 men set out from the neighborhood of the animal's former home, armed, some with clubs, others with pistols or guns, and directed their march toward York, they crossed Chicken Bridge, and in Indian file marched into town. Their captain, Godfrey King, led them on, with dread determination, and to the place where her *vaccine* excellence was exposed to *vendition*. This was the square where Market and Beaver Streets cross each other. They had hardly proceeded to commit violence when the whole town was assembled. The inhabitants met the rioters with weapons, clubs, pistols, guns and swords. Henry Miller, during the affray, struck with his sword at one Hoake, who, leaping over a wagon tongue, just escaped the blow; the sword falling upon the wagon tongue, sunk into it about an inch. After some boxing and striking, the party dispersed, and the whole tumult ended.

Frederick Hoake was afterward severely fined for cutting the rope around the cow's neck, and letting her loose, though the fact was Peter Schneider, Jr., did it.

The rioters were taken before justices of the peace, and bound for appearance at next court, on the 23d of January, 1787; and bound before the court of quarter sessions in a considerable sum to appear at the next supreme court to answer to such bills of indictment as should be presented against them. They appeared, and with others of their brethren, were fined. Thus ended the affray. It was in fact a cow insurrection; it brought Manchester and York into a fond and loving union.

CONSPIRACY IN 1803.

On the 23d of February, 1803, a negro woman named Margaret Bradley, was convicted of a misdemeanor in attempting to poison Sophia Bentz and Matilda Bentz, both of York; and in consequence thereof, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of four years in the penitentiary at Philadelphia. The negroes of the place being dissatisfied with the above mentioned conviction and sentence, determined to have revenge on the whites, and sought it in the destruction of their property.

They conspired together to burn the town of York. On nearly every successive day or night, for about three weeks, they set fire to some part of the town. Numerous patrols were established; strong guards were kept on foot, and the governor ordered out a detachment of the militia, which was constantly on duty. The governor of the State, Thomas McKean, offered $300 to any person who should discover those who were engaged in the conspiracy. A negro girl, who had received instructions to set fire to Mr. Zinn's barn at 12 o'clock, mistaking midday for midnight, perpetrated the deed at noon; she was arrested and confessed herself guilty, thereby lending a key to the conspiracy. Several other negroes were arrested on suspicion; and during the following week a number were cast into prison, some of whom confessed. Fires now ceased. One indictment was presented against twenty-one negroes and mulattoes, a part of whom were convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

Among the principal fires in York may be mentioned the following:

On the night of Sunday the 20th of February, the stable of Richard Koch was burned.

On the night of Monday the 7th of March the stable of Mr. Edie, then in the tenure of Dr. Spangler. The flames were communicated with rapidity to the stable of Dr. Jameson on the west, and to that of the widow Updegraff on the east. Those three buildings were all on fire at the same time, and sunk down in one common ruin.

On the 8th of March the academy was on fire, but the flames were extinguished. This was the fifth fire in the town within the period of nine days.

On the 14th of March, they set fire to the barn of Mr. Zinn, whence the flames were communicated to the barn of Rudolph Spangler, Jacob Spangler, G. L. Lœffler and Philip Gossler. These five barns, built of wood, filled with hay and straw, and standing near one another, formed but one fire. This was the fire which led to the immediate discovery of the conspiracy.

After the fires had ceased, and most of those who had been engaged in the conspiracy were confined in prison, the justices of the peace and burgessess of the borough published a notice (on the 21st of March) "to the inhabitants of York and its vicinity to the distance of ten miles," requiring such as had negroes "to keep them at home under strict discipline and watch, and not let them come to town on any pretense whatsoever without a written pass," and when they came they were to leave town one hour before sundown "on pain of being imprisoned." Free negroes were to get a pass from a justice of the peace, in order that they might not be restrained from their daily labor. Suffice it to say that the colored people of a later day in York are a different people.

OLD TIME INNS OR TAVERNS, AND LATER DAY HOTELS.

Adam Miller, who was recommended to the governor by the Lancaster Court in 1741, kept the first public house in York.

Baltzer Spangler soon after opened a tavern, and at his place the first elections were held, at which the whole county voted.

There were eighteen persons licensed in 1765, to keep "public-houses of entertainment" in York. It will thus be learned, that at a very early date there was an abundance of them. No attempt is here made to give a list of all the most important ones. A few of the old-time taverns are mentioned, some of which will be remembered by the older class of our readers.

The Globe Inn and Stage Office, on South George Street near the square, was taken charge of by Thomas McGrath, in March, 1820. It was first kept by Robert Hammersly. The same building is now the residence of the heirs of Mr. McGrath. Thomas McGrath subsequently removed his tavern to "Rupps Corner" in Center Square, where he did a large and successful business. It was the best hotel of its day in York. Gen. La Fayette stopped there on his visit to York.

The Swan Tavern was located on North George Street near the bridge. It contained eleven rooms for guests, and had a pump in front of the door. For many years, it was owned by Samuel Weiser, and was sold by him in 1815. In front of the tavern, on the familiar sign post, was the image of a swan.

Gotlieb Ziegle's tavern on George Street was a popular inn for many years. In April 1819, Clement Stillinger took charge of it and put up the sign of "Gen. Jackson."

The Sign of the Black Horse was a substantial stone tavern which was located on the site of the wholesale business stand of Jacob Stair on West Market Street. Col. Samuel Spangler was the first proprietor, in 1808. John Koons succeeded in 1818, when he gave notice that he "always kept at command an elegant hack, gig and horses to hire." In 1819 Jesse Evans began to run a mail and passenger stage from this tavern to Oxford and Gettysburg. Joseph Worley was next proprietor and Jacob Stair became his successor in April, 1823. He kept it for a number of years, when it went by the name of the "Golden Sheaf Inn."

The Union Inn was opened April 1, 1820, by Patrick McDermott. It was located on the corner of George and Princess Streets.

Jacob Shultz, Sr., resumed the business of tavern-keeping at his old stand known as the "Cross Keys," on the corner of Market and Water Streets, April 1, 1820. He was followed by Thomas Smith. This hotel was kept in the building now owned by Jonathan Owen. Smith had a lumber yard near his hotel, and at Eib's Landing.

Black Bear Inn, with the sign of Com. Perry, was kept from 1800 to 1820 by George Brickle. During the latter year Jacob Cramer became proprietor. It was located on East Market Street.

The Golden Plough.—On the 1st of April, 1820, Jacob Shultz, Jr., moved from the "Cross Keys Tavern" to the "Sign of the Golden Plough" in the stone house on the corner of Main and Water Streets. It was used as a store by Samuel Nes, and before that by Robert Hammersly as a tavern. Francis Jones built the house in 1770, and for many years afterward kept a tavern in it. The building is still standing.

The Sign of the Lamb, or Peter Wilt's Inn was located on East Market Street, opposite the present site of the Presbyterian Church. In 1819 Robert Wilson advertised that "old Bob was on the spot at his house, opposite Wilt's Inn." He said "he had cryed all his life without weeping." Wilson was one of the popular auctioneers of that day, and was the founder of the town of Loganville.

Sign of the Bird in Hand was a public inn on the corner of King and Beaver Streets, kept by Thomas McAleer as early as 1810. He was proprietor as late as 1825. It was a popular resort for Irishmen, who were about that time employed in digging canals and making turnpikes.

Sign of the Golden Sheaf was a tavern opened by George Keller, April 1, 1820. He was followed by Peter Wiest, Henry Hantz and Martin Carl, and was long a popular stopping place. This building is now used as a hardware store by Charles Klinefelter.

Eyster's Hotel was built nearly a century ago, by Daniel Ragan, who married Ruth (Collins) Worley, widow of J. Worley, a grandson of Francis Worley, who was one of the commissioners to survey Springetsbury Manor in 1722, and afterward became one of the first English settlers west of the Susquehanna. Ragan and his wife were strict members of the Society of Friends, and at the time of the "York monthly meetings" their home was a stopping place for prominent persons of the Quaker faith, who came from a distance to attend these meetings. In 1854 Capt. John Myers purchased this house and kept what was known as "Myers' Hotel" until 1860; was succeeded by Frederick Myers, Marshall & Smith, W. T. Williams, and Elias Eyster. Jacob H. Bear is the owner, and his banking establishment is in the building.

The States Union was built in 1820, and for a long time was called the "Green Tree Tavern." Charles Strine, was for many years the proprietor. A large swinging sign, had painted on its center the representation of a green tree. Few places were better known to wagoners during the first half of the present century than this tavern. Farmers from a distance, who took their grain and produce to Philadelphia and Baltimore, brought with them, on their return, goods and merchandise which were unloaded and stored in a warehouse adjoining this tavern, under the special supervision of Mr. Strine. In the large yard to the rear of the building, and on the street in front, large numbers of the "covered English bed" wagons could be seen at the close of each day. Some were farmers and some regular teamsters, who wagoned as a business from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and other points along the navigable Ohio River. Each wagoner had with him his "bunk" on which he slept. In winter, this was spread out on the floors of the hotel, which then was full of lodgers. In summer they slept in the wagons in the open air, in the barn or in the house. The horses, as was the custom of those days, were compelled to endure the cold of midwinter, by being tied to the rear or sides of the wagon during the night, and eat out of the "feed box," which was a necessary appendage to every wagon. If it had not been for the profits obtained from the sale of the "ardent," and that possibly at 3 cents, or a "fip" a glass, one would wonder how the hotel man made any money in olden times. The teamster always had with him his horse feed. All he had to pay for was what he ate. An economical teamster would go from the vicinity of York to Baltimore with a team of four horses, and return, after having spent only fifteen shillings. He stopped by the wayside to ask the time of day, if he wished to know it, and used a hickory stick for the cane as he trod wearily along beside his faithful horses. His sons, or grandsons, possibly to-day are sporting the best American lever, or swinging a gold-headed cane, as the result of their ancestor's industry and economy. The scenes and incidents here described occurred before the time of railroads, as it was then that the Green Tree Inn, under "mine host" Strine, was known far and wide. The goods stored in his warehouse were loaded on other wagons, and conveyed westward to waiting merchants. Henry Hantz became proprietor for a time, and then removed to Wrightsville, where he died. Daniel Witmyer, Jacob Strine, son of the early proprietor, Frederick Klinefelter succeeded in order named. Eli Kindig is now owner, and Oliver Deardorff proprietor.

The Motter House.—Before the year 1800, Mr. Reed kept a hotel in the building now known as the "Motter House." Thomas Smith followed and was the proprietor at the time of the disastrous flood of 1817. It was known as "Smith's Tavern" until 1821, when Jacob Hantz became the owner and proprietor. He did a large business for twenty-one years in succession, until 1842, when he became the sheriff of York County.

Michael Hoke who had just retired from the office of sheriff, then took charge, and was some years afterward succeeded by Charles Underwood. It then came into the hands of Daniel Motter, after whom the hotel has since been called. He died while there. Israel F. Gross purchased the entire interest, and for about eighteen years did a prosperous business. In 1882 it was sold to Messrs. Henry J. Gresly and Edward Smyser, when Mr. Landis became proprietor. Mr. Hamme succeeded April 1, 1885.

The Pennsylvania House was first used as a private residence, and was owned by Henry Wolf. In the year 1863, Eli H. Free bought it of Mr. Wolf and opened a hotel, which has since been known by its present name. The next proprietor was Robert Kunkel, who, after conducting it for a time, sold it to the German Mannaechor of York, and in 1869 it came into the hands of the present owner, Frederick Hake. It was enlarged in 1873. In this building, some years ago, Barnum's so-called "Feejee chief" died, and one of his "cannibals" forgot himself, and began to talk, telling the bystanders that he would not act cannibal any longer for $12 a month.

The Lafayette House, on South George Street, is a very old hotel, originally kept by Sheriff Andrew Duncan, who had, in 1826 and later, as a sign, a full-size representation of Gen La Fayette in uniform.

The Farmers' Hotel was first opened by the present owner of the building, George W. Reever.

The Avenue Hotel was started by John Peeling in 1882.

The Central Hotel was formerly known as the "Wheatfield Inn," for a long time kept by Daniel Eichelberger, and later by Charles Underwood. It is now kept by Mr. Kohler. The first lot taken up in York was the one on which this hotel stands.

Metzel's Hotel was long known as "The Turk's Head," and kept by Thomas Metzel. For many years it was kept by his widow.

The Ginder House, lately called the Marshall House, was originally named after Sheriff Ginder, who once owned it.

The St. Cloud, near the depot, has long existed with different names.

The Washington House, on East Market, has been well known to the traveling public for half a century. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Presidents Zachary Taylor and Andrew Johnson stopped at it. It was formerly kept by John Koons. For many years it was fashionable for city people during the summer. James Kindig kept it for many years. It is now kept by Mr. Wilhelm.

The National House, corner of Market and Beaver Streets, was built by Z. Durkee, and long known as the White Hall. It is the largest hotel in York. Some of its early proprietors were John Welsh, Daniel Ahl, Daniel Miller, Hodges, Rhinehart, Maish, and Mrs. West. It was called "The Tremont House" for a time by one of its proprietors, who came from Tremont, Schuylkill County. When it was purchased by Frederick Stallman, its present owner, the name which it now bears was given it. The great English novelist, Charles Dickens, stopped at this hotel in 1841, and said that he was here served with the best piece of roast beef while on his visit to America. During the Revolutionary war, and many years later, Peter Dinkle kept a store on this site. He was an ardent patriot, and furnished supplies to the army. The following is one of his bills presented to the board of war:

Dr. The State of Pennsylvania with Peter Dinkle of York Town, for Belts, Scabbards and Pouches, delivered to the following captains of York Co. Soldiers in the Army and Militia:

1776.				
April 1.	To Capt. Philip Albright, Col. Miles' Battalion	£6	4s	1d
July 12.	To Capt. Charles Lukens, 1st Battalion Militia	2	18	6
" 16.	To Capt. John Wright, 1st Battalion Militia	2	18	6
" 16.	To Capt. Michael Smyser, 1st Battalion Militia	1	7	8
" 22.	To Capt. Samuel Nelson, 5th Bat.	0	10	0
" 22.	To Capt. George Long, 1st Bat.	0	18	0
Aug. 8.	To Capt. William McClellan, 2d Bat.	0	4	0
July 22.	To Capt. John McDonald, 1st Bat.	4	17	1
	Amount	19	17	11

The following is a receipt from one of these captains:

YORK, July 16, 1776.

Received of Mr. Peter Dinkle 13 shot pouches at 4s 6d per pouch, for the use of my company.

£2 18s 6d. JOHN WRIGHT,
Captain.

The following relic is worthy of insertion here:

To Congress,

Dr. To John Kerlin for sixty-seven suppers for Captain Smyser's Company of Malishiah on their way to Trenton. Certified July 21, 1776, by

MICHAEL SCHMYSER,
Captain.

THE MILITARY OF YORK AND CIVIC CELEBRATIONS.

The men of York performed their part well at home and on the battle field during the trying years of the Revolutionary war, which lingered on with its terrible hardships to the American soldiers, with alternate victory and defeat, in ever memorable battles, until the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to Gen. Washington, at Yorktown, Va., on the 19th of October, 1781, caused hostilities to cease, producing universal joy. This news was received at York with great rejoicings, business was suspended, bells were rung, and a great bonfire built.

Fourth of July, 1788.—To celebrate the adoption of the Federal constitution, the borough and county of York became patriotic, and July 4, 1788, was a great and notable day in York, the progress of American liberty being appropriately celebrated by a grand procession and banquet, with speeches and a series of toasts of almost unending length. The names of the orators have been lost in oblivion, but a copy of the toasts offered on the occasion has been preserved; and as they show the zealous spirit in which our forefathers enjoyed their new-born freedom, we quote the entire list:

By the bearer of the flag of the United States—May our powers explore every inlet of the habitable globe, our flag ride triumphant on every ocean. May impartiality wield the sword of Justice and impetuosity the sword of War.

Flag of Pennsylvania—The State of Pennsylvania—may she hold the federal balance, and become the arbitress of the continent.

Magistrate's Flag—May Justice with the sword protect her scales, may nothing but righteousness turn the beam, and may she write on Sophistry, what convulsed Belshazzar, "Thou art weighed in balance and art found wanting."

Farmers' Flag—Perpetual laurels to the men who have "beaten the sword of civil dissension into a plowshare," who have sown the seed of good government—may it spring up without tares, and may each revolving harvest witness its increase.

Masons' and Bricklayers' Flag—May the component parts of the Federal edifice be squared by the plummet of impartial justice, inseparably attached by the cement of citizenship.

Clock and Watch Makers' Flag—May virtue be the mainspring of our Government; patriotism keep its works in order. May the popular voice wind up its chain, and may its hand point to the public good.

Bakers—May an oven "seven times heated," be the fate of him, whose only objects are the "loaves and fishes."

Stocking Weavers—May he who first broached the formation of a new government, have a wreath of laurel twisted around his brow, and a garland of honorary flowers wove for his reward.

Tailors—May Fate with her shears cut the thread of that man's life, Fame dishonor him with the name of Goose, and Society baste him, who endeavors to Cabbage from this country.

Coppersmiths and Founders—May we be brazed together by a love of country, as by borax and spelter, and riveted by an energetic government.

Potters—As often as the wheel of time revolves this day, let gratitude tell of the heroes, who were proven as by fire; let a tear of remembrance fall for such as were cracked.

Rough Carpenters—May his head be divorced from his body with the broadaxe of Justice, who does not square his conduct by the rule of Right.

House Carpenters—The new political mansion—May its apartments be commodious; may three rafters be added to the ten which already support its roof; and may its lights be great and many.

Blacksmiths—May the thirteen States be welded into one united empire, by the hammer of conciliation on the anvil of peace; and may the man who attempts to blow the coals of discord be burned by the sparks.

Nailers—May our government be well pointed at and have a good head.

Brewers—May he be choked with the grains, or drowned in his ale, whose business it is to brew mischief.

Painters—The new Constitution in its true colors; neither caricatured nor flattered, and may the brush of investigation correct the glare of light given by its friends, and the profusion of shade thrown on it by its enemies.

Glaziers—May the Pane remain forever uncracked, that threw light on the subject of our late war, and may the rays of truth be drawn to a focus by the glass of genius.

Saddlers—A curb bit, and a transverse rein to the importation of foreign luxuries; and may the man who denies his encouragement to home manufactures, be stirruped round the world.

Hatters—May he who twangs the bow of tumult, be stripped to the pelt, then dipped into a kettle of blacking; may his head be brought to the block, and their union constitute his character.

Shoe and Boot Makers—May we wax a great and happy nation; be bound by principles of mutual regard, actuated as by one soul, and may our prosperity as a people last until the end of time.

Breechers Makers and Skinners—May he be shorn against the grain, smoked and welted, who has not brains to know that the bands of the old government were loosed.

Tobacconists—May the leaves of anti-federalism be twisted together, and fastened by thorns, or be rolled into tubes, and end in a puff.

Wagon Makers—Three more spokes to our new wheel; a federal band for its tire, a willing people for its axis, political wisdom to set it in motion; and may its progress never be retarded by the lock-chain of opposition.

Saddle-tree Makers—As we are chips of the same block, branches from the same tree, may we be glued together by a general efficient government.

Blue Dyers and Stampers—May Fame stamp immortality on their names, who have died for our country.

Tanners and Curriers—May every limb of that man be hacked, may he be leathered through society, and have his hide completely tanned, who is mean enough to curry favor.

Weavers—Forever honored be the names of those, who, rejecting even the thrumbs of the old web, have cut it out of the loom, and wove another to clothe the political nakedness of their country.

Tin-plate Workers—May the shears of liberality and extended policy cut away local prejudices, and may the late heat of political disquisition only tend to melt the cement that is to solder us together.

Scythe and Sickle Makers—May the sickle of industry be filled with heavy harvests, until Time, with its scythe, shall mow down empires and ages.

Butchers—As the matter is connected with the bone, or one joint with another, so let us be united, and may no cleaver ever disjoint us.

Gunsmiths—When the implements of war are requisite to defend our country's rights, or resent her wrongs, may coolness take the sight, and courage draw the trigger.

Printers—May no government be so potent as to restrain the liberty of the press; or so impotent as not to be able to check its licentiousness.

Barbers—Hot curling irons and a dull razor to the wig they once took upon them; may they remain as they now are, in the suds.

Turners—May the anti-federalists be "turned from the evil of their ways," and be held no longer in the vice of groundless opposition.

Coopers—May the new government prove a binding hoop to the States, and never suffer them to go to staves.

Brick Makers—The materials which compose our new constitution—may they sustain the heat of party rage without a crack, and come out more perfect from the kiln of faction.

Rope Makers—May the production of *our* trade be the neck-cloth of him who attempts to untwist the political rope of our union.

Mathematical Instrument Makers—The political compass, as it has been graduated by the finger of accuracy; may it prove our guide in the winds of legislation, and preserve its counterpoise however shaken by the storms of foreign invasion or domestic broil.

Joiners—The unanimity which augers that the hatchet shall soon be buried.

Surveyors—May the needle of the new government be magnetized by an honest love of fame, and make the applause of the people its pole; may the sight be taken by the pervading eye of genius, the course be sloped by integrity, and may there be no variations from national honor.

Merchants—The new constitution; may it prove 100 per cent better than the old one; may justice, mercy and wisdom, be found in the invoice of its excellencies; and may its net proceeds be in good order at home, and respected in the councils of Europe.

Lawyers—A mild judge, a believing jury, a blundering opponent, a good cause, a handsome fee, and a federal client, to every advocate of our infant constitution.

Physicians—The political physicians, who, in place of mending, have made a constitution; may it retain its health and vigor, with the aid of medicine, and may the quack undergo, at the same time, the double operation of cathartic and emetic, who prescribes bleeding.

Fourth of July, 1819.—During the first half century of the American Republic, the Fourth Day of July was celebrathd with unusual pomp and display in all towns in the Union, and especially so in York, which had done so much for the patriot cause. At these annual celebrations, the patriots who had engaged in the battles of the Revolution always occupied a prominent position, and were the most conspicuous personages. The Fourth of July, 1819, came on Sunday. The "York Phalanx," an excellent military organization, commanded by Capt. Doudel, met at the court house, in full uniform, and attended religious services at the Episcopal Church. Monday was set apart for the demonstrations. The day was ushered in by a discharge of artillery from the public common, the ringing of bells and the beating of the *revielle.* At early dawn all the military organizations of the town and vicinity paraded, and afterward, with a large concourse of people, assembled at Kraber's Spring, now known as Brockie, home of the late Hon. J. S. Black. There a feast was prepared by ladies. After the dinner was partaken of, a long array of patriotic toasts were proposed and responded to. Dr. John Fisher was president of the meeting, and Michael W. Ash delivered the oration. He was a lawyer of considerable ability, and a member of the York bar. This anniversary was only a typical one, like many others that occurred, both before and after this one.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Upon his return from his tour through the Southern States, Gen. Washington visited York, arriving here on Saturday, July 2, 1791. He came from Mt. Vernon through Hanover. He was met by a delegation from York at the present site of Nashville, in Jackson Township. With whom he remained while in York, is not known. Major Clark, Col. Hartley and Hon. James Smith, intimate friends of Washington, were then living. The following bill would indicate that there was an illumination.

YORK, August 30, 1791.

GEORGE FRY:

Bot of Henry Pentz,

41 lbs of candles for illuminating the Court House for the President of the United States £2 18 0

He was doubtless received with great enthusiasm by the numerous patriots in and around York, who had engaged in many battles under him during the Revolution.

On July 3d, Sunday, he arrived at Wright's Ferry at 6 o'clock in the evening. A great demonstration was given in his honor at Lancaster the next day, the Fourth of July. He was presented with an address by the burgesses, to which his excellency responded.

The *Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser*, a weekly paper, published in York in its issue of July 6, 1791, contains the following account of this visit:

> Saturday last the President of the United States arrived here from Mount Vernon, on his way to Philadelphia. His arrival, which was about 2 o'clock, was announced by the ringing of bells. The Independent Light Infantry Company, commanded by Capt. Hay, paraded, and being drawn up before his Excellency's lodging, fired fifteen rounds. At night there were illuminations, and every other demonstration of joy.
>
> The next morning his Excellency was waited upon by the Chief Burgess and the principal inhabitants, and the following address was presented to him, after which he attended service at the Episcopal Church, and then proceeded on his journey. He was accompanied as far as Wright's Ferry by a number of the principal inhabitants.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sir: With sentiments of the most perfect esteem and attachment, the citizens of the borough of York beg leave to present to you their sincere congratulations on your safe arrival here, after an extensive tour through that country, which owes so much to your brave and prudent exertions in war, and to your wise and just administration in peace.

We cordially join in the general satisfaction and joy which all the citizens of America feel in seeing you, and in those universal sentiments of regard to your person and veneration for your character, which dictate the addresses that in various expressions have been offered to you. We join in the general satisfaction that every friend to human happiness must feel on finding that the people of the United States do now show a great and convincing proof to all the world that freedom and good government are perfectly compatible. And that a first Magistrate, unanimously chosen by the people, may at once possess their utmost veneration and most hearty regard.

We wish you a safe return to the seat of government, and do sincerely unite with the millions of America in praying that the Supreme Governor of the Universe may long continue a life which he has so eminently distinguished, in preserving and securing the best rights and happiness of the citizens of this greatly favoured country.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE BOROUGH OF YORK:

Gentlemen: I receive your congratulations with pleasure, and I reply to your flattering and affectionate expressions of esteem with sincere and grateful regard.

The satisfaction which you derive from the congeniality of freedom with good government, which is clearly evinced in the happiness of our highly favored country, at once rewards the patriotism that achieved her liberty, and gives an assurance of its duration.

That your individual prosperity may long continue among the proofs which attest the national welfare is my earnest wish.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Maj.-Gen. St. Clair, accompanied by viscount Malartie, his aid-de-camp, passed through York from the West on January 17, 1792, on his way to the capital of the United States. He was then Governor of the Western Territory, including what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc., and major-general and commander-in-chief of the American Army, a short time before he had been defeated by the Indians in southwestern Ohio.

Gen. Anthony Wayne soon afterwards passed westward through York to the "Ohio Frontier" and defeated the Indians there. It was then that he said that if they were hostile to the whites any time in the future he would rise from his grave to fight them.

Mons. Sprrurier, the prime minister of the French Government, passed through York, travelling in a chaise, during the early part of February, 1815. He remained over night with Col. George Spangler. While here he stated that he had fled his country during the Napoleonic wars, which were still in progress. He considered himself happy to be absent from his country.

Visit of La Fayette.—Early in the year 1825, an event occurred which revived the patriotic feelings of the American people, and thrilled them with emotions of gratitude. It was the visit of La Fayette to this country, and the scenes of his youthful heroism, in behalf of liberty. On Saturday, January 29, 1825, at 9 o'clock in the evening, he arrived in York, and passed on to Harrisburg, accompanied by Gen. Jacob Spangler and Adam King, of York. They crossed th river at York Haven. He returned on Wednesday, the 2d of February, and "our people were gratified with an opportunity of giving to their early friend and protector a reception, of pouring forth overflowing hearts of gratitude and welcome to him whose name is a passport to the heart of every American." He arrived at 4 o'clock at the first turnpike gate, where he was met by the military and citizens. The general ascended a barouche, drawn by gray horses, and the procession entered the town, which was brilliantly illuminated, and all the bells ringing, moved up George Street, to the court house, and through the principal streets of the town to his place of lodging, at McGrath's hotel. A dinner was there given to him, to which 100 gentlemen sat down. To the following toast he responded:

> La Fayette—We love him as a man, hail him as a deliverer, revere him as a champion of freedom, and welcome him as a guest.

To which he gave:

> The town of York—the seat of the American union in our most gloomy times—May its citizens enjoy in the same proportion their share of American prosperity.

He reviewed the military of the town the next day, and then left for Baltimore. The military companies at that time were, Capt. Nes' Artillery, Capts. Small, Barnitz, Frysinger and Stuck's Infantry, and Capt. Smith's Rifles.

The remains of Zachary Taylor, who died while president of the United States, passed through York, October 25, 1850. They were taken through Columbia, Middletown and Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, and from thence by steamer to Louisville, Ky. "Old Whitey," his famous horse which he used during the Mexican War, was in the front car of the train.

Maj. Andre, the noted English spy, while a prisoner, was in York for a short time during the Revolution. He was at Carlisle for a time; was transferred through York to Lancaster, where he was kept for several months.

The remains of President Garfield passed through York on a special train in 1881.

Military.—The Americans generally are a military people, and ever ready to obey the maxim of Washington: "In time of peace prepare for war." The militia of Pennsylvania have always been the subject of appropriate legislation, and the militia of York County were well organized in brigades, regiments and battalions, with field and commissioned officers of every grade. In order to keep up a martial spirit and teach discipline, the legislature, by the act of July 11, 1822, required the militia to be trained and paraded in companies on the first Monday of May, and in battalions on the second Monday of May, called the muster and battalion days. It did not matter at the muster what arms were brought to the field, whether the broomstick, or the cornstalk, or a combination of either with small fire arms, or the genuine musket. This militia training was continued, to the delectation of the exempt, and of urchins, until it was abolished by law in 1842.

In the meantime the true military spirit of some citizens induced the organization of companies, uniformed, armed and equipped, who would have resented the term militia, if applied to them. These were thoroughly exercised in the manual of arms and regimental maneuvers; not only exciting admiration, but constituting that great home growth of military power which made the American volunteer so efficient in war. The companies above named indicate the military spirit of York.

The year following the visit of La Fayette was the semi-centennial anniversary of American independence, and the 4th of July, 1826, was celebrated by a memorable military and civic demonstration; its enthusiasm inspired by that visit, as well as by the attainment of fifty years of independence to the nation, and the yet recent results to the national glory in what was then called the late war, wherein our soldiers were matched with veterans of European wars. The oration on the occasion was delivered by Hon. Charles A. Barnitz.

The funeral of Capt. Michael H. Spangler, on the 9th of September, 1834, was attended by the officers of the Ninety-fourth regiment, P. M., by the survivors of the "York Volunteers," and by the following volunteer companies of the borough:

The "Washington Artillerists," commanded by Capt. Jacob Upp, Jr.

"The Pennsylvania Volunteers," commanded by Capt. John Evans.

"The Citizen Guards," commanded by Capt. Samuel Hay.

"The National Greys," commanded by Capt. Alexander H. Barnitz.

"The York Rangers," commanded by Capt. Samuel E. Clement.

During the year 1839, the York military paid a visit to Baltimore, which was returned by the Independent Blues of that city, on the 4th of July, in the same year. The Baltimoreans considered themselves treated with so much kindness, attention and hospitality by the citizens of York, that they were prompted to make some acknowledgement; and, on the 31st of August, 1839, the Independent Blues presented a splendid United States flag to the volunteer companies of York. That beautiful flag was in the possession of Gen. George Hay, and was frequently suspended in front of his residence on patriotic occasions. The material of the flag is of the finest silk; the head of the staff is a spear of massive silver, elegantly chased with two silver tassels. On the head is the following inscription:

"Presented by the Independent Blues to the York Volunteers, August, 1839, as a mark of esteem for the unbounded hospitality extended to them during their visit, July 4, 1839."

It was presented on the 31st of August in front of the White Hall Hotel, in the presence of the military and a concourse of citizens, by a committee of the "Blues," and accepted on behalf of the soldiers by Hon. Charles A. Barnitz. The companies in York at that time were the Washington Artillerists, Capt. Upp, the Washington Blues, Capt. Barnitz, the York, Penn., Rifles, Capt. Hay, and a company of horse, the Washington Troop, Capt. Garretson; the admirable bearing and drill of which companies many well remember.

An incident that may be noticed in the year 1841 was the removal of the remains of President Harrison, passing through York on the way to North Bend, under a large escort of military from Washington and Baltimore. The citizens of York manifested deep feeling on the occasion. The military and civic associations of all kinds joined the passing escort, the entire pageant was one of the most solemn character and is strongly impressed upon the minds of all who participated in it, on account of the occasion itself, as well as the apprehended momentous political results of the untimely decease of the new president who held his office but one short month.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 23, 24 and 25, 1841, there was an encampment of military on the York common, at which there were seventeen companies present from different parts of the State. Maj. Hambright of Lancaster, an experienced military commander, was commandant by invitation, and reviewed the troops, and also organized new companies. A Lancaster book of biography says, "it was the finest military display in the State." There were present companies from Baltimore City. The York County companies were the Susquehanna Rifles, Capt. Druck, of Wrightsville; the Dover Artillery, Capt. Worley; the Independent Blues, Capt. Bott, West Manchester; the Jackson Greys, Capt. McAbee, Shrewsbury; the Hopewell Rifles, Capt. Smith; the York Pennsylvania Rifles, Capt. Hay; the Washington Blues, Capt. Barnitz; the Washington Artillerists, Capt. Upp. Lieut. Alex. Hay was aid-de-camp to the commanding officer. There was present, Gen. Diller, adjutant-general of the State. On Wednesday the troops were reviewed by his excellency Gov. Porter, who headed the parade in full uniform on horseback. In the year 1841, Col. Thomas Jameson was brigade inspector. There was at this time a company of cavalry in York, called the York County Troop.

The election of officers of the militia took place on the first Monday of June every seven years. The election of 1842, held June 6, resulted as follows: brigadier-general, Albert C. Ramsay; First Brigade, Fifth Division, York and Adams Counties; Ninety-fourth Regiment P. M., colonel, Daniel A. Stillinger; lieutenant-colonel, Andrew W. Spangler; majors, John Eppley and Michael Gohn; Sixty-fourth Regiment, P. M., colonel, John M. Anderson; lieutenant-colonel, Edmund Connellee; majors, Thomas S. Williamson and Samuel Gilbert; Twenty-fifth Regiment, P. M., colonel Jacob S. Bear; lieutenant-colonel, Joseph Hartman; majors, Samuel Eisenhart and Daniel Miller. Chanceford Battalion, major, George S. Murphy.

On the 15th of July, 1844, there was a call for volunteers from York for the suppression of the great Native American riot in Philadelphia. The three companies of York already mentioned, the Washington Artillerists, the Washington Blues and York, Penn., Rifles, together with companies from the county, in all 3,000 men, under the command of Gen. A. C. Ramsay, marched as far as Wrightsville but returned the same day. The report of the auditor-general, in 1845, gives the expense to the State by the Philadelphia riots at $45,252.72. The York County troops cost $7,367.50, and there was paid to the railroad company for transportation, $512.20.

This adventure, brief as it was, is remarkable for the expense it occasioned. Though our troops were not required to suppress the riot, there was bloodshed in Philadelphia before quiet was restored.

After the return of Thomas A. Ziegle from the Mexican war, in 1849, he raised a military company called the Worth Infantry, which was celebrated for its proficiency in drill. Col. Thomas A. Ziegle, whose name is intimately associated with the military history of York, was born September 8, 1824. He graduated at the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, studied law with James E. Buchanan, Esq., and was admitted to the bar May 28, 1850. His great predilection for military affairs, absorbed a considerable portion of his time, and he attained great proficiency in the discipline of the men and corps under his command. His record during the late war is given in the general history. The Worth Infantry and the York, Penn., Rifles were for many years the military companies of York. The latter had disbanded, but a company was organized under the same title in 1860, with some of the members of the old corps. The names of the officers are given in the history of the war.

Of the general officers of the Fourth Division, P. M., elected, may be mentioned Gens. Jacob S. Stahle, George Hay and A. Hiestand Glatz.

In the year 1860, the brigade inspector was Daniel A. Stillinger. On the 3d of September, in that year, there was an encampment, under the general orders of the adjutant-general of the commonwealth, of the uniformed volunteers of Pennsylvania, called Camp Patterson, held at York, which continued until Saturday, the 8th of September. Maj.-Gen. William H. Keim was commanding officer. The tents were pitched on the common. Two field pieces, a six and an eighteen-pounder which were then captured at Cerro Gordo, were there.

The camp consisted of seventeen companies—766 men. The National Rifles of Washington, the Worth Infantry, Capt. Thomas A. Ziegle; the Washington Guards, Lewisbery, Capt. John Crull, the York Rifles, Capt. John W. Schall; the Marion Rifles, Hanover, Capt. H. Gates Myers; the Hanover Infantry, Capt. J. M. Baughman, and companies from other parts of the State, were present. Of the officers present were E. C. Wilson, adjutant-general; Lieut. A. N. Shipley, of the Third United States Infantry; acting assistant-adjutant-general; Maj.-Gen. Kimmell, of Frederick, Md.; Brig.-Gen. I. C. Wynkoop, Brig.-Gen, Bartram A. Shaeffer, of Lancaster; Maj.-Gen. George Hay, of York. There were general parades, in one of which all the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812–14, of the neighboring towns participated.

This was the last demonstration of its kind.

J K Loucks

The next year the war breaking out, all the military skill and experience available in the country was required to save the Union, and the noble response of this community has been recorded. After the war several military organizations were effected without permanent success. The organization of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, in 1870, has created a system by which the active militia are enlisted in volunteer companies to serve a limited period—five years. The York City Greys, Capt. E. Z. Strine, is attached to the National Guards, from York, as Company A, Eighth Regiment. The Wrightsville Greys, Capt. Frank J. Magee, is Company I, Eighth Regiment. Capt. Magee is the colonel of the regiment, having been elected in 1885.

ANTI-JACOBINISM IN THE BOROUGH OF YORK.

The *Pennsylvania Herald* of April 25, 1798, contains the following:

York, April 18, 1798.

A number of the respectable inhabitants of the borough of York, and its vicinity, assembled at the court house, on Monday evening, to take into consideration the measures pursued by the Executive of the United States, with regard to the French Republic. John Edic in the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the instructions, given by the President of the United States, to the late Envoys Extraordinary to the French republic.

Resolved, That John Hay, Sr., James Kelly, Conrad Laub, David Cassat, William Ross, Frederick Yonce and Christopher Lauman, be a committee to draught an address, to be presented by the chairman to the President of the United States, expressing the entire concurrence of this meeting in the measures he has adopted, and the zeal manifested for the honor and interests of the United States; and also its fullest confidence in his integrity and unremitting zeal for the public good.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

Signed by order of the meeting.
John Edie, *Chairman.*
David Cassat, *Secretary.*

In pursuance of the resolutions above stated, the committee prepared the following address, a copy of which was sent by the Chairman to the President of the United States:

To His Excellency, John Adams, President of the United States.

Sir: We, the inhabitants of the borough of York, and its vicinity, knowing it to be our privilege and conceiving it our duty on some occasions to express our sense of public measures, have convened for the purpose of considering your official conduct, as far as it stands connected with the French republic. We have seen with pleasure, Sir, in your instructions to the late envoys extraordinary, as well as in other parts of your administration, the sincerest desire, accompanied by the most zealous exertions on the part of our executive to conciliate the French, and restore that harmony and mutual confidence between the two republics, which formerly subsisted; and although we regret that all those endeavors have been unsuccessful, we enjoy a consolation that wisdom with rectitude, energy with moderation, has eminently marked the steps of our government in all its concerns with foreign nations; that a continuance of peace is the first object of our government, next to the preservation of its dignity and independence. Under this conviction and the fullest confidence that a strict regard to national justice as well as national honor will continue as it hitherto has been prevalent in our councils, we hesitate not to declare that, whenever the insolence, violence and aggressions of other nations shall compel our government to resistance, we are united in one sentiment—that of supporting its measures with all our energy. May that Superintending Power which governs the universe, continue to direct all your measures; that Power to which we ever wish to appeal at every crisis of our national affairs.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the Inhabitants of the Borough of York and its Vicinity, in the State of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen: The independent spirit of this manly address from the inhabitants of the borough of York and its vicinity, as it is conformable to the exigencies of the times, and comes from a place where I had once some, general acquaintance, is peculiarly agreeable to me.

In preparing the instructions for our Envoys to the French Republic, I indulged a pacific, indeed, a friendly conciliatory dispositon toward France, as far as the independence of this nation, the dignity of its government, justice of other nations, and fidelity to our own indubitable rights and essential interests would permit. The general concurrence with me, in opinion, upon this occasion, as far as there has been opportunity to know the sentiments of the public, and your approbation in particular, has given me great satisfaction. The confidence you express in the wisdom and rectitude, energy and moderation of the government, in all its concerns with foreign nations, is my consolation as well as yours.

After years of depredation and cruelties, in open violation of the law of nations, and in contempt of solemn treaties, have been borne, without even tolerating the means of self-preservation or the instruments of self-defense—the olive branch has been spurned, and ambassadors of peace and friendship repeatedly rejected with scorn.

Can still deeper humiliation be demanded of this country?

I most cordially unite with you in your supplications to that Power which rules over all, that the measures of the United States may be directed by His wisdom, and that you, my fellow citizens, may be ever under His benevolent protection.

John Adams

Phila., April 21, 1798.

BANKS AND BANKING.

An act of assembly, passed March 30, 1793, authorized the establishment of the Bank of Pennsylvania, with the main office in Philadelphia, and the privilege of establishing branch offices in Lancaster, York and Reading, or such other places as might be deemed expedient. The only branch offices established were at Lancaster and Pittsburgh, until a supplement to the original charter incorporating the State Bank, was passed March 8, 1809, at which time the State was divided into eight banking districts, each district to be allowed a bank. On the 21st of March, 1814, a general banking act was passed by the general assembly, authorizing the State to be divided into twenty-seven districts, with forty-two banks. The county of York was made a district, and authorized to establish a bank, to be called the York Bank, which soon after went into operation, and was the only York bank chartered until 1850.

The York National Bank.—This the oldest financial institution in York has maintained its reputation for thorough reliability during a period of seventy-one years. It was established in 1814, with David Cassatt, president, and John Schmidt, cashier, with a capital of $100,000. In 1850 its capital was increased to $500,000. In 1864 it took a new charter under the national banking act. The bank building occupies one of the old landmarks of the town, now changed into a substantial and handsome three-story brick building with bank offices, and also is the residence of the cashier. The late Henry Welsh was president of this institution for many years. The directors of this bank for 1885 are as follows: G. Edward Hersh, president; Alfred Gartman, Jacob Hay, William Wallace, Edmund Rutter, John K. Ziegler, Smyser Williams, David Small, John C. Schmidt, W. Latimer Small, Martin Bender, Adam Herman; George H. Sprigg, cashier; A. H. Griffith, first teller; John A. Small, bookkeeper; Charles I. Nes, clerk.

George H. Sprigg, the cashier, was born in Baltimore, Md., and had experience in banking business in that State before he was elected the cashier of the York Bank in 1859.

G. Edward Hersh, the president, was born in Gettysburg, Adams County, in 1822, and came to York in 1848. In 1855 he became a director of the bank, and remained as such until 1878, when he was made president.

The York County National Bank.—This institution was originally organized as the York County Savings Institution. Christian Lanius was chosen president, and William Ilgenfritz, cashier, who both declined to serve, and Charles Weiser was elected president, and William Wagner, cashier. The first board of directors were Daniel Hartman, Christian Lanius, Peter McIntyre, Michael Doudel, Charles Weiser, Dr. Luke Rouse, Abraham Forry, Thomas Baumgardner, William Danner and John G. Campbell. July 21, 1846, Mr. Weiser resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by Mr. Campbell. In 1849, the name of the institution was changed to the York County Bank, when it became a bank of issue. In 1852 Eli Lewis was chosen president, in place of Mr. Campbell. In 1858 Mr. Lewis resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by Philip A. Small. In 1864 the bank accepted the provisions of the act of congress, and became the York County National Bank. In 1869, William Wagner, the cashier, died, and James A. Schall succeeded him in that office, who had acted as teller continuously since February, 1853. In 1875, Philip A. Small, the president, died, and David F. Williams succeeded him. In October, 1881, Mr. Williams died, and in the following month Joseph E. Rosenmiller was elected president, William H. Kurtz, vice-president, having acted in the meantime. On March 10, 1885, Mr. Rosenmiller resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. W. S. Roland. The present officers are: W. S. Roland, president; James A. Schall, cashier; Isaac A. Elliott, teller; Lewis Eppley, bookkeeper since January 22, 1873. The present board of directors are Dr. W. S. Roland, W. H. Kurtz, Joseph E. Rosenmiller, Samuel Gotwalt, Enos Frey, W. E. Patterson, James H. Fisher, James A. Dale and William Laumester. Daniel Lehman had been messenger and watchman from the organization of the institution, for nearly thirty years. He was succeeded by Lewis J. Wampler, and John Craver is the present incumbent. Capital stock of this prosperous and reliable institution is $300,000.

The First National Bank.—The national administration at Washington, approved an act, February 25, 1863, "to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds; and provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." An association of individuals at York, accepted the provisions of this act of Congress. At a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank, held December 15, 1863, the following board of directors was elected: Eli Lewis, Edward Chapin, W. Latimer Small, Daniel A. Rupp, Zachariah K. Loucks, David E. Small, John L. Mayer, Jacob D. Schall and Daniel Hartman. On the 10th of the same month, Eli Lewis was elected president, Henry D. Schmidt, cashier, and Samuel B. Hopkins, teller. On the 18th of May, 1867, Henry D. Schmidt was chosen president, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Eli Lewis, and Jacob Bastress was elected cashier; C. E. Lewis, teller. On the 2d of October, 1867,

Chas Weston

Mr. Schmidt resigned on account of ill health, and removed to Minnesota, whereupon David E. Small was elected president. Z. K. Loucks was elected vice-president April 17, 1876, owing to the illness of the president; D. E. Small, who resigned on account of continued ill health, December 4, 1876; and Z. K. Loucks, succeeded as president January 15, 1877. John J. Frick, became book-keeper, in December, 1867, and was elected teller in 1876, and R. H. Shindel, book-keeper. The board of directors of the bank, for the year 1885, is as follows: Z. K. Loucks, president; J. D. Schall, James M. Danner, Isaac Frazer, Jacob Loucks, John H. Small, C. M. Billmyer, Niles H. Shearer, Robert Smith and Henry Small. Jacob Bastress is cashier; John J. Frick, teller; R. H. Shindel, book-keeper; Ivan Glossbrenner, book-keeper; Henry K. Fox, assistant book-keeper; Caleb Kepner, messenger, eleven years; capital stock $300,000. This institution has had a very prosperous existence.

Western National Bank.—The series of meetings which had for their object the formation of a national bank in the Fifth Ward of the borough of York commenced April 6, 1875. On the 22d day of July, 1875, the articles of association were adopted, the organization certificate filed, and the following directors elected: J. H. Bear, Israel Laucks, William H. Emig, Clay E. Lewis, Frederick Greiman, Albert Smyser, John Fahs, Jr., Silas H. Forry, Daniel Kraber, Charles A. Klinefelter, H. B. Shroeder, Solomon Myers, and George W. Ruby. J. H. Bear was elected president of the board of directors and of the bank, on the 29th day of July, 1875, and M. J. Skinner, cashier. The name agreed upon for the bank is "The Western National Bank of York," and it was authorized to commence business on the 8th day of October, 1875. Its bonds as a basis of circulation were deposited October 11, 1875, and consisted of the 5's of 1881. On the 29th of November, 1875, the bank was formally opened for business. Albert Smyser was elected president May 12, 1877. On the 10th day of January, 1879, M. J. Skinner, the cashier, died. On the 13th day of January following, C. E. Lewis was elected cashier. The present board of directors consists of the following-named gentlemen; Albert Smyser, president; and Samuel S. Sprenkle, William Eyster, Michael Miller, Israel Laucks, William H. Miller, Charles A. Klinefelter, Albert Smyser, John Zeller, E. L. Schroeder, John Fahs, Solomon Myers and Frederick Greiman. Capital, $100,000.

The Farmers National Bank.—The certificate of the comptroller authorizing this bank to commence business bears date March 1, 1875. Capital $200,000. The officers are V. K. Keesey, president, E. P. Stair, cashier. The directors are John A. Weiser, W. H. Jordan, M. S. Eichelberger, M. B. Spahr, N. Lehmayer, Charles Spangler, S. H. Forry, Horace Keesey and V. K. Keesey. The bank commenced business on March 25, 1875.

The Drovers and Mechanics National Bank.—This bank was organized May 22, 1883, with N. F. Burnham as president and I. V. Giesey as cashier. The first board of directors were Samuel Lichtenberger, Edward Smyser, H. J. Gresley, Dr. B. F. Spangler, W. H. Bond, George F. Shive, Israel F. Gross, Frederick Grothe, Jacob Brodbeck, and George W. Holtzinger. Edward Smyser has since died. H. J. Gresley and B. F. Spangler have resigned, and Frank Loucks and Samuel Rutter are the present directors in their stead.

Banking House of Weiser, Son & Carl.—This institution was established by Charles Weiser in January. 1856. In 1861, Charles S. Weiser was admitted as a partner under the firm name of Charles Weiser & Son. In January 1867, Jere Carl was admitted as a member of the firm. In July, 1867, Charles Weiser died, and the business is now conducted under the firm name of Weiser, Son & Carl. This banking house began business where the Farmers National Bank now stands. In April, 1867, it was moved to its present location. In the year 1884, the firm built the block known as Weiser's Bank Building, a handsome architectural structure, where they have commodious appartments.

Jacob H. Baer had conducted a private bank, west of the bridge, for many years. He was for a time president of the Western National Bank, from 1875 to 1877. Since then he has resumed his private banking.

Schall, Danner & Sperry are a firm of bankers and brokers on Market Street.

THE POSTOFFICE.

York was a post-town under the colonial system, and during the Revolution, while congress was in session here, there was a regular government postal route from Lancaster and Reading to this place. The present government system went into effect in January, 1790, and since that time official records have been kept. The following is an accurate list of the names of all postmasters under the present system in order of succession, together with the dates of their appointment:

Andrew Johnston, February 16, 1790.
Jamies Edie, October 9, 1791.
Robert Dunn, January 1, 1794.
Gen. Jacob Spangler, January 1, 1795.
Peter Spangler, December 14, 1812.
Peter Small, December 19, 1814.
Thomas McGrath, November 19, 1821.
Daniel Small, June 3, 1829.
David Small, March 30, 1839.
George Upp, Jr., July 2, 1841.
David Small, May 5, 1842.
Michael Hay, April 3, 1849.
John J. Cochran, September 25, 1850.
David Small, March 30, 1857.
Alexander J. Frey, April 5, 1861.
Jonathan Jessop, July 12, 1865.
James Kell, February 19, 1884.

Within the recollection of the oldest citizens, the office was kept at the following places: near Jonathan Owen's Corner; in the house of Mrs. Griffith, adjoining the National Hotel; in a house where the court house now stands; at McGrath's Hotel, now Rupp's Corner; in a house on present site of Trinity churchyard; in a stone house, now the site of E. J. Miller's clothing store, in the room now occupied by H. C. Adams as a bookstore; in the room now occupied by Alex Fissel as a store-room, and the present location.

Andrew Johnston, the first postmaster, was wounded at the battle of Paoli, under Gen. Wayne.

David Small, first appointed in 1839, was the first newspaper man in the United States who held the office of postmaster. He received the appointment three times.

Jonathan Jessop held the office the longest, nearly nineteen years.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, YORK.

There are few towns or cities in this country with a volunteer fire department equal to that of the borough of York. There are now four companies, each with a large membership. Four elegant and commodious engine-houses stand as monuments of the enterprise of our people. The beautiful steam-engines are the property of each company, and all other equipments are surpassingly good and complete. On many occasions within the past twenty years these companies have checked the progress of fire, which, without them, might have destroyed much valuable property.

The Sun Fire Company.—There are no records by which it can for a certainty be determined when the first fire company was organized in York, but, doubtless, the first one that ever did any effective service was the "Sun Fire Company," formed April 3, 1772. According to the minute book of this company, now in possession of S. H. Spangler, its object was for "better preserving our own and fellow townsmen's House, Goods and Effects from Fire." Each member was to supply "at his own proper expense, one Leathern Bucket, one Bag and one convenient Basket; the Bag to be made of good Osenbrigs (Osnaburgs) or wider linen, whereof each Bag shall contain two yards at least, and shall have a running string at mouth, which said Buckets, Bags and Baskets shall be marked with our names respectively and Company, and shall be kept ready at hand and applied to no other use than preserving our own and fellow townsmen's Houses, Goods and Effects in case of fire."

Each member in default of the above was fined one shilling. If any of the apparatus was lost, it was supplied out of the funds of the company. A part of their duty was to save the property and carry it in their bags and baskets to a place of safety, and detail one of their number to watch it till the owners could claim and care for it. A fine of one shilling was imposed upon every member absenting himself or failing to bring "Bucket, Bag and Basket" on the occasion of a fire in any part of the "town of York." Each member in turn in order of their subscription was to serve as clerk and president. He was also fined "five shillings" for neglect of any duty.

The original members were Michael Swoope, John Shultz, Michael Hahn, Jacob Doudle, Baltzer Spangler, Frederick Houseman, Henry Walter, John Hay, George Stake, David Candler, Peter Dinkle, George Moul, Michael Welsh, Henry Miller, John Morris, Valentine Lees, Michael Weider, Rudolph Spangler, Michael Graybill, nearly every one of whom became soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Jacob Doudel was elected the first treasurer, and received funds to the amount of £1 4s 6d. of which amount 7s 6d was a donation from Samuel Edie, Esq. A "water-engine" was purchased in August, 1772, and a house was built for it in 1773. This engine had a side lever gallery, and was supplied by means of buckets, as hose was then unknown.

The Hand in Hand was another company in existence in 1773. Jacob Shultz of this company was provided with a key to the old German Reformed Church, so as to be able to give an alarm by ringing the church bell in case of fire. A fire occurred in York in June, 1773, at which the companies did good service, and another in Bottstown in December of the same year.

The *Pennsylvania Herald* mentions a destructive fire which occurred in 1797, and states that the "fire-engine was kept in continual exercise in extinguishing the flames." The people were arranged in two lines, and passed the fire buckets full up one line and empty down the other.

The Laurel Fire Company.—This company, now almost one hundred years old, was organized at the house of Henry Miller, February 13, 1790. It was a bucket company, each member was required to furnish his own bucket, on which was painted his name, with the design of a hand grasping a laurel wreath; around the bucket were painted the words, "Laurel Fire Company, 1790." They were to be used only for the purpose of extinguishing fires. After the adoption of this style of a bucket, Messrs. George Stuck, Jacob Small, Philip Waltemyer and Frederick Laumaster, were appointed to make fire ladders and hooks.

A meeting was held March 1, 1790, for the election of officers, resulting in the choice of Henry Miller, chairman; Andrew Billmeyer, treasurer; John Lukens, clerk; and Jacob Welshans, keeper of the engine. September 6, of the same year, a committee was appointed to purchase material to make fire ladders for the company. March 5, 1792, the same officers were again selected. During the succeeding years to 1797, the meetings were held at the house of Mr. Mulerart, at one of which fifteen members were fined for not working their engine at a fire, which occurred August, 1795.

The next meeting was held July 8, 1797, when Joseph Welshaus, David Cassatt, Ralph Bowie, John Stroman, John Fisher, Jr., were appointed a committee to revise the rules of the company. By this revision the membership was increased to sixty. It was compulsory for each member to have the rules placed in his house, near by to his bucket and basket. In the year 1798, an engine was built for the Laurel.

On March 7, 1803, Jacob Barnitz was elected president, and John Fisher, Jr., secretary. In February, 1816, the company was reorganized. Col. George Spangler, at whose house the meeting was held, became president, and D. Heckert, secretary; George Spangler, Ralph Bowie, Peter Small, Dr. John Rouse, Peter Wilt, Samuel Weiser, staffmen; George Small, Jacob Rudy, Jacob Lawmaster, Michael Emich, axmen; William Rees, Daniel Fogelsgesang, Thomas Baumgartner, Adam Lightner, John Lehman, Jacob Lehman, William Spangler, Jacob Spangler, Peter Reigler, Jacob May, John Miller, Jacob Heckert, Jr., Joseph Updegraff, hook, ladder and roofmen; Christian Lanius, Henry Small, Jesse Hines, spoutmen.

The following was then unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the last Saturday in each and every month be assigned to examine into the state and make trial of the engine.

Martin Weiser, George Heckert, Christian Rupp, Jacob Cramer, Jacob Rudy, Frederick Younce, were property guards.

In 1840, Dr. Alexander Small, president of the Laurel, and others, petitioned the legislature for an act of incorporation, to exist for fifteen years. A charter was granted by the court in 1874. In 1840 an engine was purchased from the Humane Fire Company of Philadelphia. It was brought from Philadelphia to Columbia on the railroad, and from thence to York, drawn by horses on the turnpipe. The late Charles A. Morris was president from 1850 to 1854. In 1855 a large bell was purchased of the Good Will Fire Company of Philadelphia. It rang out an alarm of a destructive fire on October 8, 1856; the bell was recast next year. The uniform of the company at that time, consisted of black hats, six inches high with a rim three inches wide, cap with the name of the company on it, and date of incorporation. In 1868 a new uniform was adopted. Under the presidency of Erastus H. Weiser, the steam-engine, "Old Suz," was purchased and arrived at York, May 11. In 1870, Michael Edwards, one of the original members of the company, visited York. A gold-headed cane was presented him by the Laurel, Hon. John Gibson making the presentation speech. Mr. Edwards died at his home in West Virginia, in 1876, at an advanced age.

The first headquarters of the company was on the corner owned by P. A. & S. Small, next the corner now owned by Jere Carl; from thence moved in 1840 to the engine house on South Duke Street, which was remodeled in 1856, and used until 1878, when the present engine house, an honor to the borough, and the pride of the members of the company, was built, and its first occupancy celebrated with imposing ceremonies. The presidents of this company of late years in order of succession have been Charles W. Myers, James B. Ziegler and William H. Albright.

The Vigilant.—The exact date of the organization of this company is not known, but enough has been gathered for its members to claim that it had its birth between 1778 and 1781, and that it was first called the Union Fire Company. Soon after its organization a hand engine, built by Richard Mason of Philadelphia, was procured.

It was a side-lever engine, and threw its water, which was supplied by buckets, direct from the gallery. Repairs were made to it sometime between the date of purchase and 1791, by the employes of Elisha Kirk, and in 1796 repairs were again made and improvements added to it by Jonathan Jessop.

The first change in the name of the "Union" was that ordered December 11, 1816, from which date it bore the title of the "York Vigilant Fire Company," and Philip Smyser was chosen its president. During the great flood of 1817, the records of the company which were kept in Jonathan Jessop's house on the west side of the Codorus Creek, were lost. The engine was kept at this date and until 1834, on the south side of West Market Street, between Water Street and Codorus, after which time it was located on the north side of Market Street and the west side of the Codorus a short distance from its present position which last was occupied in April, 1871.

In 1839 it was reorganized and a constitution and by-laws adopted. On February 6, 1842, application was made for a charter to the Court of Common Pleas, which was granted on April 7, 1842, under the name of the "York Vigilant Fire Company." A new engine was wanted. For this purpose the burgesses donated $1,000 and the committee appointed for the purpose procured one from John Agnew, of Philadelphia, for the sum of $1,120. This went into service in October, 1843, and the old "Mason" after sixty years use in York, was sold to the people of Dover, York County, where it still remains. The first alarm bell was purchased of Jones & Hitchcock, of Troy, N. Y., at a cost of $223.20 and rang its first call to service on Saturday morning, June 7, 1853.

In 1856, the engine was rebuilt by John Agnew, who placed upon it the handsome silver-plated gallery and side badges, which had been purchased of the Vigilant Engine Company of Philadelphia. This engine is still retained by the company.

In 1867 the first steps toward a steam fire department were taken, and in 1868 Button & Son, of Waterford, N. Y., built to the order of the company a steamer at a cost of $3,500. In 1868, by order of court, the name was changed to Vigilant S. F. E. Co., No. 1. In 1870 the present building was occupied and a new alarm bell weighing 2,200 pounds and costing $900 was placed in position. The cost of building exclusive of the ground on which it stands was $7,199.58. The expense of furnishing the parlors of the company was borne by the members themselves. The spider was purchased from C. F. Hartshorne, of New York, at a cost of $450, and it went into service in January, 1878, becoming the property of the company by having been purchased with funds in the treasury of the company. The Button Crane Neck carriage of the company, built by L. Button & Son, was purchased for $600, and went into service, April 14, 1879.

October, 1880, the company celebrated its centennial anniversary, which was the occasion of a jubilee, and street parade in connection with the other companies of the town and the Humane Company, of Norristown, Penn. July 1883, the company having in view the introduction of the fire alarm telegraph, had the first alarm station erected on the flag staff in Center Square, to connect with a large gong on their engine house, During the flood of June 26, 1884, the water reached the depth of nine feet on the first floor of the engine house completely submerging the apparatus, which was damaged and everything movable swept away. After the flood had receded, the engine was put to pumping water out of the flooded buildings, remaining in service 118 consecutive hours, a work rarely accomplished by a steam fire engine.

October 15, 1884, the steamer of the company purchased of L. Button & Son, in 1868, was taken out of service for repairs. March 3, 1885 the new engine was purchased for $4,000, of the Button Fire Engine Company, of Watertown, N. Y. Friday evening, March 6, 1885, the company celebrated the reception of the new steamer by a banquet at the Eyster House. The company equipments consist of a dark blue flannel shirt, black frock overcoat, with blue flannel lining, a black patent leather belt with white binding, with the name Vigilant in white letters on a red background, a New York style of hat, black, a nickle shield, with "Vigilant S. F. E. Co.," and a figure "1" in the center.

The following named persons have been president of this company from the date of its organization to 1885:

Elisha Kirk, John Hay, Jesse Spangler, Philip Smyser, Martin Ziegler, George Wagner, Jonathan Jessop, Charles A. Morris, Benjamin Beitzel, Joseph Morris, Charles Hahn, George Philip Zeigler, Henry Ebert, Michael Doudel, Jacob Smyser, Jacob Baylor, Frederick Baugher, Isaac Garretson, William Sayres, Michael Eppley, Daniel Kraber, Daniel Motter, David F. Williams, Henry A. Hantz, Jere Carl, William A. Stahle, Daniel Heckert, George J. Chalfant, Edward Stuck, L. T. Deininger.

The honorary life members have been Jere Carl, Jacob Strine, Frederick Zorger, Daniel Heckert, E. G. Smyser, Charles Hahn, Henry A. Hantz, Alonzo A. Shultz, Henry Smallbrook, Alexander Strickler.

The Union.—On the 21st of May, 1855, a meeting was held in the business office of Small & Smyser, now the Variety Iron Works, for the purpose of organizing a fire company in the northern part of York. Dr. Alexander Small was chosen president of this meeting. The amount of $865.50 was raised. John Nevin, George W. Ilgenfritz and Dr. Small were selected as a committee to purchase a suction engine from Rodgers & Sons, of Baltimore, for $1,200. It was brought to York in September of the same year. After long and valuable use this engine was sold to the borough of Philipsburg, Center County, for $300. Thomas E. Cochran, John Nevin and George M. Shetter framed a constitution and by-laws, and the organization was named the "Union Fire Company." Upon receiving a charter, the following named officers were chosen: President, Hon. Thomas E. Cochran; vice-president, George A. Heckert; secretary, George M. Shetter; treasurer, George W. Ilgenfritz; directors, John Eppley, Charles Collars, Gates J. Weiser, George Upp and A. J. Dick. A uniform hat for the firemen was adopted by the company, May 29, 1857. It was ultra-marine blue. On the 4th of July, 1857, the Union participated in a parade and celebration at Chambersburg, Penn., by a special invitation of the Franklin Fire Company of that borough. At the out-break of the civil war, many of the members entered the Union army; the engine house became a recruiting office, and the company had no regular organization until November 2, 1865, when George A. Heckert was chosen president; A. B. Farquhar, vice-president; J. W. Schall, treasurer, and C. H. Stallman, secretary. A bell was purchased in 1868 for $168. During the same year a uniform for the members was adopted. It consisted of black pants, white shirt and black slouch hat; in August of the same year, changed to a green shirt, black pants, white belt, white necktie and navy cap. The first festival of the Union was held in November, 1868, at which $210 were cleared. A steam fire engine was purchased of Jucket & Freeman, of Massachusetts, October 18, 1870, at a cost of $3,200. In September, 1876, the company participated in the firemen's centennial parade, in Philadelphia. In 1882 the present engine house was built on the site of the late George Heckert's residence on North George Street, nearly opposite the old engine house. It is a large, beautiful and ornamental structure. The height of tower is 110 feet, and weight of alarm belt 2,066 pounds. The entire cost of the building was $6,590. The following is a list of the presidents of the company in order of succession together with the date of election:

Thomas E. Cochran, 1855; George A. Heckert, 1865; Charles H. Stalleman, 1866; James Kell, 1868; I. W. G. Weirman, 1869; Michael Stambaugh, 1870; O. P. Weiser, 1872; J. P. Madsen, 1874; W. H. Rodenhouse, 1875; George W. Cole, 1880; B. C. Pentz, 1882.

The Rescue.—This company was organized in 1872. The first meetings of the company were held in the basement of a brick building on South George Street, near the corner of East College Avenue, then occupied as a green grocery. At this meeting John Immel was elected president and W. H. Schwartz, secretary. The school directors seeing the necessity of an additional fire company for the better protection of public and private property, in the fast growing south end of town, kindly granted the use of the public school building on South Duke Street, in which the fourth meeting of the company was held. At this meeting, George Graybill was elected secretary, and the organization of the company perfected. The company soon after rented and remodeled an old one-story frame cooper shop on East South Street, near George Street.

A committee of the company asked the Town Council for the use of a hose cart, formerly the property of the Resolution Fire Company, and for several links of the hose, then in possession of the Vigilant Fire Company. The committee's request was granted. A steamer manufactured by Cole Bros., Pawtucket, R. I., was next purchased and arrived in York on the 22d day of February, 1873, within a year from the organization of the company. The Laurel Fire Company kindly received and took charge of the engine until after it had been tested, examined and approved by the company. With the addition of a hose carriage and hose and other auxiliaries necessary for the proper equipment of a fire company, the old cooper shop was becoming too much crowded, and the boys were cramped for room. A lot was purchased by the company on South George Street, and the handsome and commodious three-story brick engine house now occupied by the company built thereon.

The equipment consists of a fourth-class Cole Bros. steamer, one crane-neck hose carriage, spider and about 1,200 feet of good leather hose. The uniform consists of black pants, blue shirt with blue shield and white figure 4, white New York style fire hat, white leather belt, white necktie and gloves and dark blue overcoat with brass buttons. They have a splendidly furnished parlor in which the members take great pride.

The following is a list of the presidents of the Rescue with date of election:

T. Kirk White, 1872; M. L. Van Baman, 1875; T. Kirk White, 1876; George Graybill, 1883; Albert Bishop, 1885. The following is a list of the secretaries:

W. F. Eicher, 1872; George Graybill, 1873; John Swartz, 1875; Jacob A. Mayer, 1876; Albert Bishop, 1877; John Swartz, 1880; C. F. Horner, 1882; William H. Hibner, 1884.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

York is now known as a manufacturing town of great importance, a feature given to it largely through the enterprising spirit of many of her citizens within the past third of a century. It is impossible to note all the manufacturing enterprises which have existed.

Maj. William Bailey, the gallant soldier of the Revolution, made copper stills in abundance in York, a century ago. There was then great demand for them. Gen. Michael Doudel, Jacob Doudel and John Welsh, of the same period, had tanneries. John Fisher, Elisha Kirk and Godfrey Lenhart made the old style clocks. Charles Barnitz had a brewery; John Wahl owned a distillery; a half dozen gunsmiths and silversmiths complete the list of manufacturers in the town during the Revolutionary period.

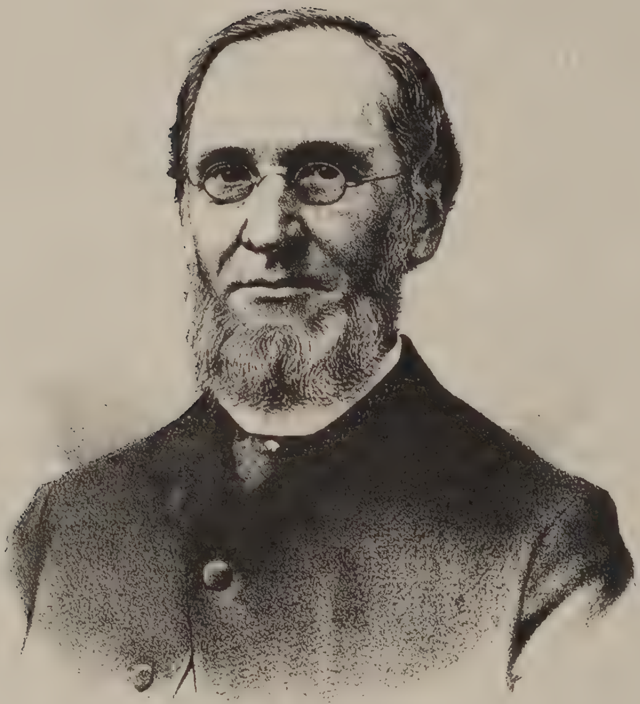
Phineas Davis and James Webb, in 1819, started the first large iron foundry and furnace in York. It was located on the corner of Newberry and King Streets. A full description of this will be found in an article in this book on the "Early Iron Industries of York County." They employed quite a number of men.

The railroad company's shops, near the depot, continued there for a quarter of a century, and then were removed to Baltimore. Ilgenfritz & White did a large business in the manufacture of railroad cars, at the foot of Beaver Street. On the same site Michael Schall, who built and owns the Empire Car Works, has manufactured cars in large numbers within the past twenty years.

The Billmyer & Small Company, founded by H. Small & Sons in 1847, and changed to Billmyer & Small in 1857, began that year to manufacture cars, and have since continued, regularly employing a great many men. They recently built large works in East York.

David E. Small, a great-great-grandson of Lorenz, great-grandson of Killian, grandson of Joseph, and son of Henry Small, was born December 3, 1824, and died March 25, 1883. He was one of the most enterprising and public spirited men that York has known. At the age of thirteen, he left York County Academy, and entered the store of his father's cousins, P. A. & S. Small, and became one of the family of Samuel Small. He rose from one position to another, and under the protecting care and wise counsel of his employers, soon learned the important principles of a prosperous business career. In 1845 he engaged with his father in the lumber business, and two years later the firm became H. Small & Sons. In 1852, he entered into a partnership with Charles Billmyer, for the manufacture of railway cars in York, at which business they greatly prospered. In 1853, while conducting a gentleman through the shops, his clothing caught in rapidly revolving machinery, from which accident he lost his right arm. He, however, resumed business in a few weeks. Upon the death of Mr. Billmyer, the firm became The Billmyer & Small Co., and Mr. Small was its president. He became a prominent stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in 1874 was appointed on a special committee to examine and report the condition of that road and all its branches. He was elected president of the First National Bank of York, in 1867, and continued as such until December, 1876. Mr. Small was an earnest and consistent advocate of temperance, and wielded a powerful influence for good in any cause or enterprise he supported. He filled a great many responsible positions, and had a wonderful faculty for the transaction of business. He was chosen president of the York Gas Company, director in the York Water Company, director in the Lochiel & Wrightsville Iron Works, a member of the York School Board, trustee of the York County Academy, Collegiate Institute, Orphan's Home and York Hospital, and president of the Y. M. C. A. of York. In the year 1876, his nervous system gave way and from that time to his death he never fully recovered his health. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

The York Rolling mill was established in the winter of 1868, by Jacob Jamison, Hon. F. H. Hughes, C. M. Nes and Henry Kraber, the last two gentlemen being residents of York. In 1869 the company was chartered by the State as the York County Iron



E. L. Smyser

Company, with W. W. Wickes, president; L. T. Rossiter, secretary and treasurer, and Henry Kraber, vice-president and superintendent. The works were then enlarged, with the intention of making steel rails, which was changed to the manufacture of steel, bar and car iron, the business subsequently being chiefly the manufacture of rails with steel top, which business did not prosper, and the works were for a number of years idle. In March, 1881, Samuel Trescott, M. S. Shuman and J. W. Steacy bought the works from the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, and commenced operation. Trescott sold his interest the same year to M. Schall, the firm being the Schall Steacy & Co. They manufactured muck bars or puddle iron, and subsequently manufactured bar iron, supplying the car shops and the trade through the Baltimore markets. In October, 1881, Mr. Shuman sold his interest to John Q. Denney, of Harrisburg, and the present firm of Schall, Steacey & Denney was founded. They remodeled the works, enlarging and adding a number of furnaces and new machinery, and are now making plate iron exclusively. The firm is in a prosperous condition, and employ about 200 hands on full time. They finish 900 tons of finished iron monthly, and 650 tons of puddling iron per month.

Wambaugh's Agricultural Works, a dozen or more years ago, were an important industry in West York.

The York Manufacturing Company, near the corner of Penn and Market Streets, was established in 1874, by a stock company. In 1878 Jacob Loucks became president; G. W. S. Loucks, secretary, and John Flook, superintendent. In 1881 the entire business passed into the hands of Jacob Loucks & Son.

The organ factory, in East York, is now quite a prominent industry, and large numbers of them are sold. J. O. Weaver has been in the business since 1873.

There are a number of large carriage manufactories, among them those of Phineas Palmer, Charles H. Neff, Alex Spangler, Dick & Rodenhouse, D. P. Frank, etc.

The shoe factory, now owned by W. H. Souder, employs from fifty to seventy-five workmen.

The York Whip Company was started in 1879, by John H. Wellensick and Henry M. Davis.

Heffner & Seachrist, cigar-box manufacturers, began in 1877 what has since developed into a large business.

Root & Case, for more than a third of a century, prospered in the manufacture of weighing-scales, the only establishment of the kind in southern Pennsylvania.

The Baltimore Condensed Milk Company, located a short distance north of the borough, started business in 1863. It was owned by William Numsen & Sons, Baltimore. The establishment has lately been used for canning fruits.

The Variety Iron Works were established in the year 1840, when Elisha Geiger and Samuel Bechtol formed a co-partnership and conducted a business of manufacturing iron into artistic forms, on a small scale. The location of their shops was on part of the present site of the extensive Variety Iron Works, of York, so familiar to the people of the town and county. In 1846 Dr. Alexander Small succeeded Mr. Geiger. Mr. Bechtol died in 1853, and E. G. Smyser then became associated with Dr. Small, under the firm name of Small & Smyser. In 1862 Dr. Small died, and Mr. Smyser became sole proprietor. The original works covered only a small area, but the continual enlargement of the business, required frequent additions and improvements. Large and convenient brick buildings were erected, containing all necessary facilities for improved manufacture, until now the entire works cover an area of five acres of land. It is at present recognized as one of the important iron establishments of the State of Pennsylvania, and is in continual operation, even under the most depressing times in financial circles and in the business interests of the country. The employes of this establishment are always kept regularly at work. The best facilities are afforded for the manufacture of various kinds of artistic ornaments and practical designs. The different departments are connected with one another by narrow-guage railroad tracks, so as to do work with the greatest dispatch, and economy of expense and labor. They manufacture machinery of various kinds, builders' iron columns, staircases, window caps and sills, iron railings, wrought beams, vases, fountains, iron buildings, mill work and machinery, etc., and make a specialty of architectural and ornamental iron work. In all the departments about 130 men have been employed regularly for the past ten years, many of whom are skilled artisans, requiring a monthly disbursement of nearly $5,000 for wages. No establishment has done more to increase the reputation of York as a manufacturing center than the Variety Iron Works. For several years past Mr. Smyser has had associated with him in business his three sons, George P., Henry M. and James A. Smyser. In 1877 he located a branch house in Baltimore, for the sale of his valuable manufactured products. It is now under the management of his youngest son, James A. Smyser.

Casper Loucks started business in 1875 and now owns the famous Eagle Pop Works on South George Street.

Theodore B. Helb owns a brewery on the corner of King and Queen Streets, which has lately been enlarged.

Nes', now Kurtz's Brewery and Malt Works have long been in operation.

J. Busser & Sons' Soap Factory was started by John Busser in 1847.

A variety of turbine water wheels have been and are now manufactured in York, which have had a large sale.

The paper mill now owned by Jere Horton, originated more than a century ago. In 1817 when owned by Philip King it was partly injured by the flood of that year; a large amount of fine quality foolscap and note paper has been made at this establishment since its origin.

Chains are manufactured by two or three different firms; John C. Schmidt, in East York, makes them quite extensively.

A very important and valuable industry is that of Frey, Motter & Co., manufacturers of steam engines, boilers, etc. Enos Frey, the senior member of this firm, is now largely engaged in the milling business flint works near York, and the slate mines in Peach Bottom. He started the business of manufacturing engines, etc., in 1845, in connection with Frederick Baugher. His present partners are George F. Motter and Jacob Reichly. They have manufactured machinery in immense quantities. A few years ago a large iron steamboat for the Madeira River, in South America, was made in their shops. It was shipped in parts. Mr. Enos Frey, a native of York, is a practical machinist, and has met with great prosperity in his business.

The Foundry, Machine Shops and Tannery of Baugher, Kurtz & Stewart are among the most important and valuable manufacturing industries of York. Frederick Baugher, who recently died at an advanced age, purchased the grounds in 1832; there was then a tannery on the site. The foundry and machine shops were built about 1856 by George F. Baugher. The tannery business was then in the hands of W. H. Kurtz. The present works are a valuable acquisition to York, on account of the number of employes required to run them.

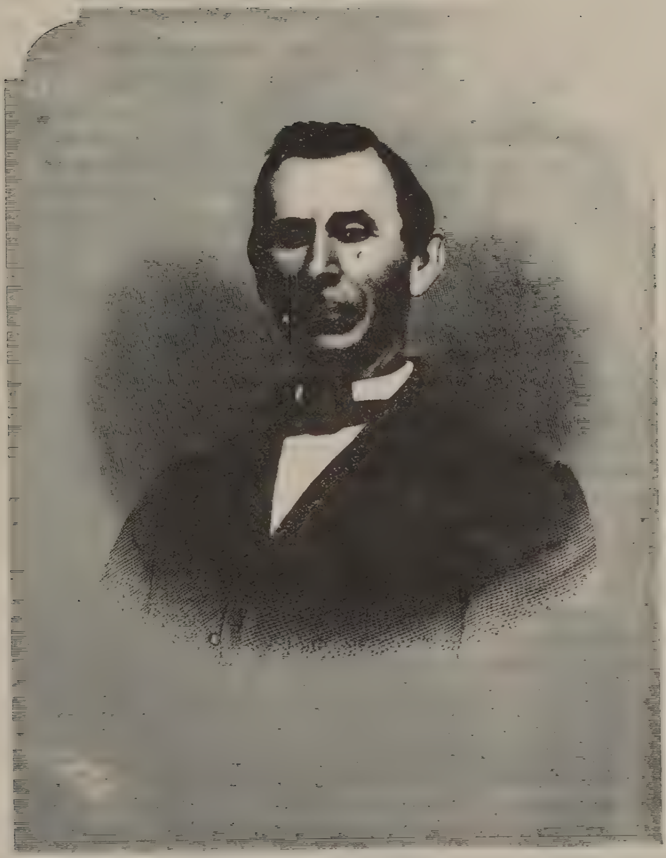
The Pennsylvania Agricultural Works which have grown gradually, until they are now among the most important manufacturing industries of Pennsylvania, are located on North Duke Street, and cover an area of four acres. A great variety of agricultural machinery is made here, and shipped to all parts of the Union, and very extensivly manufactured for foreign trade. From 200 to 400 workmen are employed, thus making it a very valuable enterprise to the town of York.

A. B. Farquhar, the proprietor of these large works, was born in Maryland, in 1837. He came to York in 1855, and was in the employ of Dingee & Co., then the largest manufacturers of agricultural implements in York; at the expiration of three years he became a partner. The works were destroyed by fire in 1861, but were immediately rebuilt, and in 1862, Mr. Farquhar became sole proprietor. His prosperity continued until 1875, when the establishment was again almost burned down. The actual loss was about $100,000 to the enterprising proprietor, who, with his characteristic energy, had them rebuilt at once and has since continued his business on a still more extended scale with unabated prosperity. Mr. Farquhar superintends the minutest details of his business with wonderful skill.

The firm of P. A. & S. Small, since its establishment in 1833, has been very prominently identified with the business and manufacturing interests of York. "Small's Store" is a familiar name not only in York and this county, but throughout southern and eastern Pennsylvania. This firm since 1840 has purchased a very large percentage of the grain raised in York County, and manufactured choice brands of flour in large quantities. The original members of this firm were Philip A. and Samuel Small, both of whom are now deceased. They had one other brother, Dr. Alexander Small, who was also a public spirited and enterprising man.

Philip Albright Small and Samuel Small were descendants from the prolific stock of Lorenz Schmall, a German emigrant to America from the middle Palatinate in the year 1743. Lorenz Schmall settled in what is now Hellam Township, about six miles east of York. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom—Killian—settled in the town of York, where he begat seven sons, viz.: Jacob, John, George, Joseph, Peter, Michael and Henry.

George Small married Anna Maria, a daughter of Philip Albright, an officer in the Revolutionary army, whose sword remains in the possession of the family.



ENOS FREY.

GALAXY PUB. CO. (LIMITED) PHILA.

He had four children: Cassandra, Philip Albright, Samuel and Alexander.

George Small became a carpenter, and assisted his brother Peter in building the Lutheran Church and spire, still standing in South George Street. In 1809, he bought for $1,300, the property at the corner of East Main Street and Center Square in the borough of York, where, subsequently, he went into business with his sons, and where that business has been continued to the present day.

Philip Albright Small, eldest son of George, commenced his business life in the employ of Shulz, Konig & Co., of Baltimore, who had an extensive hardware and grocery trade throughout the South. For this firm he made collections, traveling on horse back through Virginia, the Carolinas, northern Georgia and Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, returning from Cincinnati by boat and stage. He often told, in after life, of reaching Cincinnati on one of these trips, to find that a bank, whose notes formed a large part of his collections, had become utterly insolvent during his absence beyond all sources of information.

In 1821 he entered into the hardware business with his father, on the corner of East Market Street and Center Square, under the firm name of George Small & Son, which was afterward changed to George Small & Sons, on the second son, Samuel, becoming a partner.

In 1833 George Small, desiring to retire from business, sold out his interest to his sons, and then, on July 1, 1833, the firm of P. A. & S. Small began and has ever since continued its honorable career on "Small's Corner," without blot or stain, without "protest" or "extension," without any interruption of its prosperity, or any shadow on its credit.

In 1838, the completion of the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad, from Baltimore to York, enabled the firm to commence a grain business, buying and shipping to Baltimore large quantities, which has since enlarged into an extensive flour manufacturing and shipping business, with Rio Janeiro and other South American ports.

In 1838, the iron manufacture, then growing in importance, was commenced by the firm, first at Manor, York County, then at Sarah Furnace, Harford County, Md.; and afterward at Ashland, Baltimore County, Md., where, with Messrs. E. & J. Patterson, they erected their furnaces.

The high credit always enjoyed by Messrs. P. A. & S. Small, made the firm for many years the depository of large sums of money "on call," left with them especially by the farmers from whom they made their purchases of grain; the amount of cash thus deposited with them ran up as high as $250,000, and this continued until the firm, owing to the decreasing value of money and rates of interest, declined any longer to receive deposits.

Philip A. Small devoted his attention principally to the management of the outdoor business of the firm. The mills, farms, ore-banks, and furnaces were under his supervision. He was always a firm believer in the value of real estate, and much of the large amount of land owned by the firm, was bought at his instance. In all matters connected with agriculture he was an expert, and recognized as an authority. One of the originators of the York County Agricultural Society and one of its board of managers, he was deeply interested in the promotion of scientific agriculture.

He was a man of singularly genial disposition, of most pleasing and agreeable manners, and yet withal of great personal dignity. He was peculiarly charitable in his judgments of the conduct of others. Of the most absolute integrity and truthfulness himself, he could tolerate no falsehood or fraud in any one, yet his kindly disposition made him slow to condemn.

He was a man of broad and catholic views on all public questions. In politics, he was first a Whig and later a Republican.

A very sagacious business man, he occupied many positions of trust in the various corporations in which the firm was interested. He was many years president of the York County National Bank and York Gas Company; was a director and active promoter of the Hanover & York Railroad Company; was many years a director of the Northern Central Railroad Company and the York Water Company, and president of Ashland Iron Company. His counsel and assistance were always sought, and never vainly, in every enterprise and undertaking for the advancement of the public good.

He died on April, 3, 1875, leaving to survive him five daughters and three sons, who now compose the firm of P. A. & S. Small, viz.: George, William Latimer and Samuel, the first named being one of the leading business men of Baltimore.

Samuel Small, second son of George Small, and Anna Maria, his wife, was born in York on July 25, 1799. Like his brother Philip, he commenced his business career in the employ of Shulz, Konig & Co., of Baltimore, who, recognizing his ability, sent him to Pittsburgh to open a branch store. Here he made a new departure, by removing his stock of goods to a flat-boat, which he floated down the Ohio, stopping at points on the river to make sales. He landed at Cincinnati, rented a store, and put in it his stock of goods. While engaged in business in Cincinnati he received letters from his father urging him to return to York.

In the year 1826 he returned to York, having sold out his store in Cincinnati, and engaged with the late George S. Morris in the dry goods business where the building occupied by the York County National Bank now stands, which he continued until his entry into the firm of George Small & Sons, succeeded by the firm of P. A. & S. Small, as already stated.

Mr. Small's time and attention were mainly devoted to the financial departments of the firm business, to the management of which he was exceedingly well adapted.

As a financier, he was shrewd, cautious, and far-sighted, never led into foolish speculations by specious appearances, but instictively distinguished the solid from the the merely meretricious. He was acknowledged to be the highest authority in this community on all financial matters.

On the death of the late William Coleman Mr. Small became guardian of his two minor children. The estate, though immensely valuable, had been grossly mismanaged when Mr. Small assumed control. So skillfully did he (with the aid of Artemus Wilhelm, Esq.) whom he put in charge, manage the estate, that on the arrival of the heirs at twenty-one he turned over to each upward of a million and a third of dollars, besides their valuable ore lands; and for his years of efficient service he made no charge whatever.

But it is in connection with his noble charities that Mr. Small will be longest remembered in the community in which he spent his life.

His hand was ever open to the appeal of the poor and friendless. No worthy applicant was ever turned away unaided. In person and by trusted assistants he constantly sought out the necessitous, in order to minister to their necessities. A horse and conveyance was kept for the use of one of his assistants in this work, in order that he might more readily visit the poor, and money was ever furnished to meet all demands.

In connection with the late Charles A. Morris and others, he founded the Children's Home, of York, where fatherless and motherless, deserted and friendless children have been cared for and educated, and afterward followed into the world with his fatherly oversight.

The York Collegiate Institute was exclusively founded and endowed by him. Here he endeavored to found an institution where the formation of individual christian character would be the first aim. He endowed it liberally, and provided a fund called the "Coleman Scholarship Fund," to assist young men in their preparatory studies for the ministry.

He also, with others, established the York Hospital and Dispensary, donating the building and ground, and subscribing liberally to its support.

Early in life he united himself with his father's—the German Reformed—church. Later he became a member and ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church; where, in church, Sunday-school and prayer-meeting, while in health, his seat was never vacant.

He died July 14, 1885. He occupied a larger place in the public estimation, was more loved and respected throughout the community, has left in his death a greater vacancy, and been more missed than any other individual in the community ever has been or could be. The day of his interment was observed by a general suspension of business and a universal exhibition of grief,

THE YORK GAS COMPANY.

For more than a century, York existed without being lighted by the town authorities. In front of many of the numerous old hotels lanterns, containing tallow candles or lard, were hung by the proprietor for the double purpose of lighting the way of footmen and inviting profitable customers. Saloons in the basements were not so common then. In front of the houses of some of the wealthy citizens, lanterns were also placed. The inner apartments of houses were lighted by tallow candles, "fat-lamps," fish oil and sperm oil lamps. The invention of manufacturing illuminating gas from bituminous coal was made in the year 1792 by William Murdoch, of Cornwall, England. In 1798 he successfully proved his experiment by lighting a large foundry with artificial gas. A great event in the history of science was the illumination of the Lyceum Theatre, London, in 1803, by which it was first proven that the gas could be conveyed in pipes from one point to another. The first patent was obtained in 1804, and soon after this event the large cities were publicly lighted with gas.

On the 24th of January, 1849, an act was passed incorporating the "York Gas Company." Dr. Alexander Small, Daniel Hartman, Dr. W. S. Roland, Edward G. Smyser, Charles Weiser, William Wagner, Peter McIntyre, A. J. Glossbrenner, Thomas P. Potts, Emerson Case, Dr. Luke Rouse, John Evans, Thomas E. Cochran and Matthew Tyler were the commissioners named in this act. July 3, 1849, Dr. Alexander Small was chosen president of the company; Thomas P. Potts, secretary and treasurer; A. J. Glossbrenner, Samuel Wagner, John Evans, W. S. Roland and Thomas E. Cochran, managers. A contract was made with the Trenton Improvement Company to build the works at a cost of $23,000. The entire amount expended was $35,000. The gas used until 1857 was made from rosin. The capital stock of the company at first was $20,000—400 shares at $50 a share. The capital stock is now $70,000. There are (1885) about 800 consumers and 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas are annually burned in York.

The first superintendent of the works was Samuel Crull, who was followed by Samuel Herman, Simon Kopp, John Schall and Jacob L. Kuehn. The last-named gentleman has occupied the position and performed its duties with excellent ability since the year 1856.

Philip A. Small was for many years president of the company, and was succeeded by David E. Small, who served until his death, when G. Edward Hersh, the present incumbent, was elected. The board of managers are John A. Weiser (who has been treasurer for nearly thirty years), William H. Kurtz, Latimer Small, George S. Billmyer, John G. Schmidt and Jacob L. Kuehn. Entirely new works have been put up since 1868, at a cost of $70,000, and during the summer of 1885 additional new works were erected in an eligible spot, along the line of the Hanover & York Railway, at a cost of $40,000. An improved process of manufacturing gas has been introduced.

PROSPECT HILL CEMETERY.

The site of this delightfully-located burying place for the dead was, for nearly a century, known as Willis' Woods, owned chronologically by William, John and Samuel Willis. A charter of incorporation was granted, a company formed, and the cemetery grounds purchased and laid out in 1859. The remains of Capt. Enos Small were the first to be therein interred. There are 10,000 bodies resting in this silent "city of the dead." It is tastefully laid off, and contains many fine and artistically-made monuments. The one near the entrance gate, dedicated to the memory of the lamented dead who lost their lives during the civil war, was placed there largely through the influence and exertion of some patriotic ladies of York. To the south side of the cemetery rest the remains of Philip Livingstone, a signer of the declaration of Independence, from New York State, who died while congress was in session in York. His remains were first interred in the graveyard adjoining the Reformed Church. They were taken to the cemetery soon after it was laid out, and a monument erected to his memory by Stephen Van Renselear, his grandson. Toward the west end of the grounds is the tomb of the late Jeremiah S. Black, the distinguished jurist, publicist and statesman.

This cemetery, which now covers an area of seventy-five acres, is well taken care of by Mr. Morningstar.

THE YORK CLUB.

Among the social institutions of York worthy of notice is the York Club. The following is abstracted from a sketch delivered at its twenty-fifth anniversary by William H. Jordan, treasurer since its commencement to the present time:

In 1857, a few young men, who were accustomed to congregate at the "Old Washington House," established this club. A room was selected on the second floor of Hartman's Building, and the following-named persons each subscribed $10 for the purpose of furnishing the same, viz.: Dr. Alexander Small, Dr. T. Tyrell, John Gibson, Dr. Richard Dingee, W. H. Jordan, E. C. Eichelberger, J. Milton Bonham, J. F. Rosenmiller, D. W. Barnitz, F. A. Eichelberger, J. C. Jordan, Peter Bentz, W. H. Strickler, Jacob Emmitt, Jr., and Jere Carl.

The first officers elected were: president, Dr. Alexander Small; vice-president, John Gibson; secretary, Jere Carl; treasurer, W. H. Jordan; executive committee, John Gibson, Peter Bentz and E. C. Eichelberger. Of the original members, six have died. Three have retained their membership uninterruptedly to date, viz.: J. F. Rosenmiller, J. C. Jordan and W. H. Jordan.

April 1, 1872, the quarters were removed to the room which they now occupy in Centre Hall.

Two members of the club have been members of congress, viz.: A. J. Glossbrenner and Levi Maish; four have served as members of the senate and house of representatives of Pennsylvania: W. H. Welsh, A. H. Glatz, Levi Maish and G. W. Heiges—Mr. Welsh being chosen speaker of the senate in 1858; Chauncey F. Black has recently been elected lieutenant-governor of this State; John Gibson was elected and served as a member of the State constitutional convention of 1873, and in 1881 was elected additional law judge for York County, which position he now holds; W. C. Chapman, J. W. Bittenger, and John Blackford, have each held the position of district attorney of York County; W. H. Welsh, secretary of the American legation at the court of St. James, under Hon. James Buchanan; Jere Carl, chief-burgess of York; James A. Schall, cashier of York County National Bank; G. E. Hersh, president of York National Bank, and Farmers Fire Insurance Company; David Strickler, secretary of Farmers Fire Insurance Company; N. F. Burnham, president of York Opera House Association; E. W. Spangler, secretary of the same, and now editor of the York *Daily;* W. S. Roland, president York County Agricultural Society; A. H. Glatz and E. Chapin, secretaries of the same; Horace Bonham, United States assessor; M. S. Eichelberger, J. W. Bittenger, J. W. Latimer, W. F. Bay Stewart and Daniel K. Trimmer, borough attorneys; H. H. Carter, superintendent Middle Division Pennsylvania Railroad; H. E. Passmore, assistant supervisor Northern Central Railroad; John K. Gross, agent of the same at York, and Alexander Wentz, treasurer of York County. The fame of Edward Havilland as an architect is widely known. Thirteen have given their services to their country in the late war, viz.: Levi Maish, John Schall, A. E. Lewis, J. Emmitt, Jr., Henry W. Spangler, A. H. Glatz, H. S. McNair, W. H. Lanius, E. R. Herr, E. W. Spangler, Charles Fox, John M. Young and O. K. Harris. The club itself, in the emergency caused by the invasion of Gen. Lee in 1862, formed a company called the Keystone Guards, and under the leadership of John Gibson, as captain, was fully equipped, mustered into the service of the State, and was ready to march to its defense. They were detained at York by a dispatch from Gov. Curtin, and when the emergency ended were disbanded.

The visitors of the club include some of the most prominent men of the country, viz.: Govs. Hoyt, Hartranft, and Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Cochran and Stenger, members of congress; Coms. Wells and Gibson, of the United States navy; Gens. Kilpatrick, Gibson and Small, of the United States army; Judges Jere S. Black, Pere L. Wickes, and R. J. Fisher, members of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of Pennsylvania; Capt. J. M. Marshall, of the regular army, and Lieut. Reeder, of the navy; Col. Devin and other officers of the New York Sixth Cavalry; Col. J. M. Riely, of Winchester, Va.; Gilmore Hoffman and H. W. Corner, of Baltimore, Md. The late Dr. George Griffith, of California, was a frequent visitor and warm friend, and his handsome present, purchased in London, is proof of the esteem in which he held the club. George D. Prentice, Robert Tyler, Park Benjamin and Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, lectured for the club in its earlier days.

Among the resolutions adopted by the club, we find the following: "*Resolved*, that no games of chance or gambling of any kind be permitted in the York Club," which was carried unanimously, and has been adhered to ever since.

List of Members from 1857 to 1882—Dr. Alexander Small, John Gibson, J. F. Rosenmiller, W. H. Jordan, Jere Carl, J. C. Jordan, W. H. Strickler, J. M. Bonham, D. W. Barnitz, Peter Bentz, E. C. Eichelberger, Dr. T. Tyrrell, F. A. Eichelberger, Jacob Emmitt, Horace Bonham, A. M. Barnitz, Levi Arnold, David Strickler, John W. Schall, W. C. Chapman, S. S. Hersh, A. E. Lewis, John A. Weiser, Alex Wentz, Dr. R. Dingee, O. K. Harris, Robert Gibson, George Fisher, W. H. Welsh, H. W. Spangler, B. F. Spangler, John Williamson, A. H. Glatz, A. Gartman, W. H. Kurtz, William Parrott, L. F. Allen, Charles Sprigg, C. F. Black, John McIntyre, J. F. Shunk, Martin S. Eichelberger, J. W. Latimer, J. W. Bittenger, G. E. Hersh, J. D. Heiges, James Smith, Henry Black, Charles F. Sheafer, H. E. Passmore, L. M. Blackford, John Hough, S. Kochenour, J. A. Schall, N. F. Burnham, G. A. Heckert, W. S. Roland, W. H. Throne, T. K. White, Thomas White, E. Havilland, Charles Bell, G. W. Heiges, J. B. Hauer, William Smith, H. S. McNair, H. M. Smyser, J. M. Danner, W. H. Lanius, A. J. Glossbrenner, Charles Karg, J. H. Hause, Levi Sprenkle, Charles J. Fox, C. S. Weiser, Jacob Brillinger, E. R. Herr, J. K. Gross, E. Chapin, John Blackford, Horace Keesey, E. W. Spangler, J. M. Young, H. H. Carter, Levi Maish, W. F. Bay Stewart, D. K. Trimmer, John M. Young.

List of Active Members, 1885.—John W. Bittenger, N. F. Burnham, Edward Chapin, James M. Danner, M. S. Eichelberger, Alfred Gartman, John Gibson, George W. Heiges, E. R. Herr, W. H. Jordan, John C. Jordan, Horace Keesey, W. H. Lanius, J. W. Latimer, H. S. McNair, Levi Maish, H. E. Passmore, J. F. Rosenmiller, H. M. Smyser, E. W. Spangler, W. F. Bay Stewart, W. H.

Strickler, D. K. Trimmer, Charles Mayer, Grier Hersh, Richard E. Cochran, Schall Wilhelm, Gates B. Weiser.

Deceased Members of the Club, 1885.—Dr. Alexander Small, Dr. Thomas Tyrrell, B. Franklin Spangler, D. Wagner Barnitz, Albert M. Barnitz, Thomas White, John Hough, Robert Gibson, Edward C. Eichelberger, Jacob B. Hauer, John Williamson, Edward Havilland, Samuel S. Hersh, Louis F. Allen, Levi Sprenkle, Charles J. Fox, William Parrott, James F. Shunk, Lewis M. Blackford, Frederick A. Eichelberger, Jacob Emmitt, George A. Heckert, Samuel Kochenour, Charles C. Sprigg, John Blackford, O. K. Harris.

Officers, 1857.—President, Dr. Alexander Small; vice-president, Hon. John Gibson; secretary, Jere Carl; treasurer, William H. Jordan.

Officers, 1885.—President, James W. Latimer; vice-president, N. F. Burnham; secretary, Horace Keesey; treasurer, William H. Jordan.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

On the east side of South Duke Street, during the year 1882, was built the beautiful and artistically designed York Opera House, now the pride of the amusement-loving people of the town. It was built by a stock company, who elected as the first officers the following-named persons: N. F. Burnham, president; John Blackford, vice-president; Frank Geise, secretary; Jere Carl, treasurer. The cost of the building was $38,000. There have since been added a number of needed conveniences. It was opened during the fall of 1882 by the distinguished comedian, John S. Clarke. The present officers are N. F. Burnham, president; David Rupp, vice-president; B. C. Pentz, secretary and C. M. Billmyer, treasurer.

THE FRANKLIN LYCEUM.

Among the memorable institutions of York was the Franklin Lyceum, originally the Franklin Debating Society, a literary association for "mutual improvement," by means of debates, essays and lectures, which held its meetings on the third floor of the York County Academy building. This hall was the public lecture room of York at that time, when a church edifice was not used for that purpose. Many of the young men of that day, pupils of the academy and others, derived great benefit from its teachings and discussions. It was formed in December, 1839, and continued in active operation until 1845. In the State House, that stood in the Centre Square, which was torn down with the old court house, in 1841, was the York County Library, a large collection of standard works, which was removed to the room occupied by the Franklin Lyceum. But, in course of time, for want of any library organization, the books were carried off, and no doubt grace many private libraries. Efforts were made from time to time to have this library restored, the members of the Lyceum advertising for the missing books, but without success. Among the members of this association, now deceased, were G. Christopher Stair, David F. Williams, D. Spangler Wagner, Joseph Garretson, Charles M. Smyser, William Sayres, David E. Small and Erastus H. Weiser. Among the living, who were members, are Daniel Kirkwood (the great astronomer), Rev. Augustus C. Wedikind, D. D.; Rev. John Fritz; Commander William Gibson, United States navy; Gen. H. Gates Gibson, United States army; Thomas Franklin, civil engineer; W. Henry Welsh, formerly State senator from York County and speaker of the senate, and Henry J. Stahle, editor of the Gettysburg *Compiler*. After the dissolution of the Lyceum, in 1845, there was formed the Franklin Literary Association, with the same object. This was composed of the younger fry and continued in existence until 1848. The Franklin Lyceum was subsequently reorganized in 1849, and continued for several years.

THE UNITED LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This valuable acquisition to the borough of York was originated through the united efforts of different secret organizations. George E. Sherwood offered a resolution at a meeting of Humane Lodge No. 342, I. O. O. F., on January 10, 1874, which called for the establishment of a library; whereupon, George E. Sherwood, John M. Deitch, James H. Fisher, Henry J. Deitch, Franklin L. Seiffert and Harry Lamott, a committee who secured a union of efforts on the part of the Mount Zion, Humane and Harmonia Lodges and Mount Vernon Encampment of Odd Fellows, Conewago, Conewingo and Codorus Council of Red Men, York and Star Circles of Union Brotherhood, Eureka Council of Knights of the Mystic Chain, Keystone Lodge, Independent Order Mechanics, White Rose Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Rose and Codorus Council of American Mechanics, York and Zeredetha Lodges of Masons and William Penn Lodge of Manchester Unity O. F., met representatives from all these lodges in the wigwam of Conewago Council and agreed to establish a library for the special use of their members, and the general use of the public. The first officers elected, were president, George E. Sherwood; vice-president, John M. Deitch; librarian, John Hays; assistant librarian, A. K. Burger; treasurer, Charles A. Keyworth; secretary, James H. Fisher; attendant, Walter B. Shaffer; managers, Jacob Dick, Solomon Myers, George E. Sherwood, J. M. Deitch, D. Philip Heckert, W. F. Bay Stewart, Curtis Sanders, Joseph W. Ilgenfritz, John Hays, Jacob Lebach, William H. Bastress, A. K. Burger, Charles Keyworth, James H. Fisher, John Stallman, W. E. Moore, George E. Becker, William H. Albright and J. P. Madsen. Six hundred volumes were first procured, and the library opened to the public. The first rules of the library have been changed by consent of the various bodies interested, and require at this time an annual donation of $20, from the several lodges to secure their respective membership free tickets. All other persons, not members of any of the original organizations, desiring to make use of the library, are required to pay the nominal fee of $1 per annum, to entitle them to free use of the library. The last catalogue issued shows that there are now over 3,000 volumes in use, classified as follows: Fiction, 1,198; history, 310; miscellaneous works, 560; statistical, 690; secret society works, 51; literary and scientific, 149; poetical, 47; German works, 103.

The board of officers and managers at this date consists of the following gentlemen: president, George E. Sherwood; vice-president, John M. Deitch; secretary, James H. Fisher; librarian, John Hays; assistant librarian, William H. Bastress; treasurer, Solomon Myers, managers; George E. Sherwood, John M. Deitch, Solomon Myers, Curtis Sanders, Joseph W. Ilgenfritz, Jacob Lebach, William H. Bastress, George A. Sleeger, D. P. Heckert, Albertus Hibner, W. Haack and John Hays.

THE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The Benovolent Association has been in existence for many years and has done a great amount of good in assisting the poor of York. The late Samuel Small was president of it, and gave liberally of his means. Many thousands of dollars worth of provisions, clothing, wood and coal have been distributed among those deserving of assistance. Judge David Fahs for several years past has taken a great and worthy interest in this work and has done much good. He thus has contributed greatly to the comfort and happiness of many a deserving person.

THE YORK WATER COMPANY.

A move was made by enterprising citizens of York during the year 1815 to supply the borough of York with water. By act of assembly, George Spangler, William Nes, John Barnitz, George Small, C. F. Fisher, Abraham Gartman and Jacob Smyser were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to stock. No member was originally allowed to take more than four shares; $3 on each share were to be paid at the time of subscription. A board of nine managers was elected at a meeting held in the court house on Monday, the 18th of March, 1816; as follows: John Barnitz, George Spangler, Martin Danner, Abraham Gartman, John Demuth, Peter Small, Christian Lanius, George Small, and David Cassat. Contracts for 16,000 feet of trunks or logs, with a bore of four inches, were made at the public house of George Hay, March 19, 1816. David Cassat was first president; John Barnitz, secretary, and George Haller, treasurer. The same company with many changes in management, still supplies the town with water. Within the past few years noted improvements have been made, and the source of supply changed from the original place. At present there are about 3,500 consumers in the town. The engine and water works to obtain supplies from the Codorus were built in 1850; the present reservoir on South Queen Street was constructed in 1852.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.*

The history of what is now known as the Franklin Institute dates back to August 6, 1878, when a secret organization, then known as the Excelsior Literary Society, was organized. The persons who originated this society, were E. O. Goodling, Samuel Price, Elmer E. Ilgenfritz, Jacob Stager, Jr., Oliver Weiser, George Pinkerton and C. V. B. Aurand. These persons met at the residence of Jacob Stager, Sr., on South Park Alley. E. O. Goodling was elected president; Elmer E. Ilgenfritz, vice-president; C. V. B. Aurand, secretary; Oliver Weiser, assistant secretary; George Pinkerton, treasurer. The society afterward held its meetings in the lodge room of the "Junior American Mechanics," in Lebach's Building, Centre Square, where its name was changed to "Goethean Literary Society," by which title it was known until it dissolved, November 3, 1879. The founders of the Franklin were Perry J. M. Heindel, E. O. Goodling, C. V. B. Aurand, George Swords, Charles Stager, Jacob Stager, Jr., B. F. Harnish, Jeff. Lee Davis, B. F. Briggs, J. T.

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*By F. L. Spangler.

Rubie, Jr., F. P. Ilgenfritz and C. Wegman. On the night of February 24, 1879, these persons adjourned from the hall of the Goethean to the parlors of the Central Hotel, opposite the court house, where the following officers were elected: president, E. O. Goodling; vice-president, Perry J. M. Heindel; secretary, Jeff. Lee Davis; assistant secretary, George A. Swords; treasurer, Jacob Stager, Jr.

On the 28th of April an entertainment was given by the Franklin in Odd Fellows' Hall, from which sufficient funds were realized to enable the society to rent and furnish a room on the second floor of 222 West Market Street, over what was then Wallick's book-store. Here the quarters of the Franklin remained until April 4, 1881. On April 4, 1881, a room on the fourth floor of Small's mercantile and law building was rented and occupied. This event was also celebrated by special exercises and a banquet. Prof. Thiele's Amateur Orchestra, at this time connected with the society, and largely composed of its members, furnished the music for the occasion.

In June, 1884, the fourth anniversary entertainment was given in the Odd Fellows' Hall. This entertainment gave an impetus to the progress of the Franklin, from which it has at this date not declined.

In December, 1884, the constitution of the Institute was amended so as to admit ladies to full active membership. This was one of the most fortunate steps that the Institute had yet taken, as it supplied an element in its working material that lends an influence at once refining and elevating in all the social and moral relations of its membership.

The Institute has at present a list of forty-five active members, whose zeal, energy, and intelligence have made their organization an efficient agency in the moral elevation of the young men and women of the town.

THE BOROUGH OF HANOVER.

DURING the year 1728, John Digges, a petty Irish nobleman of Prince George's County, Md., obtained a grant for 10,000 acres of the rich agricultural lands which now surround the town of Hanover. When Lord Baltimore gave this grant, the land was thought to be in the province of Maryland. The conflicting claims concerning this land and the difficulties of the early settlers, are fully given in an article, headed "Digges' Choice," in the front part of this work, to which the reader's attention is directed. Digges' tract extended into what is now Adams County. A few of the first settlers were Catholics, but as early as 1731, some thrifty Germans, the descendants of whom are now among the most prominent citizens of the community, came and took possession of most of this fertile land.

The following is a copy of one of John Digges' bonds to give at some future time an absolute title to the land which was granted him:

> Know all men by these presents, that I, John Digges, of Prince George's County, in the Province of Maryland, Gent, am held and firmly bound unto Adam Faurney (Forney), of Philadelphia county, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Farmer and Taylor, in the full and Just sum of Sixty pounds current money of Maryland, to which payment well and truly to be made and done, I bind myself, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with my seal and dated this fifth day of October, Anno Domino, 1731.
>
> The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bound John Digges, his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, shall and will at the reasonable request of the above Adam Faurney, make & order by sufficient conveyance according to the custom and common usage of the Province of Maryland, a certain parcell of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, already marked out by the above named Adam Faurney, near a place known by the name of Robert Owings' Spring, and on the same tract of land where the said Robert Owing now Dwells in the Province of Maryland, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue in Law.
>
> JOHN DIGGES,
>
> Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of us,
> GEORGE DOUGLASS,
> JOHANN PETER ZARICH.

The "Annals of Hanover," by M. O. Smith, to whom we are indebted for many facts in the history of Hanover, gives the following names of persons, who were among the first settlers on "Digges' Choice":

Adam Forney and Peter Zarich, in 1731; David Young, Adam Miller, Adam Messier, John Lemmon, 1732; Valentine and Conrad Eyler, in 1734; Henry Sell and Martin Kitzmiller, 1736; Jacob and Derrick Youngblood, Peter Raysher, Adam Forney, 1737; while Charles Jones, Peter Youngblood, Andrew Shriver, Matthias Marker, Peter and William Olers, Jacob Banker, and Peter Welby came before 1737. By 1741, Herman Updegraef, shoe-maker, Peter Shultz, blacksmith, Leonard Barnes, Peter Ensminger, Matthias Ullery or Ullrich, and William Loyston, and many others.

There was no place in the whole history of Pennsylvania where so many intricate points of law came up for discussion and decision, concerning the land titles, as around Hanover. These conflicting claims of Pennsylvania and Maryland were once the topic for discussion by the king in council, and were supposed to be finally settled when Mason and Dixon's line was run, which crosses the turnpike six miles south of Hanover. Action in the courts continued until nearly the period of the Revolution, when jurisdiction, by royal permission, was extended to the boundary line in 1774. By a letter from William Digges, dated "York County, Hanover Town, April 18, 1774," to James Tilinghman, it appears there were yet " unsold divers parcels of the tract of land known by the name of Digges' Choice," and purchasers had offered and contracts deferred on account of the boundaries of the tract not having been ascertained; he states that he had applied to Archibald McClean, who is well acquainted with the lines thereof and settlements adjoining, and who also resides within the same, for a survey, but who declined, without having an order from the proprietaries. (See Affidavits II Archives 76–83).

EARLY HISTORY.

About 1763, at the junction or crossing of the high road from Baltimore to Carlisle, and that from Philadelphia and York to Frederick, stood a two-story log-tavern*, in a small clearing, surrounded by a hickory forest. This public inn and store were the "headquarters" of Conewago Settlement, and stood in the southeastern part of the above-mentioned tract, known as "Digges' Choice." McAllister's tavern was a popular resting place, the roads which crossed there being much traveled. Richard McAllister, the proprietor, was an adventurous Scotch-Irishman, who had located here before the erection of the county in 1749, and had acquired a powerful influence over the Germans, who had already thickly settled in these parts. At what date he came to Digges' Choice, is not known. McAllister had but a single near neighbor, one Schmeltzer, whose one-story log dwelling, stood a short distance down the Frederick road (on the lot now owned and occupied by Mr. John Eckert). Yet one day the Scotch-Irishman announced his intention to found a village on his land. This declaration caused a sensation throughout the neighborhood—the stolid Germans declaring the project a wild scheme. Rev. Wiestling, in his account of the founding of Hanover, written in 1818, gives the following anecdote, illustrating what McAllister's neighbors thought of his intention: "A very aged and respected lady of a remarkably retentive memory, related a few years ago, the following anecdote on this subject: A certain farmer of those days, returning to his family, after some visits through the neighborhood, thus addressed his wife in the presence of the lady above alluded to, 'Mammy' (this was then, and is yet, a very common address of the Germans to their wives); 'Mammy, I have great news to tell you—Richard McAllister is going to make a town!' The wife after some inquiries and observations, said, with a sarcastic smile, which spoke more than words, 'Ha! ha! ha! I am afraid that man will turn a fool at last, I think he will call his town Hickorytown.'"

THE TOWN OF HANOVER.

Notwithstanding the derision of the settlers McAllister laid out the town, in 1763 or 1764. He placed the centre of it on the higher ground to the southwest of his residence, and changed the course of the roads to conform to the plan of the streets. The latter he named from the places to which the roads led; that running toward Frederick being called Frederick Street; that toward York, York Street; that toward Carlisle, Carlisle Street, and that toward Baltimore, Baltimore Street. What is now known as Abbottstown Street, was called "Pidgeon Street," as it led to Pidgeon Hills, although it ended at Harrisburg, or "Harris' Ferry."

The original intention of the founders of all towns at that date, seems not to have been so much a desire for fame, or to realize an immediate fortune, as to make an investment that would continue to yield a handsome revenue forever. Hence all lots were sold subject to a yearly rent of a certain number of shillings. Some property in Hanover is still held under such title, and the rent must be paid to the legal representatives of the estate of Richard McAllister. The deeds also required the purchaser to build a house at least eighteen feet square on the lot, within two years after the date of the deed.

The first house, after the lots were staked off, was on Frederick Street, on the site of the house now owned and occupied by Isaac Wise, was built by John Nusser, who was derisively called the "Governor of McAllister-town," on account of having built the first house in the new town. Several other houses were built soon afterward, all of logs, and each two stories in height. One of these stood on Frederick Street where John

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*This building still exists, standing at the corner of the fourth alley south of the square, on Baltimore Street. Cased with brick, it is still a handsome residence, occupied by the present owner, Mr. Jeremiah Melhorn.

Rupp now lives; another where Daniel S. Barnitz now resides, and still another on the site of O'Bold's Building—the last two being on Broadway. Some disorder was occasioned by the dispute as to the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania and Maryland, but this was not serious, as that trouble had expended its fury before Hanover was laid out as a town. The title of "Rogues' Harbor," or "Rogues' Resort," was given to Hanover, on account of the number of fugitives from justice that found a refuge on this disputed land. The following is from Rev. Wiestling's narrative: "If the sheriff of York County could catch a delinquent half a mile out of town, in a northeast direction, then he might legally make him his prisoner, under the authority of the courts of this county; but neither in town nor nearer the town than that, had he any ministerial power." An anecdote, related by a respectable old gentleman, deserves credit: A number of robbers having broken into McAllister's store, he seized them and took them to York for confinement, but the sheriff refused to admit them, saying, "You, of Hanover, wish to be independent: punish your villains yourselves." The number of disreputable characters who sought refuge in Hanover must have been considerably exaggerated by tradition, for, as stated above, the town had but five or six houses in 1764, and in 1768, it was decided to be in Pennsylvania by the running of Mason and Dixon's line.

The new town was named Hanover, at the suggestion of Michael Tanner, a friend of McAllister, and a native of Hanover, in Germany. Tanner had been commissioned one of his majesty's justices of the peace as early as 1755, and was one of the commissioners appointed to lay off York County in 1749. The lots of the new town were sold at fair prices. As an evidence of this, Lot No. 22, on Carlisle Street, next lot north of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, now the site of Mrs. M. W. Barnitz's handsome residence, was bought from McAllister by George Blinsinger for £4, on the 19th day of March, 1794.

The early settlers of this locality, and even as late as the founding of Hanover, were frequently visited by Indians, but no record is given of them committing much depredation. One instance of remarkable note, however, was the shooting* of Adam Forney, which occurred on the 17th of March, 1748. A red man, under the influence of intoxicating liquor, called at Forney's house, and asked him for rum. Forney gave him one drink, when he demanded more, which was refused. The Indian became very much enraged, started away, but soon returned, having a loaded gun in his hand, and shot Forney in the breast. The Indian was captured, taken before Justice Swope, of York, and after a hearing, was imprisoned, and was not released until Adam Forney recovered from his painful wounds. Indians frequently visited Hanover in small bodies, as late as the beginning of the Revolutionary war in 1775, sometimes greatly frightening some of the inhabitants, but doing no injury to them. They came chiefly for the purpose of begging from the whites or trading with them.

TAXABLE INHABITANTS IN 1783.

The county commissioner ordered a special assessment and census taken in York County during the year 1783. Heidelberg Township, laid off in 1750, included till 1815 the town of Hanover and an area of territory not much greater than "Digges' Choice." Being a rich agricultural section, it was densely populated in 1783. The owners of "lots," as designated in the following list, lived in Hanover. The valuation is on a specie basis. The names here given include all residents of Heidelberg Township, which then extended into what is now Adams County.

	Valuation.
Magdalena Adams, owned 150 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle, 3 sheep, had 7 persons in her family. Property valuation, £864 18s.	
Joseph Adams, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 6 sheep, 6 persons, £545 16s.	
Jacob Adams, 20 acres, 1 horse, 1 still	£156
Frederic Albright, 1 lot, 1 cow, 5 persons	172
Andrew Bear, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 4 sheep, 3 persons, £33 4s.	
John Bauman, 1 cow, 6 persons	30
Michael Bear, 92 acres, 2 horses, 4 cattle, 4 sheep, 8 persons, £536 4s.	
Jacob Bayer, 1 horse, 1 cow, 7 persons	37
Jonathan Boffendaum, 165 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 4 sheep, 1 trade, 7 persons	748
Dr. John Baker, 1 acre, 2 horses, 1 cow, 7 persons, £183 4s.	
John Blum, 5 acres, 1 cow, 3 persons, £43 10s.	
Christian Bear, 100 acres, 3 horses, 4 cattle, 6 sheep, 5 persons	659
Martin Bayer, 120 acres, 2 horses 3 cattle, 6 sheep, 6 persons	657
John Bowman, 150 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle, 6 sheep, 8 persons, £957 16s.	
John Bardt, 4 persons	50
William Bradly, 1 lot, 1 cow, 4 persons	114
George Blintzinger, 2 lots, 1 horse, 1 cow, 7 persons	286
Daniel Barnitz (innkeeper), 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 brewery, 8 persons	750
Frederick Berling, 1 lot, 1 cow, 6 persons	109
Christian Bixler, 1 trade, 3 persons	80
David Beaker, 3 horses, 1 cow, 7 persons	52
John Brasser, 1 cow, 3 persons	19
Jacob Boas, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 trade, 5 persons	416
Frederic Bentz, 1 lot, 1 cow, 5 persons	299
Jacob Beltz, 1 lot, 1 cow, 7 persons	164

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*This occurred within a few yards of the farm house of Karl Forney, now occupied by his son, Samuel Forney.

	Valuation.
Michael Baargelt, 1 lot, 1 cow, 10 persons	£ 89
Jacob Bahn, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 5 persons	372
Thomas Butler, 5 acres, 5 persons	100
Peter Conrad, 160 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 5 sheep, 7 persons, £887 10s.	
Jacob Clay, 1 lot, 1 cow, 7 persons	141
Simon Clar, 80 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 8 sheep, 10 persons	414
George Carl, 160 acres, 3 horses, 3 cattle, 5 sheep, 1 slave, 3 persons	979
Abraham Coons, 5 acres, 1 cow, 2 persons	61
Michael Coppenhefer, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 sheep, 6 persons	239.
James Driskel, 1 cow, 6 persons	4
William Digges, 250 acres	1250
Conrad Dottora, 200 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle, 10 sheep, 8 persons	937
Henry Danner, 1 lot, 8 persons	175
Mathias Deck, 2 lots, 6 persons	100
John Decker, 2 persons	
Timothy Duffy, 1 lot, 3 persons	100
Andrew Etzler, inn-keeper, 64 acres, 2 horses, 4 cattle, 8 sheep, 8 persons, £482 8s.	
Michael Emlet, 20 acres, 1 horse, 2 cattle, 2 sheep, 5 persons, £145 12s.	
John Eckert, 70 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 3 sheep, 4 persons	502
Conrad Eckert, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 5 sheep, 4 persons, £463 10s,	
Joseph Erman, 20 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 3 persons	146
George Etzler, 160 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 6 sheep, 10 persons, £1066 8s.	
Frederick Eyler, 1 lot, 1 cow, 5 persons	298
Jacob Eichelberger, 6 acres, 1 lot, 1 cow, 4 persons	279
Leonard Eichelberger, 1 lot, 1 horse, 3 cattle, 1 trade, 8 persons	349
Daniel Eister, 165 acres, 4 horses, 11 cattle, 7 sheep, 10 persons	1000
Conrad Fink, 200 acres, 4 horses, 3 cattle, 10 persons	1210
John Fink, 4 persons	50
Widow Forney, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 4 sheep, 5 persons, £632 4s.	
Adam Forney, 8 acres, 1 horse, 1 tannery, 1 trade, 1 person	412
George Fletter 5 acres, 2 cattle, 5 persons	63
Peter Freed, 130 acres, 3 horses, 5 cattle, 6 sheep, 8 persons, £727 16s.	
Philip Freeman, 5 acres, 1 cow, 3 persons	54
Peter Flickinger, 180 acres, 3 horses, 4 cattle, 8 sheep, 7 persons, £940 8s.	
Nicholas Feels, 2 lots, 1 cow, 1 trade, 7 persons,	48
Widow Fauble, 1 lot	125
Alex. Forsythe, inn-keeper, 2 horses, 1 cow, 3 slaves, 9 persons	500
John Faller, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 trade, 7 persons	241
John Fiel, 2 lots, 1 cow, 3 slaves, 1 person	104
Michael Graff, 1 cow, 1 trade, 2 persons	64
Christian Graff, 193 acres, 1 horse, 3 cattle, 5 sheep, 1 saw-mill, 7 persons, £1140 10s.	
John Greesmore, 5 acres, 1 cow, 9 persons	49
Leonard Geisel, 180 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 10 sheep, 9 persons	1084
Daniel Glebsaddel, 4 persons	50
Christopher Green, 1 lot, 1 trade, 4 persons	132
Christian Graff, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 5 persons.	244
Charles Gelwix, inn-keeper, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 10 persons	376
Nicholas Gelwix, 2 lots, 1 horse, 2 cattle; 1 still, 1 trade, 3 persons, £361 12s.	
Peter Gelwix, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 6 persons	44
Francis Gillmyer, store-keeper, 1 lot, 6 persons	379
John Great, 110 acres, 1 lot, 2 horses, 4 cattle, 9 sheep, 1 trade, 8 persons, £957 14s.	

	Valuation.
Jacob Houck, 1 cow, 1 trade, 3 persons	£ 79
Henry Horn, 10 acres, 1 cow, 3 sheep, 5 persons, £84 18s.	
Andrew Herger, 2 cattle, 5 persons	8
John Hinkel, 15 acres	75
Conrad Hoke, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 slave, 1 trade, 10 persons	736
Jacob Hostetter, 50 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 11 persons	260
Francis Heim, inn keeper, 11 acres, 1 lot, 3 horses, 1 cow, 5 sheep, 1 oil-mill, 7 persons	697
Philip Helt, 7 persons	50
Jacob Hellman, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 7 persons	264
Christian Houck, 3 persons	12
Christian Hoffman, 2 lots, 1 cow, 1 trade, 9 persons	279
Henry Hoke, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 4 persons	259
David Houck, 2 persons	50
Jacob Hopeman, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 4 persons	179
Michael House, Sr., 1 lot, 1 cow	12
Michael House, Jr., 3 persons	104
Paul Hahn, 1 lot	80
Bernhardt Houck, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 6 persons	134
Francis Heaslet, 1 lot	100
Robert Irvin, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 4 persons	178
Philip Julius, 100 acres, 3 horses, 4 cattle, 4 sheep, 5 persons, £483 4s.	
Jacob Johnston, 1 lot, 1 cow, 2 persons	209
Martin Kerbach, 150 acres, 3 horses, 2 cattle, 2 sheep, 9 persons	666
Philip Kerbach, 3 persons	
John Kehler, 3 persons	
Conrad Kiefaber, 150 acres	750
Andrew Kirshweiler, 5 acres, 2 cattle, 3 persons	33
Peter Kehler, 6 acres, 3 cattle, 5 persons	103
John Krafft, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 slave, 5 persons	376
Wendel Keller, 3 lots, 1 horse, 2 cattle, 1 trade, 7 persons	845
John Keller, 4 persons	30
Jacob Keagy, 160 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 6 sheep, 5 persons, £1225, 6s.	
Baltzer King, 1 lot, 2 persons	90
Frederick Kwitz, 1 lot, 1 cow, 7 persons	189
John Kitzmiller, 1 lot	70
George Kuhn, 1 acre, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 slave, 4 persons	266
Ludwig Klein, 1 acre	200
David Kleindienst, 1 acre, 1 cow, 6 persons	229
William Kitt, 1 acre, 1 horse, 1 cow, 5 persons	256
Joseph Kientz, 1 acre, 1 cow, 4 persons	54
Joseph Lilley, 488 acres	1952
William Little, 1 lot, 1 cow, 6 persons	184
Nicolas Meyer, 1 cow, 3 persons	12
Andrew Martin, 2 cattle, 10 persons	8
Francis Marshal, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 6 persons	247
Simon Melhorn, Jr., 9 acres, 1 cow, 6 persons	84
Simon Melhorn, Sr., 25 acres, 1 horse, 2 cattle, 4 sheep, 9 persons	186
Patrick McSherry, 100 acres, ground rent, £15.	515
Richard McCalister, Esq., 140 acres, 2 lots, 2 horses, 4 cattle, 15 sheep, 5 slaves, ground rent, £75, 3 persons	989
Leonard Middelkauf, 247 acres, 5 horses, 6 cattle, 6 sheep, 6 persons	1495
Philip Mielhofe, 1 lot, 8 persons	234
James McLean, 3 horses, 3 cattle, 5 persons	48
John Miller, Sr., 162 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 9 sheep, 1 grist-mill, 8 persons	1124
Christ. Millheim, 10 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 2 persons	276
John Milliron, 1 cow, 1 trade, 2 persons	54
Paul Metzger, store-keeper, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 7 persons	441
Philip Myer, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 8 persons	541
Robert McGrift, 5 acres, 4 persons	55

	Valuation.
Paul Miller, 89 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 6 persons	£ 436
Joseph Newmiller, 3 persons	15
George Neas, 1 lot, 2 persons	150
Jacob Nusser, Jr., store-keeper, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow	170
Mathias Neas, 8 lots, 1 horse, 2 cattle, 1 tan-yard, 12 persons	970
Jacob Nusser, Sr., store-keeper, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 3 persons	110
David Newman, 1 lot, 1 cow, 7 persons	434
Nicholas Oulenbach, 5 acres. 1 cow, 5 persons	81
John O'Conner, 5 acres, 1 cow, 3 persons	54
Joseph Obold, 197 acres, 3 horses, 4 cattle, 4 sheep, 4 persons	1127
Sebastian Obold, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 3 persons	95
Robert Owings, 155 acres, 3 horses, 5 cattle, 12 sheep, 4 slaves, 5 persons	1088
William Owings, 185 acres, 6 horses, 7 cattle, 24 sheep, 2 slaves, 12 persons	1179
Thomas Owings, 2 cattle, 12 sheep, 7 persons	11
Philip Offenbauch, 3 persons	
Rev. Jacob Pellence, 500 acres, 8 horses, 11 cattle, 20 sheep, 6 slaves, 5 persons	3511
Ludwig Reinhardt, 1 horse, 2 cattle, 5 sheep, 3 persons	46
Andrew Reinhardt, 1 cow, 5 persons	16
Jacob Ritter, 2 persons	60
James Rees, 4 persons	
John Reisinger, 1 lot, 1 cow, 6 persons	116
Michael Rittelmosser, 1 lot, 1 cow, 5 persons	154
Casper Reinecker, store-keeper, 25 acres, 1 lot, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 1 slave, 7 persons	780
Jacob Rudisill, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 slave, 5 persons	231
Adam Stump, 150 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle, 4 sheep, 7 persons	855
Peter Shuey, 112 acres, 4 horses, 3 cattle, 4 sheep, 5 persons	551
Conrad Shreiber, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 5 sheep, 10 persons	343
Henry Staab, 3 horses, 3 cattle, 4 sheep, 6 persons	49
John Shorb, 150 acres, 2 horses, 5 cattle, 6 sheep, 8 persons	875
Philip Staab, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 6 persons	
Anthony Shorb, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 2 sheep, 2 persons	48
Benjamin Seits, 176 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle, 6 sheep, 6 persons	1055
Philip Schlagenhaubt, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 6 persons	32
Philip Shlentz, 5 acres, 2 cattle, 3 persons	71
Henry Spitzer, 5 acres, 2 cattle, 5 persons	58
Ludwig Shreiber, 80 acres, 1 horse, 4 cattle, 10 sheep, 1 grist-mill, 5 persons	608
John Spitler store-keeper, 2 cattle, 3 persons	220
George Smith, 8 persons	
Casper Shifler, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 8 persons	179
Andrew Shreiver, 165 acres, 5 horses, 4 cattle, 12 sheep, 1 still, 11 persons	1020
Peter Shreiver, 180 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 7 sheep, 1 still, 4 persons	753
Christian Stemy, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 6 persons	20
George Stoner, 70 acres, 6 cattle, 6 sheep, 1 slave, 5 persons	405
Peter Shultz, 199 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 6 sheep, 9 persons	1082
Jacob Shuh, 1 horse, 1 cow, 8 persons	28
Henry Shaser, 1 lot	175
Daniel Sprenkel, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 sheep, 6 persons	151
Henry Shultz, 2 lots, 1 horse, 1 cow, 6 persons	316
John Sims, 1 lot, 2 sheep, 2 persons	300
Hill Savige, 1 horse, 1 cow, 3 persons	366
Philip Sholl, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 7 persons	366
George Shreyer, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 trade, 7 persons	£ 266
John Schmeltzer, 1 lot, 1 cow, 6 persons	97
Frederic Shultz, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 3 persons	239
Conrad Swope, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 7 persons.	486
George Stater, 2 lots, 1 cow, 8 persons	259
Rev. Daniel Shroeder, 1 lot, 8 persons	125
Jacob Stealy, 45 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 6 persons	266
John Thomas, 190 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle, 6 sheep, 7 persons	1077
Philip Timmons, 6 persons	
Michael Uley, 2 horses	23
John Waltman, 1 lot, 1 cow, 2 persons	59
Jacob Will, 3 persons	
Peter Will, 100 acres, 4 horses, 2 cattle, 4 sheep, 3 persons	586
Henry Will, 3 persons	
John Wisler, 117 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 5 sheep, 6 persons	684
Henry Waltman, 15 acres, 2 cattle, 2 sheep, 6 persons	145
Jacob Wine. 5 acres, 1 cow, 3 persons	25
Peter Will, Jr., 5 acres, 1 cow, 4 persons	89
Nicholas Walter, 5 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 trade, 2 persons	71
Nicholas Walter, Jr., 1 horse, 1 cow, 6 persons.	81
Michael Will, 183 acres, 1 person	750
Martin Will, 50 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, 8 sheep, 4 persons	344
Jacob Will, 130 acres, 2 horses, 6 cattle, 10 sheep, 1 mill, 9 persons	983
John Will, 100 acres, 3 horses. 3 cattle, 6 sheep, 6 persons	523
Philip Werking, 1 lot	125
Valentine Weisang, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 trade, 5 persons	319
Peter Weinbrenner, inn-keeper, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 3 persons	241
Anthony Weaver, 1 lot, 2 persons	106
Jacob Wolff, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 5 persons	129
Erhart Winter, 1 lot, 3 persons	125
Balthaser Werner, 7 persons	12
Peter Walter, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 6 persons	276
Peter Welsh, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 still, 8 persons	236
John Walter, 1 trade, 2 persons	50
Henry Welsh, inn-keeper, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 slave, 6 persons	341
Henry Wershler, 200 acres. 2 horses, 4 cattle, 12 sheep, 6 persons, £893 12s.	
Peter Young, 300 acres, 4 horses, 5 cattle, 10 sheep, 1 still	
Adam Young, 5 acres, 1 cow, 6 persons	64
Michael Zimmer, 8 acres, 1 lot, 1 horse, 2 cattle, 9 persons	320
George Ziegler, 1 lot, 1 cow, 7 persons	124

SINGLE MEN.

Jacob Munder.
Nicholas Creat.
John Miller.
Jacob Kook.
Jacob Chambers.
Adam Bridge.
John Breechner.
Michael Blintzinger.
David Bixler.
Jacob Bixler.
William Fauler.
Andrew Fink.
John Fink.
Henry Felly.
Jacob Gunkel.
Adam Ganshorn.
Peter Guhn.
Lawrence Hofman.
Edward Hentz.
Jacob Houck.
Frederick Heisley.
Christian Hoover.
Jacob Hostetter.
Jacob Heagy.
Andrew Smith.
Frederic Ungefehr.
Henry Wine.
Casper Melhorn.
David Melhorn.
Francis Weigel.
John Eckert.
Dewaldt Young.
Adam Obold.
John Ungefehr.
Jacob Swope.
Jacob Young.

GROWTH OF THE TOWN.

Hanover prospered for the first few years of its existence, although the houses were mostly built of logs. It was quite a village when the Revolutionary war began, but the war hindered its further growth. From 1790 to 1808 houses were erected more rapidly. The *New and Universal Gazetteer*, in 1800, says that Hanover "is the second town in York County for size and wealth. It contains about 160 houses, mostly of brick, a German Calvinist (Reformed) and a German Lutheran Church. It consists of five principal streets, two smaller ones and alleys. In the centre of the town is a spacious square." A steady increase in buildings and population continued until about the war of 1812-14, after which the town remained nearly stationary until 1840. Then there was a slight yearly improvement until 1852, when the building of the railroad to Hanover Junction caused a sudden impetus, and the town doubled its population in the next twenty years. Besides the many new and handsome buildings erected during this period, many of the ancient log edifices were replaced by brick or frame ones of modern architecture.

NOTED IMPROVEMENTS.

Early in the present century the work of paving the sidewalks with flagstones or brick was begun, although there was no regularity of grade or width, and at many places there were no pavements at all. But as the town grew, the people becoming more prosperous became more progressive. On the 14th of April, 1838, the residents of York Street presented a petition to the town council, asking for better pavements. Consequently, May 5, 1838, the council passed an ordinance, decreeing that all lot-holders on York Street, from Dr. Hinkle's (now Metzger's corner) to John Kroh's property (fourth lot beyond third alley), both included; and on the other side (north side) from the corner to the house of Frederick Gable (now Lewis Michael's), both included; and on Baltimore Street, from the house of Christian Wirt (now Wentz & Overbaugh's corner) to that of Peter Shultz (now Middle Street), and from George Gitt's (now J. W. Gitt's) to Gerhard Yost's (now Samuel Shultz's), were to pave their sidewalks at a uniform grade, the pavements to be laid with brick or flagstones, not less than four feet in width, from the gutter. Carlisle Street asked for a similar ordinance in 1841, and the request was granted, the ordinance fixing the limits from D. Barnitz's (now Bucher's corner of the square) to Rev. Jacob Albert's (now George D. Klinefelter's), and from Jacob Metzger's (now Grumbine & Brockley's) to Mrs. Danner's (now John S. Young's). We are unable to find any record of the paving ordinance of Frederick Street, but the points above given will enable the reader to fix the built up limits of the borough, about forty years ago. These limits had been so far extended in 1851, that the pavements on Carlisle Street were ordered to be laid as far as the borough line, and on Baltimore Street as far as the residence of Adam Forney (now Michael Strubinger's).

In 1872, while L. F. Melsheimer was chief burgess, the streets and pavements of the borough were thoroughly regraded; all the streets were macadamized, and the pavements relaid at a uniform grade and of the width of twelve feet. Since this date the roadways and sidewalks have been kept in good repair, and during the past few years iron bridges have been placed over the gutters crossing the streets, and iron foot bridges at the street crossings. It is now the boast of the people of Hanover that no city or town in the State possesses better pavements or more level and solid streets. The beautiful fountain which ornaments the square was a gift to the town by Mrs. Jacob Wirt, A. W. Eichelberger and Jacob Forney. The total assessed valuation of real estate for the borough of Hanover, in 1883, was $1,009,711.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Hanover formed a part of Heidelberg Township from the time it was first laid out until 1815. On the 4th of March, of that year, it was chartered as a borough by the legislature. The first election was held at the house of Jacob Eichelberger, on Frederick Street, and resulted in the selection of George Nace, as burgess; Henry Winebrenner, Peter Winebrenner, Jacob Ritz, George Frysinger, John Scholl, William Young and Daniel Barnitz, councilmen; John Bart, was chosen constable. The following-named persons have served as chief burgesses since the incorporation to the year 1885.

1816—Jacob Eichelberger.
1817—Hon. Jacob Hostetter.
1818—Dr. Peter Mueller.
1819—Hon. Jacob Hostetter.
1820—George Frysinger.
1821—Charles Barnitz.
1823-24-25—Jacob Eichelberger.
1826—George Eckert.
1827—George Barnitz.
1828—Henry Wirt, Sr.
1829—Luther H. Skinner.

1830—David Shultz.
1831—Jacob Kline.
1832—George Trone.
1832 to 1838 no records.
1838—Joseph W. Schmidt.
1839—John Flickinger.
1840–41—William Bair.
1842—George Young.
1843—Charles Barnitz.
1844—Michael Bucher.
1845—Jacob Wirt.
1846—David Slagle.
1847—Jesse Frysinger.
1848—Charles Barnitz.
1849—John Bair.
1850—George Trone.
1851—Christian Smith.
1852—Jacob Wirt.
1853—Joseph Althoff.
1854—David Bixler.
1855—George Metzger.
1856—David Slagle.
1857—Rufus Winterode.
1858—Washington Bair.
1859—Henry Wirt.
1860—William Grumbine.
1861-62—Jeremiah Kohler.
1863—Joseph Slagle.
1864—Stephen Keefer.
1865—David S. Tanger.
1866—Henry C. Schriver.
1867—Cyrus Diller.
1868—William Bange.
1869—Henry Wirt.
1870—Allowies Smith.
1871—D. S. Tanger.
1872–73–74—L. F. Melsheimer.
1875–76—Dr. F. A. H. Koch.
1877—Daniel S. Barnitz.
1878—A. G. Schmidt.
1879—Dr. F. A. H. Koch.
1880—W. F. Stair.
1881—George Bange.
1882—L. F. Melsheimer.
1883—William Boadenhamer.
1884—Charles Young.
1885—Stephen Keefer.

Members of the present council: John Warner, Alexander J. Gitt, Samuel Schwartz, Lewis A. Utz, W. Chester Stick, John D. Jenkins, George S. Krug, William Anthony; J. H. Brough, secretary.

THE PUBLIC COMMON.

Col. McAllister died in 1795. The original draft of the town having been lost, his executors, Archibald McAllister, Jesse McAllister and Jacob Rudisill, caused McAllister's entire tract, including the town site, to be resurveyed in 1797, and sold off all the land and town-lots belonging to the estate. The tract known since as the "Public Common" belonged to the estate and was partially covered with timber. The citizens determined to secure this tract, which contained twenty-three acres and seventeen perches, as a public common; the executors agreed to sell it for £351 1s. 10d. Over 100 persons subscribed to the purchase money in sums ranging from 7s. 6d. to £8. July 17, 1798, the land was granted by the executors to George Carl, Paul Metzger, John Hinkle, Henry Welsh and William Gitt, as trustees, to be held "in trust for the proper use of an open air and free public common for all and every one of the citizens and inhabitants of the town of Hanover and their successors forever, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." The land was used for a public cow pasture for many years; at length, about 1839, lots began to be leased by the borough authorities. Parties who leased them generally refused to pay the rent, claming that the land did not belong to the borough, but to the people of the town of Hanover. Suits were commenced and continued for years, with offers of compromise made and agreed to and then rescinded. In 1852, when the Hanover Branch Railroad was built across the common, a depot, warehouse, etc., were built upon the public ground. The borough authorities ordered the railroad company to stop work until the damages were assessed. In 1853 the damages were fixed by a jury at $775. The company would not pay; the borough council entered suit, and then offered to compromise for half the damages awarded. Finally, March 17, 1858, the matter was settled, the company paying $50 cash, and agreeing to pay a yearly rent of $12 forever. The railroad being opened, lots on the common, near the railroad, were in demand. This led to a proposition to sell or lease, in perpetuity, the entire tract. The legislature was appealed to, but that body was opposed to having lands leased in perpetuity. Efforts were then made to get authority to sell the tract, and Michael Bucher surveyed it and layed it off into streets and building lots, there being eighty of the latter. A strong party of the citizens opposed this scheme and desired to see the land remain a public common. To sell this land in lots would doubtless result in removing the center of the town business thereto, and in thus reducing considerably the value of real estate in parts of the town remote from the railroads, the people of which had contributed liberally toward the building of the roads. The other side urged the unproductiveness and uselessness of the common as it was, argued that it might easily be made a source of revenue to the borough, and considerably reduce the burden of taxation. Many trips were made to Harrisburg by representatives of both sides, but all attempts to secure legislation failed. In 1854, lots began to be leased at $14 each. Then, in 1858, a contract was made with Evans & Mayer, attorneys of York, to secure a title equal to a fee simple title, to the land for the borough authorities for the sum of $500. An order was obtained from the court, appointing F. E. Metzger trustee for the people of Hanover; and soon after, in accordance with an order of the court, Mr. Metzger offered the tract at public sale. It was bought by Henry Wirt for the borough at the nominal sum of $5,400. Under this title the borough to-day holds the Public Common. Many lots are leased to sundry parties, and on them have been erected dwellings and other buildings. Larger tracts have also been leased for lumber and coal yards, cattle yards and to the railroad.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The present United States postal system went into force in 1790, when the capital of the United States was at Philadelphia. The statistics of the Post Office Department, at Washington, given below, show that the first quarterly report made by Henry Welsh, the first postmaster at Hanover, was sent in January 1, 1795. His appointment was evidently three months before this time. The following letter illustrates that the income for the quarter mentioned was not very large:

> GENERAL POSTOFFICE,
> PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1795.
>
> *Sir*—Yours of April 19, with your quarterly account, and one dollar and seventy-five cents, was duly received. I am Sir,
> Your obedient servant,
> To Henry Welsh, CHARLES BURRILL.
> Postmaster, Hanover, Penn.

James Bolton was the second appointee. George Nace, the third postmaster, had the office in a building on the lot on Carlisle Street, now owned by Samuel Michael. Dr. Peter Muller succeeded, and kept it first on Baltimore Street, where John Bair now lives. He removed it to Frederick Street, and there kept it until his death, in 1842, when his daughter, Mrs. Theresa Myers, received the appointment, holding the office until 1864. The postoffice was thus held by members of one family for over half a century. The Postoffice Department at Washington furnished the following information:

Postmaster.	*Date of Appointment.*
Henry Welsh	*January 1, 1795
James Bolton	January 1, 1796
George Nace	April 1, 1799
Peter Muller	February 26, 1813
Theresa C. Myers	November 4, 1842
Vincent C. S. Eckert	March 11, 1864
William F. Stair	August 29, 1864
John S. Forrest	August 28, 1866
Anthony J. Smith	August 4, 1868
William F. Stair	March 14, 1873
Mahlon H. Naill	May 26, 1877

The following statistics, compared with report of Postmaster Welsh, in 1795, will give an idea of the growth of the business of the office. In the third quarter of 1872, there were sent 19,766 letters, and 3,000 papers; and 22,730 letters, and 4,200 papers were received. This did not include county papers received, nor town papers mailed from the newspaper offices. In the third quarter of 1884, 7,186 1 cent, 25,044 2 cent, 348 4 cent, 229 5 cent, and 222 10 cent stamps were sold; besides 8,369 postal cards and stamped envelopes, amounting to $177.37. Money orders issued, 179, amounting to $2,106; paid, 83, amounting to $1,261.86. Postal notes issued, 252, aggregating $525.74, and 51 paid, aggregating $140.03. Registered letters sent, 118; received, 212.

The money order system went into force in 1864; Hanover became a money order office August 6, 1866. The office, for many years, was kept in the Newman property, west of Central Hotel. It is now on Carlisle Street.

Dr. Peter Muller, who, for a period of thirty years, less one day, was postmaster at Hanover, was born in Coblentz, Germany, May 17, 1765. He received a classical and medical education in France, was well informed in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and could converse in three or four modern languages. He immigrated to Norfolk, Va., in 1802; during the following year came to Hanover, and began the practice of medicine there, which he continued until his death, October 14, 1842, having for a period of thirty-nine years, enjoyed a large practice in that community.

HANOVER SAVING FUND SOCIETY.

A charter for the organization of this banking institution, was granted April 14, 1835, the cash capital being $10,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $50,000. The commissioners under the charter were Benjamin Welsh, W. D. Gobrecht, Charles E. Creamer, Daniel Barnitz, Dr. Henry C. Wampler and Matthias N. Forney. The first election was held July 1, 1835, and resulted in the choice of Jacob Eichelberger, Jacob Forry, Martin Klunk, D. P. Lange, Jacob Young, John Sholl, Jacob Newman, Dr. H. C. Wampler and Daniel Gobrecht, as directors. The board organized with Jacob Eichelberger as president; Matthias N. Forney, as treasurer, and F. E. Metzger, as secretary. The presidents, in order of succession, have been Jacob Eichelberger, Jacob Wirt, Henry Wirt, R. A. Eichelberger. The treasurers have been Matthias N. Forney, F. E. Metzger, Matthias E. Trone, R. A. Eichelberger, and J. N. Slagle, who is the present treasurer; H. Y. Sprenkle, teller; Paul Winebrenner, book-keeper. Board of directors for the year 1884: R. A. Eichelberger, president; Henry Wirt, vice-president; R. M. Wirt, secretary; Henry A. Young, Samuel Hostetter, Conrad Moul, J. P. Brockley, W. P. Little, Reuben Young. The deposits, August 25, 1875, were $590,228. The bank then paid 5 per cent interest on deposits. Deposits September 29, 1884, were $502,332. The interest on deposits then paid was 3 per cent. The bank now owns a handsome large new building.

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*This is the date of rendering his first return; unable to give the exact date at which the office was established.

Robert M. Wirt was elected president of this institution in 1885, upon the death of R. A. Eichelberger.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This institution was organized 20th day of November, 1863, through the efforts of F. E. Metzger, Jacob Forney and Henry M. Schmuck, there being eleven subscribers to the capital stock of $50,000.

At the same time Jacob Forney was appointed chairman, and Henry M. Schmuck, secretary, when the stockholders adopted and executed the certificate of organization, and articles of association.

November 25, 1863, Jacob Forney was elected president, and F. E. Metzger, cashier. The latter resigned as cashier February 28, 1866, when J. H. Aulabaugh succeeded until December 1, 1868, when Stephen Keefer was elected, and served till March 19, 1873, followed by C. W. Forney, serving till May 3, 1876, and succeeded by J. H. Alleman, the present cashier. George Klinefelter is clerk and Frederick Stambaugh assistant and messenger.

March 16, 1874,	capital stock	increased	to	$100,000
April 28, 1875,	"	"	"	$200,000
March 7, 1877,	"	"	"	$300,000

Jacob Forney served as president until January 13, 1875, when Dr. J. P. Smith was elected. He was followed by Henry M. Schmuck elected January 19, 1881.

The present board of directors is composed of Henry M. Schmuck, president; Vincent O'Bold, A. S. Himes, George D. Gitt, A. J. Snively, G. H. Shirk, Andrew Rudisill, John Krug and Samuel Basehore.

This institution, now in a very prosperous condition, a few years ago built a large iron front building, in which the bank is kept.

CHURCHES.

St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.—The first German emigrants to this section of York County, about 1731, were soon followed by their religious teachers, and their first services were held in private dwelling-houses. In 1738,* Rev. David Candler, according to the church record books, now in the possession of Rev. J. C. Koller, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, preached here. He was a clergyman of very fair ability, having been educated for the ministry in Germany. The first permanent organization was effected by him in May, 1743, and called the "Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Conewago." Rev. Candler organized "The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Monocacy," near Frederick, Md., the same year, and then became the regular pastor of both congregations, but resided near Hanover, about one-half mile, northwest of the site of the present town. A log-church and schoolhouse combined, was built the same year of the organization. The location of this building and the graveyard that adjoined it, was on the fork now made by the Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad and the turnpike to McSherrystown. The first elders were Lenhart Barnitz, Johannes Morningstar, Andrew Hergar and Frederick Gelwix. Among the principal contributors to the erection of the church were Philip Morningstar, Michael Karl, Nicholas Biedinger (Bittinger) and Christopher Schlegel (Slagle), the last of whom was the heaviest contributor, giving £1 3s. 9d.—each of the others gave £1.

Among the baptismal records we find that of John Frederick Gelwix, in 1734, and Rev. Candler's own children in 1738. The first recorded baptism after organization was that of Jacob Euler. The first marriage was Jacob Rohrbaugh to Margaret Bart. Her name is written Bartlin; the termination "in," the German ending to denote feminine gender, was frequently added to the name of an unmarried female at that time.

This church was the Second Lutheran Church built in Pennsylvania, west of the Susquehanna, taking its beginning a century and a half ago, when Pennsylvania was an infant colony, under George II, of England.

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*See history of First Lutheran Church at York.

It was organized under the unaltered Augsburg Confession.

The original log-church lasted thirteen years. Rev. Candler died in 1744, and his remains were interred in the graveyard adjoining the church. There are now no traces of the church, and not even of the historic graveyard. The land is now cultivated. Rev. Lars Nyberg, a Swede, was the second pastor, under him Peter Schultz, Andrew Hergar, Michael Karl and George Sponseiler were wardens. Rev. Nyberg was at the same time pastor of a congregation at York and Lancaster. He was not true to the Lutheran tenets, and seems to have been justly accused of trying to introduce the Moravian faith. He retired in 1746, and Rev. Nicke preached during the interim, until the election of Rev. Valentine Kraft. During his pastorate the Monocacy Church was separated from this charge.

In 1752 Rev. John George Bager, the ancestor of the Baughers of the Lutheran Church, became pastor. He was then thirty-eight years of age, an emigrant from Nassau, Germany, in which country he received his education for the ministry. He preached in the old log-church until 1756, when a new log-church was built about one mile from Hanover, near the Carlisle pike, on the farm now owned by the heirs of David Sprenkle. It was built eight years before the town of Hanover was laid out by Richard McAllister, and seven years after York County was erected, and was named St. Michael's Church. The German Reformed people were allowed to hold services in it, and any other denominations having regularly ordained ministers. This was about the time of the rise of infidelity in America; hence we find recorded on the old church books that atheists, deists, unitarians, and such as profess no faith, were forbidden the use of the church. It was dedicated in 1756, and the following-named persons selected as church officers: Nicholas Bittinger, Frederick Gelwix, Philip Morningstar, Jacob Schlegel (Slagle), Jacob Berlin, Jacob Lipp, Ludwig Miller, Henry Schlegel, Michael Weybrecht, and Thomas McCartney. Rev. Bager officiated until 1763, when he resigned, and for a time was pastor of a church in New York, and Christ's Lutheran Church at York. He returned again and lived in the vicinity, when he became enfeebled and died. Karl Frederick Wildbahn, a parochial teacher, who had been engaged to teach in Winchester, Va., but was driven away on account of a raid made by the Indians on that settlement, came to Hanover and was licensed to preach by the special request of the congregation. He remained from 1765 to 1782. The first date marks the passage of the Stamp Act, and the last the close of the Revolutionary war. Among the list of names above recorded as church officers we find several who were soldiers of that war. When Rev. Wildbahn resigned, Nicholas Bittinger went to the synod, which met in Philadelphia. He was delegated to secure a pastor. Not succeeding, he was authorized by that body to read printed sermons from the pulpit, and, if necessary, to perform other ministerial duties.

Rev. Daniel Schroeder became pastor in 1784, of whom not much is known, and for the succeeding six years, the history is not very definite. There are records, however, of Rev. William Kurtz of Baltimore, and Rev. Jacob Goering of York, occasionally preaching. In 1790 Rev. F. Valentine Melsheimer was called. At his first communion he reports 117 members. The congregation was still worshiping in the log building, which served them forty-five years. The graveyard which surrounded this church is still enclosed. There are now no remains of this, the second church building, in which the congregation so long worshiped, except the outlines of the foundation. In the center of the graveyard, marked by a marble headstone, rest the remains of Rev. Bager. He died in 1791, aged sixty-six years. A few of the old tombstones are marble, but most of them sandstone, with the inscriptions generally carved in the German language. The familiar names of Young (Jung), Welsh, Slagle, Schlentz, Karl, Metzger, Etzler, Aulebaugh, etc., are found on the tombs a hundred years old. In 1801 a new church was begun on the site of the present one in the town of Hanover. The lot was donated by Hon. Jacob Rudisill. Col. Henry Schlegel, George Carl and Henry Schultz were the building committee. It cost £1,992 16s. 2d. The spire, which still stands, was completed soon afterward at a cost of $1,300. The dedicatory services lasted three days, and took place in 1807. Rev. Melsheimer was a learned man, and much respected by the congregation, which he served twenty-five years. His remains lie in the church-yard adjoining the present building. His son, Rev. John F. Melsheimer, succeeded him, and continued twelve years. In 1827, when Rev. Jonathan Ruthrauff became pastor, English preaching was introduced. The name of the church was changed to St. Matthew's, and a charter obtained.

Rev. Jacob Albert was elected in 1837. During his pastorate the church was remodeled and repaired. In 1848 Rev. Charles A. Hay, now of Gettysburg Theological Seminary, was called. He remained one year. The congregation was two years without a pastor, when Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller served six years. After his resignation Rev. M. J. Alleman was elected, in 1857. The most noteworthy event of his pastorate was the organization of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, in 1865, from the large membership of St. Matthew's. Rev. Alleman became the pastor of St. Mark's, and Rev. Samuel Yingling was called to St. Matthew's. The building was partially destroyed by fire, which broke out on Sunday morning during the regular services. The loss was about $1,000. Rev. J. C. Koller, the present efficient pastor, entered upon his work in 1877. The next year the old brick church, which had stood about seventy-five years, was torn down, all except the spire, and the present one built at a cost of about $20,000. It was dedicated in November, 1879.

The present membership of the church is 800 communicants, the largest congregation in York County. The Sunday-school numbers 400 pupils and teachers. Since Rev. Mr. Koller has been pastor, 425 members have been added, and there has been a net gain during that time of 220 members. A parsonage was built in 1884, at a cost of $3,500.

Emanuel's Reformed Church.—The Reformed Church at Hanover, though not formally organized before 1775, dates its local origin from an earlier period, prior even to the founding of Hanover. As early as the 5th of May, 1747, the Reformed people of the vicinity partook of the holy sacrament at the hands of the pioneer missionary, Rev. Michael Schlatter, in a schoolhouse, situated where Christ's Church now stands, near Littlestown, Adams County.

The next place of worship was in a building one mile northwest of Hanover. Here, conjointly with the Lutherans, they built a small church, where, at irregular intervals, they enjoyed the ministrations of Rev. Jacob Lischy, of York.

As soon as the Reformed people learned of Richard McAllister's intention of founding a town, they secured from him a plat of ground for a church, a parsonage, a schoolhouse, and a grave-yard. Though the deed was not drawn and signed till April 13, 1771, the Reformed members, six or seven years previously, had taken steps toward the erection of a church. A subscription list, amounting to £78, was secured in 1764–65. The list is headed with a subscription of £5 by Philip Meyer, followed by smaller sums from Abraham Hull, John Starck, Conrad Hoke, Conrad Starck, John Nicholas Forney, Philip Forney, Marks Forney, Richard McAllister, Adam Forney, Michael Carl, Jacob Slagle, Adam Eichelberger, Henry Slagle, Esq., George Zacharias, George Winebrenner, Michael Newman, Peter Shultz, Henry Eckert, George Motter, Nicholas Fisher, Nicholas Newman, Conrad Felty, Henry Forney, Ludwig Schriver, etc., most of whom have living representatives in the present congregation.

The date when the log church was begun cannot be ascertained, but there are records which show that it was in an unfinished state in 1766, though occupied for purposes of worship. The bell was imported from Europe at a cost of £62; Col. Richard McAllister and two others contributing £3 each toward it.

For nine years there was no regular pastor. Rev. Jacob Lischy, founder of the church in North Codorus Township, took great interest in the new Hanover Church, and doubtless rendered occasional services. A baptism administered by him, in 1769, is on the church record. The first notice of the administration of the Lord's Supper is under date of 1770.

1775–81.—April 28, 1775, the hitherto shepherdless flock secured a pastor, Rev. Carl Ludwig Boehme. Rev. Boehme, who was of foreign birth, had previously served the Reformed Church at Lancaster (1770–1775), from which place he was called to Hanover, where he remained till 1779, resigning to accept a call to Baltimore. It was under Pastor Boehme that the Reformed people at Hanover were formally organized by the election of a consistory—David Newman, Christian Muehlheim, Philip Meyer, as elders; Peter Winebrenner, Jacob Clay, and Abraham Hull, as deacons, were set apart to their respective offices, October 29, 1775. In connection with the Hanover Church, Rev. Boehme supplied Christ's Church and the Abbottstown and Lower Bermudian congregations. A schoolhouse built of logs, adjoined the parsonage and church. It is yet standing, being one of the oldest buildings in Hanover. The fact that fifty-eight persons were confirmed by the first pastor, during a ministry of less than four years, is an evidence of his earnestness and zeal, and of the youthful vigor of the Hanover congregation.

1779–1807.—Rev. John Christopher Gobrecht, the second pastor, was born in Germany, came to America when a young man of twenty years, and at the age of thirty-three, according to his own words, "was led by the Holy Spirit to enter the ministry, and to win souls to Christ." In 1779 he was called from Lancaster County to Hanover, where he continued twenty-eight years, when he was compelled, by the infirmities of age, to retire from active service. He died here, aged eighty-two years. His remains rest in the burial ground belonging to the congregation. Rev. Gobrecht was an ardent patriot, and a faithful servant of the church. His field of labor in the Hanover charge, already large when he entered it, was increased from time to time by the addition of other congregations. In his time the old log church at Hanover was displaced by a new brick structure.

1809–14.—Rev. Charles Helfenstein, son of a minister of the church, became the third pastor and served about five years. Of his ministry there is no account in the records of the congregation, except the baptisms administered by him. But at Hanover, as throughout his ministry of nearly forty-two years, he honored his calling by a consistent, devoted life. During the war of 1812 his love for his country impelled him to urge men, publicly and privately, to rally to the defense of the nation. His "political preaching" aroused partisan hostility, and to some extent weakened his influence. Though sustained by a majority of his congregation, he concluded to withdraw, not loving strife.

1815–26.—The fourth pastor was Rev. Jacob H. Wiestling. After serving several congregations in and around Manchester, Md., for a period of three years, he was called to Hanover. Because of some difficulty having occurred during his former pastorate, he stood disconnected from the synod for some years. But because of his social qualities, and more than ordinary pulpit talent, and notwithstanding the action of the synod, his congregation retained him. In 1822, he was received again as a member of the synod. His death occurred on the 25th of February, 1826. He was buried in the graveyard belonging to the congregation, whence his remains were recently removed to Frederick, Md. During Rev. Wiestling's ministry the first parsonage was torn down, and a brick building erected in its place.

1826–27.—May 28, 1826, Frederick W. Bindeman tendered his services to the Reformed people, which were accepted; but in less than a year, he was ignominiously expelled from pulpit and parsonage.

1828–37.—February 19, 1828, the Rev. Samuel Gutelius became pastor, and continued till June 19, 1837, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was the first pastor who preached in the English language in Hanover.

Rev. Gutelius' ministry was acceptable to the mass of the people. Few men of the Reformed Church were more extensively and favorable known than he. From the beginning to the end of his public life he enjoyed the general confidence and esteem of the church. At Hanover, as in the seven other charges which he served during his ministry of forty-four years, he exhibited that fidelity and energy which distinguished him as a minister of the gospel.

1837–59.—This period of twenty-two years marks the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Sechler. There are many members of the present congregation who enjoyed his ministration, and who bear testimony to his uprightness, earnest piety, and faithfulness in the discharge of his pastoral duties.

Rev. Sechler closed his labors at Hanover March 1, 1859. After his resignation, the Hanover charge, then consisting of four congregations, was divided into two charges, named Hanover and Littlestown; Rev. Sechler becoming pastor of the latter. During the latter part of Rev. Sechler's ministry in Hanover, the second church was torn down, the old site abandoned, and the third (and present) church built at the more eligible location on Abbottstown Street, near the center of the town. The dedication of this building occurred May 25, 1856.

1859–82.—Rev. William K. Zieber D. D., became the eighth pastor of the congregation, taking charge August 1, 1859, and continuing his labors till May 1, 1882, when failing health compelled him to retire from the active ministry; though at the present time serves his church officially as stated clerk of the newly constituted Gettysburg Classis, to which the Hanover charge belongs.

At first Rev. Dr. Zieber served two congregations; the one in town, the other in the country seven miles distant.

By action of classis, May 1866, the country congregation was discontinued, and the Hanover Church, for the first time since its foundation, a period of 100 years, was constituted a charge by itself.

In 1870 a new parsonage was built on the lot adjoining the church—the third built by the congregation. In 1877 the present church building was thoroughly renewed in the interior, and handsomely furnished. Dr. Zieber's pastorate embraced not only the momentous controversial period in the Reformed Church, but a period also when his own congregation, with others, was exposed to the high-tide of unchurchly emotionalism and religious sentimentalism which ignored the efficacy of the sacraments, and paid little, if any, regard to the divine factors in the constitution of the church. Planting himself firmly upon what he regards as solid, churchly ground, Dr. Zieber, by his positive, christocentric preaching, succeeded in educating his people up to an acceptance and intelligent appreciation of his own position. During his ministry the services came gradually to be prevailingly English; there being but one German service a month at the close of his pastorate.

The present pastor Rev. J. C. Bowman (to whom we are indebted for this sketch), took charge December 1, 1882. At the annual meeting of Gettysburg Classis, May 1883, at the suggestion of the pastor of the Hanover Church, a committee was appointed to take preliminary steps toward organizing a second Reformed Church in Hanover. This movement resulted in the organization of Trinity Reformed Church before the close of the year. The first church contributed to the second all of its German membership, together with a few others (seventy-five in all), and also a liberal amount of money toward the erection of church buildings.

Since the organization of Trinity Church, the services in the mother church have been exclusively English.

The present membership is 275. The Sunday-school, in both departments, 220 scholars, taught by thirty teachers.

In addition to the Sunday-school library there is a congregational library, open to all the members of the church. This library numbers nearly 800 volumes of choice books.

A missionary society, composed of members of the congregation and Sunday-school, meets once a month. It has enrolled about 200 members, and contributes from $300 to $400 annually to the support of missions.

Emanuel's Reformed Church is justly considered one of the most vigorous and active congregations of the synod. Its members sympathize with every advance movement, and liberally support the literary and benevolent institutions of the church.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church.—This congregation was organized in 1864, by members of St. Matthew's Church, who desired all religious services in the English language. Rev. M. J. Alleman, who was then the pastor of St. Matthew's, was elected pastor of the new congregation. A building committee consisting of William Young, Sr., David Wortz, John Grove, David Myers and Isaac Loucks, purchased a lot on the east side of Carlisle Street, of William Beard, for $2,100. The corner-stone of the church was laid July 20, 1864. The clergymen at this service were Revs. Daniel J. Hauer, C. A. Hay, Rosenmiller, Henry and Alleman. The building, which cost $14,261, was consecrated, September 24, 1865, by Revs. Hay, Conrad, Hauer, Alleman. Albert, Rosenmiller, Sheuer and Houck. Rev. Alleman continued pastor until 1868, and was succeeded by Rev. George Parson, of Milton, Penn. A bell which weighed 1,017 pounds, was bought for $600 in 1865. In 1871 an organ was bought for $500, and a parsonage on Baltimore Street for $3,400. This parsonage was sold, and a new one built on Abbottstown Street, in 1885, at a cost of $8,000, including lot. In July, 1875, Rev. Parson received a call to Williamsport, Penn., and Rev. Daniel Shindler, D. D., became the pastor, and served the congregation until the 13th of May, 1883, when he moved to Lancaster, Ohio. Rev. George Scholl, D. D., of Baltimore, assumed charge of it in January, 1884, and is now the pastor. The membership under him has greatly increased, and now numbers 275 communicants. The church building, during the year 1884, was remodeled and enlarged, at a cost of $13,000, including a large pipe-organ, purchased in Boston. The oriole bell of Baltimore, weighing 2,000 pounds, was presented to the congregation by William Grumbine, of Hanover, in 1884. It is also the town clock. The Sunday-school which was organized in 1865, now numbers 300 pupils. J. F. W. Sleeder is the superintendent. There is a library of well selected books in connection with this church.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. James Reed, in the year 1808, first preached the doctrines of Wesleyan Methodism in Hanover, holding services in a log-house on Frederick Street, owned by Richard Chester. He preached once a month for nearly a year, when the services were discontinued, and Methodist preaching was not again regularly heard in Hanover until 1825. In that year a young man from Hagerstown, Md., visited Hanover, and arranged for services. The first minister who came was Rev. Kennerly, an eloquent speaker. In December, 1825, a schoolhouse that stood on Carlisle Street, where John S. Young now lives, was used. Shortly after a schoolhouse on Frederick Street (now used as the *Spectator* office) was rented from Mrs. Ritz, and therein services were held for five years. In 1827 Hanover was placed in the Gettysburg Circuit under Revs. Samuel Clark and George Hildt, and in September of that year the first class was formed of four members. By the end of 1827, the class had doubled its membership. The class meetings were held at the house of Abraham Lammott, on Baltimore Street, and afterward at the house of Alexander McIlvane, on York Street. In 1827–29 Revs. W. O. Lumsdon, T. H. W. Monroe and J. H. Brown, were circuit preachers. In 1829–30 Revs. Samuel Kepler and John C. Lyon, and, in 1830–31, Revs. J. Monroe, R. Clark and Wesley Howe.

In 1829 a lot on Baltimore Street was bought for $60, from George Himes. A brick church was built at a cost of about $1,000, and was dedicated November 27 and 28, 1830, Rev. Monroe, officiating. In 1859 Hanover was made a station. In 1863 William Wirt presented to the congregation a lot of ground on Frederick Street, and in the spring of 1864 the erection of a new church was commenced thereon, which was dedicated June 11, 1865. The old church on Baltimore Street was sold to St. Joseph's Catholic congregation, and is now used for parochial school purposes. In 1867 the church at New Oxford was added to this station. In 1883 the audience chamber was remodeled and the walls frescoed. Church membership, 100. The Sunday-school is superintended by F. A. Ziegler; it numbers 150 members.

The following is a list of the names of ministers in charge during the years named:

1832–33—Charles B. Young and J. L. Pitts.

1834–35—Charles B. Young and J. W. Richardson.

1835–36—R. Bond and C. J. Housewest.

1837–38—A. Smith and J. H. Brown.

1838-39—Amos Smith and J. M. Jones.

1839–40—H. Furlong and J. M. Jones.

1841–42—J. Forrest and Wesley Howe.

1842–43—T. McGee and H. Hoffman.

1843–44—T. McGee and T. Reese.

1845-46—D. Hartman and J. Boggs.

1846–47—D. Hartman and T. W. Ewing.

1847–48—J. Bards and W. Mewinger.

1848–49—J. Bards and J. W. Etcheson.

1850–51—F. Dyson and F. S. Cassaday.

1851–52—F. L. Switzer, William Butler and Henry Bellman.

1852-53—F. L. Switzer and John B. Dean.

1853–54—J. R. Darborow and D. W. Price.

1854–55—J. R. Darborow and D. Monroe.

1855–56—W. M. Gwynn and W. A. Snively.

1856–57—W. M. Gwynn, R. E. Wilson and J. C. Stevens.

1857–58—O. Ege and J. C. Stevens.

1858–59—O. Ege and G. W. Dunlap.

1859–60—Edward Kinsey.

1861–62—J. P. Swanger.

1862–63—J. S. McMurray.

1863–64—A. W. Guyer.

1864–65—J. C. Stevens.

1865–66—W. A. Houck.

1867–68—J. A. Ross.

1868–69—F. Gearhart.

1869–70—J. A. Dixon.

1871–73—W. H. Keith.

1873–76—Milton Frost.

1876–79—A. W. Miller.

1879–81—A. F. Gibson.

1881–83—William McKendree Reily.

1883—J. C. McCord.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.—St. Joseph's draws its existence from an humble origin. Between 1820 and 1830 the first mass, of which there is any record, was celebrated by Rev. Father De Barth from Conewago Chapel, a shop being used as a place of worship. Father De Barth exchanged Conewago for Baltimore in 1828, and no traces are left of any service till 1853, when Rev. Father Cotting gathered the Catholic children for an occasional instruction in catechism. With the removal of the father from the chapel, the instructions ceased. An entire decade passed away, till Father Dompieri, in 1863, made a successful attempt. The holy sacrifice of the mass was once more offered up, some thirty persons being in attendance. The place of worship was in the dwelling of the late Jacob Hilt, on Carlisle Street, now the house of Mrs. Joseph Dellone. His zeal and untiring efforts established a regular weekly divine service, held on Wednesday. The room, changed into a chapel, did not grow in dimensions as Catholicity waxed in numbers; and no St. Gregory Thaumaturgus being at hand to push out the walls, the good father, the year following, purchased the Methodist Episcopal Church on Baltimore Street for $900. After the proper repairs of the building, the Wednesday service was increased by mass and sermon twice a month, on Sundays. The divine seed did not fall upon stony ground. In 1868 the church was enlarged by an addition of 40x35 feet at a cost of $2,145. The old church served also as a schoolroom. The school had nearly 100 children, taught by Miss Alice Dellone. A cupola was built and a bell of 1,834 pounds, costing $945, was placed in it. It was the largest in the town until 1884.

Scarcely seven summers had passed, and the new structure completed by Rev. Fr. Manns, proved to be too short and too narrow for the growth of the Catholic population. Adjoining lots were secured, with a two story brick building, which was remodeled for school purposes and a dwelling for the teachers. A draft was made for a new temple, the limits were staked off (140x54) in spring 1877, and in October following the corner-stone was laid in the presence of several thousand people. The late Rev. Joseph Enders of Conewago Chapel presided on the occasion, being the chief promoter of the new edifice. Some folks became prophetic, that by Christmas the building would be under roof. Their intention was praiseworthy, but material aid did not keep pace with their wishes. The work lay dormant till May, 1878, when it was plied in earnest and with vigor. Toward the 4th of July, the walls and tower had reached their proper height, the roof was framed, and in the fall the church was covered. The pastor was pressed on all sides to hasten the work. Money was offered in abundance, but with a little clause—at 6 per cent. Every offer was thankfully declined. The pastor's determination not to contract debt was like a wall of brass. His principle is at present admired by all. It was consecrated November 1, 1880. The extire expense, together with tower and steeple and stained glass windows, reached the sum of a little less than $20,000. The present congregation counts 700 souls, under the pastoral care of the venerable Father Emig.

Trinity Reformed Church—This congregation was organized on the 4th of January, 1884, with a membership of 125. Of this number, seventy-five were members of Emanuel's Reformed Church, of Hanover, who joined the new organization. The first elders elected were Dr. O. T. Everhart, Abraham Baker and Jonas Rebert; the first deacons were William Hoke and Jacob Siegfried. The congregation unanimously called as their pastor, Rev. H. Hilbish, who, at the time, was pastor of several congregations surrounding Hanover. His charge was reconstructed when he accepted the pastorship of Trinity Church, and still continued to preach for two other congregations, viz.: Sherman's and Bartholomew's. Trinity congregation worshipped for a time in the United Brethren Chapel, on Abbotstown Street. A building committee, composed of Samuel Swartz, A. Baker and Charles Bowman, was appointed; a lot on York Street was purchased of Peter Flickinger, for $1,800. The corner-stone of the church was laid on Whit-Monday, 1884. The chapel was d cated October 19, of the same year, by Rev. Clever, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. Santee, of Cavetown, Md. The church, in August, 1885, is not quite completed, the chapel being still used as a place of worship. The cost of church, when completed, will be $15,000. The congregation, under the pastoral care of Rev. Hilbish, is rapidly increasing in its membership, and now numbers 235. The Sunday-school of 165 members is superintended by Dr. O. T. Everhart.

United Brethren in Christ.—A church was built in 1847. The board of trustees and building committee were Martin Lohr, George W. Stouffer and Simon Bishop. The church was dedicated October 24, 1847, by Bishop Russell. The other clergymen present were Revs. George Miller, P. E., John Fohl, Samuel Enterline and J. C. Smith. Rev. J. Fohl became the first pastor. A Sunday-school of twenty-five pupils was started in 1851, with Daniel Diehl as superintendent. The present church was built in 1877, with a fund bequeathed to the congregation by the will of Rev. Martin Lohr, who labored long and faithfully for the spiritual interest of the congregation, and contributed liberally to the support of the church in general. A Sunday-school is connected with the church, and is superintended by J. C. Hoffman. Rev. Nicholas is pastor.

Mennonite Church.—Near the north end of Abbottstown Street, Hanover, stands the neat, plain and comfortable Mennonite Church, which, was built in 1881, at a cost of $2,500. It is connected with Bair's Meeting House in Heidelberg Township, and Hostetter's Meeting House in Adams County, all the members who worship in three houses mentioned, form a congregation of about 100 families. Samuel Myers, Martin Whistler and Jacob Hostetter, Sr., are the present ministers. The services are conducted in English and German. The committee, who superintended the building of the Hanover Church were David Forry, Samuel Witmer and Jacob Fry. The present elders are Samuel Grove, and Samuel Forry. This religious denomination being plain and unostentatious, does not have a dedicatory service. When a house of worship is completed it is at once used. The first services in no way differ from the other regular services. In 1883 a Sunday-school was organized and has since then been regularly held.

MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY.

This beautifully located cemetery was originated through the efforts of L. F. Melshei mer, J. J. Naille and D. Q. Albright, at a meeting held December, 20, 1858, and a charter was received early the following year. The land, fifteen acrès, was purchased of Adam Forney for $2,146. It lies on the summit of a hill, a short distance south of town, with a commanding view of the surrounding country. It was laid out in lots and winding walks, during February, 1859, by Joseph S. Gitt. The dedicatory services occurred on June 2, 1859. The officiating clergymen were Revs. B. H. Nadal, M. J. Alleman and Martin Lohr. Alfred E. Lewis wrote a hymn which was sung at the time of dedication. Mount Olivet Cemetery is a beautiful testimony of the affectionate remembrance which the citizens of Hanover hold for the friends who have departed this life. Many of the lots are enclosed with iron railing and granite curbing, and adorned with choice flowers. The grounds are ornamented with trees and shrubbery, which make the place an attractive resort. There are a large number of handsome monuments of granite and marble worthy of admiration as works of art. The remains of Col. Richard McAllister, the founder of Hanover, repose in this delightful spot, and the graves of himself and family are taken care of by the borough authorities. An iron octagonal pavilion, of tasteful design, is a central figure of the cemetery. This cost $600, and was paid for with money raised at a festival during the year 1872, by the ladies of Hanover. The first board of directors was composed of Daniel Q. Albright, president; L. F. Melsheimer, secretary; Horatio W. Emmert, treasurer; William Wirt, J. J. Naille, Harry Kurtz, F. M. Baughman, George W. Welsh and Joseph Slagle. Two large swinging iron gates for carriages, and two smaller ones for footmen, similar to those at the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, were placed at the entrance in the year 1877, at a cost of $600, including granite blocks for posts. The board of directors in 1885 is as follows: Levi H. Eckert, president; George N. Forney, secretary and treasurer; Henry A. Young, William Anthony, William F. Stair, Dr. H. Alleman, Philip S. Bowman, Carl Erdman and Washington Bair. George Zinn for many years was superintendent; at his death his son, John Zinn, the present superintendent, succeeded him.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first schools in the vicinity were held in connection with the churches, and taught under the superintendence of the minister. The first schoolhouse in the town of Hanover was built by the Reformed congregation in 1777, on York Street, where it still stands, and owned by Peter Flickinger. This school was not strictly sectarian. In 1810 it was discontinued, and the building was sold in 1825. During later days John McLaughlin, taught a private school for many years, and as early as 1816, his school was considered an old established institution. He taught in a log-building on York Street, where now stands the residence of Daniel Flickinger. McLaughlin remained at his post until his death. He was of jovial nature, and related with zest many amusing stories, in which he figured as the hero. Mr. Carr taught on York Street in the room where Miss Mattie E. Grove's select school is now held, for several years, closing about 1828. In the last-named year Seth Forrest opened a school on Frederick Street. Luther H. Skinner had a school for some time on York Street, in the same room formerly used by Mr. Carr. George W. Stouffer taught for some years in McLaughlin's old schoolroom. A school building formerly stood on the lot occupied by John S. Young's dwelling, on Carlisle Street, and another stood at the eastern end of York Street.

A few German private schools were started, but they declined for want of patronage. This was doubtless caused by the fact that the Germans, though jealous of the English language as shown by their opposition to the introduction of English preaching, were yet sensible that the English was the favored language, and that the prospects of their children would be bettered by a knowledge of the ruling tongue.

When the common school question came up for decision there were many in Hanover who opposed it. Henry Wirt and Luther H. Skinner were the first delegates to the conventions at York to decide whether Hanover should accept the new system; both voted in favor of it, and it was put into operation in 1836. George W. Stouffer and a Dr. Smith taught the first public schools, one in the Reformed schoolhouse, on York Street, and the other in a building on the same street, on a lot on which G. H. Shirk has lately built a brick dwelling. In 1847–48, a lot was bought on Carlisle Street, and a two-story brick schoolhouse built thereon, the children having the whole public common for a playground. This lot is now owned by Reuben Young, and the building serves him as a stable. George Young and Rev. Martin Lohr were the building committee in charge of the erection of this building—the two schools held in this building were taught at sundry times by

Nathan U. Buckley, Matthias N. Trone, George W. Gist and J. Wicker.

When the railroad was built in 1852 the lot and building on Carlisle Street were sold to George Young for $2,000. The board, then composed of the following-named members: William Bange, president; Jesse Frysinger, secretary; Dr. John Swope, John Grove, Henry C. Schriver and Peter Flickinger, bought one-half of the present lot for $300 from John Barnitz, of New Oxford. It was found that this lot was too small, the other half of the lot was bought for $500. On this lot the present schoolhouse was built at a cost of $4,000. Rufus Winterode was the contractor. Peter Bough, the present janitor, has served almost continuously since the house was built.

During the year 1885, the school board, composed of Henry Wirt, Washington Bair, William Heltzel, William A. Slagle, Charles Trone, William Albright, D. D. Ehrhart and William F. Stair built a well-planned schoolhouse in the Third Ward. The lot was bought from Cornelius Young for $2,000. The building, from an excellent design of J. A. Dempwolf, cost about $15,000.

Dr. F. A. H. Koch and Howard Young, became members of the board in June 1885.

MANUFACTURES.

The rich agricultural lands surrounding Hanover naturally brought about the manufacture of farming implements. The first industry of importance of this kind was wagon-making. When pleasure carriages became common, and there were great demands for them, a number of persons were engaged in their manufacture. Joseph and Samuel Althoff, William and Andrew Soliday, George Thomas and others each made them on an extensive scale, before the civil war. About 1870 the business rapidly declined, although there are yet a large number made.

Tanning was a profitable industry, at an early day. Jacob Forney did a large business half a century ago. He was followed by Henry Winebrenner. Matthias Forney, George Nace, George Thomas and Cornelius Young were engaged in this business on a somewhat extensive scale. Michael Etzler now owns the only tannery in operation in Hanover.

Conrad Moul, in 1852, began to make the first reapers that were manufactured in York County. He started this business at his home, then north of the toll-gate, on Abbottstown Street, and afterward built a shop in town. He obtained the shop-right to make the Hussey reaper and mower. The first year he made four machines and sold three of them; the second year he made a few more and disposed of all of them. In 1854 he exhibited one of his reapers and mowers at the York County fair, where it attracted great attention, it being the first and only machine of the kind on exhibition. The following year he began to make them in great numbers, and employed many hands to construct them. He afterward made a few of the "Dorsey," and a large number of the "Ball" and "Johnston" machines. He prepared all of the wood work in his own shops and obtained the castings at the Fitz Foundry, then in full operation.

Daniel Flickinger commenced to make the "Manny" reaper and mower, in 1855, and John and Peter Flickinger the next year began the manufacture of the same machine. They soon after obtained the county right to make the "Dorsey" reaper, which was the first machine to successfully use the self rake. The castings were made in their own foundry, in which they also made a great many thrashing machines and other agricultural implements.

Mr. Mummau started the first foundry in the vicinity of Hanover, about one mile from town, on the York road, and kept it in operation but a short time.

Jacob Fitz, as a young man, began the same business in a shop on his father's farm, north of the village of Jefferson. In 1838, he moved to Hanover and started a foundry, which afterward proved to be one of the most extensive manufacturing enterprises the town has ever had. He made many varieties of agricultural implements. Nearly all of the first thrashing machines used over a large section of country, were made at his establishment on Abbottstown Street. In 1848, and for several years later he made as many as 300 thrashers annually and employed from thirty to forty workmen.

The large five-story brick grist-mill, near the foundry, was built in 1863, at a cost of $30,000. It then contained four burrs, three for flour and one for chopping. They were driven by a fifty horse-power engine. This mill was purchased in 1885 by George Klinefelter and Charles E. Moul, who refitted it and placed in it improved machinery. Its capacity is ninety barrels of flour per day.

Conrad Moul & Co's planing-mill, sash factory, etc., on Chestnut Street, employs about thirty workmen regularly, and is in continual operation.

The canning of fruits and vegetables is carried on extensively by David E. Winebrenner, who employs, during the summer months, from 150 to 200 men, women and children. This is a valuable industry to the town.

The business of manufacturing cigars gives employment to more persons in Hanover now than any other industry. There are several important factories in continual operation. Among them are those of Daniel F. Stair, Jesse Frysinger, Charles Bowman, J. Bair, Harry Trone and L. Paff.

J. S. Young & Co., for a number of years, have made, on a very large scale, flavine and extract of quercitron from bark. Immense quantities of bark are annually consumed at their establishment, which consists of about a dozen buildings. The same firm conducts a similar business in Baltimore.

The large flouring-mill of Welsh, Sleeder & Co., built a few years ago, is now manufacturing a superior quality of flour, by the new process. The brand of flour here made has gained an enviable reputation, and is meeting with a large sale.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

When the first apparatus for extinguishing fire was used in Hanover cannot now be determined, but the leather buckets were in readiness for use in 1780. Early in this century an engine was procured. After a fire, in the year 1820, a town meeting was held, and a petition was soon after presented to the council, asking that an engine, not to cost more than $800, be purchased, and that a tax be laid on the real estate within the borough to pay for it. In July, 1830, the town council purchased from Asa Cummings, of Boston, an engine which was called "The Tiger," at a cost of $275. Sometime afterward another engine was obtained, which was called "The Lion." Both these engines are still in possession of the borough. In 1856 another engine was bought of a Baltimore firm for $450, and a reel to carry the hose was bought for $50. This engine was called "The Washington." The small building used for some years for the fire apparatus, was located on Chestnut Street. On this same spot the handsome two-story building was erected, at a cost of $3,800, by the town authorities, in 1882, under the administration of L. F. Melsheimer, as chief burgess. The upper story of this new brick building contains a spacious hall. In the lower story is kept all the fire apparatus ever owned by the company, including the beautiful and ornamental "Silsby" steam fire-engine, purchased in 1881, at a cost of $3,300; at the same time 1,040 feet of hose were bought for $1,000.

THE GAS COMPANY.

The Hanover Gas Company received its charter January 8, 1870, and the works were built in the summer of the same year, by John L. Kuehn, of York, along the Littlestown Railroad, near the depot. Capt. A. W. Eichelberger, was elected president, and L. F. Melsheimer, secretary, at the time of the organization; both have remained continuously in office to this writing. The other directors are George N. Forney, R. M. Wirt, John R. Stine, Stephen Keefer and H. Y. Sprenkle. The company consumes about 250 tons of bituminous coal in a year in the manufacture of gas, which is furnished at $3 per thousand cubic feet. There are now about 200 consumers.

THE WATER COMPANY.

The Water Company was organized April 25, 1872. The source of supply is an excellent quality of chalybeate water, from "Gitt's Spring," on the southern slope of the Pidgeon Hills, not far distant from a rich vein of iron ore, through which the water passes. It is the ingredient known as protoxide of iron, that gives to this water its healthful and invigorating properties, and is much valued as a blood purifier. The water is brought in six-inch iron pipes from the source, 18,000 feet northwest of Hanover. The person who used every energy to organize the water company, was the late C. C. Wirt, who became the first secretary. He also originated other needed public improvements in Hanover, but died early in life. The engineer of the company was R. K. Martin, of Baltimore Water Works. The reservoir is 200 feet above the highest point of the square, in which the beautiful fountain is now located. An additional reservoir was built during the year 1884, near the first one, to increase the supply. The original board of directors consisted of the following-named persons: Joseph Dellone, president; C. C. Wirt, secretary; Henry Wirt, George W. Welsh, N. B. Carver and W. J. Young.

VISIT OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

On the afternoon of Friday, July 1, 1791, Gen. Washington arrived in Hanover, coming from the southwest, on his return from his great Southern tour to Philadelphia, which was then the capital of the United States. He had but few attendants and remained over night with Paul Metzgar who then kept a store and public inn on the corner now occupied by Grumbine & Brockley. This event occurred during the third year of his first term as President of the United States.

Tradition says, on the following morning he walked down Baltimore Street and observed men reaping wheat. Soon afterward he started for York, arriving there at 2 P. M. (See History of Borough of York, page 553.)

BALTIMORE DEFENDERS.

At the time of the advance of the British on Baltimore in 1814 Hanover and vicinity furnished two companies. The rank and file of the one company was as follows:

Captain, Frederick Metzgar; first lieutenant, Henry Wirt; second lieutenant, George Immel; ensign, George Eiler; non-commissioned officers and privates, Joseph Morris, George Hoke, Samuel Himes, Jacob Hostetter, Jr., John Myers, John Bargelt, Tobias Beck, Leonard Buvinger, George Morningstar, John Dines, Thomas Jarvis, Jesse Horn, John Bange, Solomon Kuhn, Daniel Little, Henry Melsheimer, Henry Klein, David Shultz, John Reider, William ———, Jacob Waggoner, George Stauter, Benjamin Welsh, Christian Hass, Samuel Hawks, Henry Bange, David Storm, Edward Richard. George Myers, William Hoffman, Anthony Shorb, John Michael, David Blinzinger, Henry Stock, Jacob Cramer, John Douglass, John Weigle, Daniel Stoehr, Philip Apple, Jacob Hilt.

The other company was commanded by Capt. John Bair. The only names that are now known, of soldiers who formed the rank and file are George Frysinger, Frederick Messing, Jacob Young, Frederick Bittinger, George Grove, John P. Storm, Samuel Flickinger, Adam Forney, George Grumbine, Samuel Weigle and John Beard.

These two companies left Hanover on foot Sunday morning, August 28, 1814, and reached the city of Baltimore at 9 A. M., Tuesday. September 11, they were marched to North Point, where they lay all night on their arms, and next day, the memorable 12th of September, they took part in the engagement with the British, who retreated soon after, and the Hanover Companies together with other companies from York County, returned home after two weeks' service, not being needed longer. For the history of the engagement in Hanover in 1863, see page 212.

MILITARY AND MUSICAL.

The United Blues was a military company of riflemen, organized by Capt. A. W. Eichelberger. The company was composed of sixty men, in full uniform, and continued to drill for seven years.

The Fourth Dragoons was a company organized in 1852, composed of fifty men. It was a cavalry company, having a full uniform of blue coat, light blue pantaloons, with cavalry sabres, furnished by the State, and was commanded by Capt. Eichelberger. They drilled once a month, for five years, on the Public Common.

The Warren Greys, commanded by Capt. Luther Skinner, was an excellently drilled volunteer company, in grey uniform.

The Marion Rifle Company, commanded by Capt. Renaut, was a company in excellent trim. About the time the Civil war began most of the members entered the service.

The Union Band was organized in the year 1852, through the efforts of Capt. D. Q. Albright, who was its leader. This was an excellent musical organization, and was frequently invited to neighboring towns on important occasions. It was familiarly known as the "Silver Band," owing to the magnificent Tyrolese silver instruments, which were purchased at a cost of $1,000. One of the pieces, an E-flat cornet, cost $100, and was played by H. Clay Metzger. The elegant wagon used by the band cost $500. In the year 1863, the organization disbanded. This was during the trying times of the Civil war, and many of its members entered the military service.

The Hanover Silver Cornet Band is a well trained organization, which has existed for many years.

The Citizens Band is a new organization led by Prof. Gundrum.

FAIRS.

The old-time fairs were kept up in Hanover later than in many neighboring towns. They attracted large crowds of people, who spent the time in general enjoyment. The square on these occasions was nearly filled with tables of venders of trinkets, jewelry and merchandise of various kinds. These fairs finally became a sort of nuisance and were discontinued.

HOTELS.

The Farmer's Inn was one of the old-time houses of public entertainment on Baltimore Street. It was an important stopping place for drovers and teamsters, who followed the business of hauling produce and grain to Baltimore, and returned with goods and merchandise on the way to their homes in northern counties. Teams to and from Pittsburgh frequently stopped here. J. Lamotte opened this hotel about 1800, and was followed by George Emmert, and he by Peter Shultz for many years. William Albright succeeded in 1843; his son, D. Q. Albright, in 1847, and Jeremiah Diehl in 1852. Three years later the hotel closed.

The Diller House was built by Major Cyrus Diller, in 1870, at a cost of $14,000. It is a large, five-story building, heated by steam, and possesses all the needs of a first-class hotel. A. F. Barker is proprietor.

The Central Hotel, on Fountain Square, has long been a prominent stopping place for travelers; Arnold Kleff, proprietor. On the same site, for half a century, stood the tavern known as the "Stage Office." It was the stopping place for stages going east and west, and north and south. Jacob Eichelberger was then the owner. Davis Garber is the present owner.

The Franklin House, on York Street, long kept by Mr. Ruth, now by Frank McKinney, and the Drover's Hotel, on Carlisle Street, have long been prominent stopping places for farmers. Heidelberg House is located on Abbottstown Street.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Col. Richard McAllister, founder of the town of Hanover, was of Scotch descent. Mac is the Scotch name for son, hence Mac Allister, the original way of spelling the name, means son of Allister.

Archibald McAllister and his brother, came from Scotland about 1732, the former settled near Big Spring, Cumberland Co., Penn., and the latter went to Virginia.

The eldest son of Archibald was Richard, the subject of this sketch, who, on February 23, 1748, married Mary Dill, daughter of Col. Matthew Dill, who lived in the vicinity of the present town of Dillsburg, this county. Richard McAllister moved to the vicinity of Hanover about 1745. His children were Jane, born March 3, 1750, and married Robert White, of Georgetown, D. C.; Abdiel, born January 30, 1752; he was commissioned second lieutenant January 9, 1776, and went on Montgomery's expedition to Quebec, during the Revolution; Mary Ann, born February 12, 1754; Archibald, born April 17, 1756, great-grandfather of Dickinson McAllister, who now lives at Fort Hunter, Penn., married Elizabeth Carson, in 1785, and settled near Harrisburg; he was a captain in the Revolution, and commanded his company in the battle of Monmouth, in New Jersey, died 1831; Matthew, born May 4, 1758, married Hannah Gibbons, went to Savannah, Ga., and became the first United States district attorney of that State; judge of the superior court of the State, and mayor of Savannah during the war of 1812, and died May 9, 1823; Ward McAllister, of New York City, and Col. Julian McAllister, of the State Arsenal, California, are his sons; Nancy, born February 4, 1760; Elizabeth, born October 10, 1761; Richard, born August 28, 1763; Sarah, born April 28, 1765; Margaret, born February 22, 1767; Jesse, born December 23, 1768. In all, there were eleven children. Richard McAllister soon became one of the most prominent persons in York County. Early in the troubles between the colonies and England, he took an active part. He was elected one of the Committee of Observation and Safety in 1775; was chosen a member of the Provincial Conference, of June 18, 1775, which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia; was next chosen a member of the Provincial Conference, of January 18, 1776, and next became colonel of the Second Battalion of the York County Associators; was elected by the general assembly of Pennsylvania county lieutenant; on June 4, 1778, to superintend the organization of the militia of York County, and afterward became one of the committee to settle the accounts of the county lieutenants of the State. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council, of the State of Pennsylvania, during the years 1783-84-85-86, and was a member of the Council of Censors. He was foreman of the jury at the York County Court perhaps more frequently than any other person of his period.

He was commissioned justice of the peace and justice of the court of common pleas under the colonial government in March 1771, and under the first constitution of Pennsylvania in 1776, and on September 17, 1784, became presiding justice of the court of the Common Pleas of York County. It will thus be seen that he held many responsible positions and was held in high esteem for his administrative and executive abilities. He died in Hanover at 4 o'clock in the evening, October 7, 1795. His remains lie in Mount Olivet Cemetery. His wife died a few years before him.

Gen. Jacob Eyster, eldest son of George Eyster and Mary Slagle (sister of Col. Henry Slagle), was born near Hanover, June 8, 1782, and was a descendant of John Jacob Eyster, of the kingdom of Wurtemburg. During the war of 1812 he was employed by the secretary of war (Armstrong) and the governor of Pennsylvania, to distribute arms among the militia of Pennsylvania. He was elected a member of the State senate in 1819, was re-elected and resigned in 1824, being chosen deputy surveyor general of Pennsylvania, and afterward became president of the bank of Harrisburg. He died in that city March 24, 1858.

DISTINGUISHED ENTOMOLOGISTS.

Says Dr. H. A. Hagan, professor of entomology in Harvard College at Cambridge, Mass.: "The Melsheimers of York County, Penn., have been considered by the English entomologist Th. Say, to be the fathers of entomology in the United States." Dr. Carl Zimmermann the distinguished scientist, in order to know all that could be learned of the elder Melsheimer, visited Hanover in 1834, before the time of railroads. From his manuscript diary was found the following:

"From York, Penn., I walked eighteen miles to the southwest to Hanover, where I arrived January 7, 1834. Introduced to a Mr. Lange, the editor of the Hanover *Gazette*, I was informed that the older Melsheimer died twenty years before. Mr. Lange had been well acquainted with him, and the widow and several children are still living in the town. The following I copied out from the obituary in the Hanover *Gazette*:

" 'Friedrich Valentin Melsheimer, minister of the Evangelic-Lutheran Church in Hanover, died June 30, 1814, in consequence of a lung disease of thirty years' duration, sixty-four years, ten months and seven days old. He was born September 25, 1749, at Negenborn, in the dukedom of Brunswick. His father, Joachim Sebastian Melsheimer, was superintendent of forestry to the duke. F. V. Melsheimer was sent, in 1756, to school in Holzminden; in 1769 he went to the university in Helmstædt. He received, 1776, the appointment as chaplain to a regiment, which he accompanied to America, and arrived July 1st, in Quebec. In 1779 he came to Bethlehem, Penn., and married, June 3, Mary Agnes Mann, by whom he had eleven children. From August 19, 1789, he was minister in Hanover, Pa.' "

Dr. Zimmermann called on Mrs. Melsheimer, and was told by her and her daughter that after his death his eldest son, John Friedrich Melsheimer, succeeded his father as minister, whose love for natural history he had inherited, together with his collection and library. Rev. J. F. Melsheimer is the entomologist quoted so often by Th. Say, in his American Entomology by *Anthicus bicolor*. The father, F. V. Melsheimer, was in correspondence with the well known German entomologist, A. W. Knoch, in Brunswick, who states in the volume before mentioned that up to 1801 he had received from him over 700 American insects. He gives still very valuable descriptions of twenty-three species.

F. V. Melsheimer published the well known catalogue, "Insects of Pennsylvania," in 1806. It contained sixty pages.

This is a work much sought after, but now very rare. It contained a description and classification of 1,363 species of beetles, the first work of the kind ever published in America. Dr. Knoch of Germany printed a book in 1801, dedicated to F. V. Melsheimer; it is now in the Harvard Museum. Rev. John Melsheimer died about 1830 and his brother, Ernst Frederick Melsheimer, M. D., inherited the collection and library of father and brother who had done so much for entomological science. He removed to Davidsburg in Dover Township. The celebrated Dr. Zimmermann, when on his visit to Hanover, went to Davidsburg to visit Dr. Melsheimer, and in his diary is found the following:

"The house rudely constructed with boards, painted red, stood all alone in the middle of a forest. His wife was at the spinning wheel. The reception was indeed a very cordial one, and when he heard that his father's book was well known, and mentioned in German, English and French works, which he never dreamed of, he became animated and talked with great interest on entomological matters and books."

Dr. Zimmermann wondered at this and soon found that Dr. Melsheimer himself was a devotee of the science as well as his deceased father and brother. They looked over the collection of specimens which were kept in good order, and all the labels of his father's handwriting were correctly attached. Twice more in 1839, Dr. Zimmermann visited Melsheimer in company with Rev. D. Ziegler, of York, who then began to turn his attention to entomology.

In 1842 the Entomological Society of Pennsylvania was formed, and Dr. Melsheimer, of Davidsburg was chosen president in 1853. The only survivor of this society now is Dr. J. G. Morris, of Baltimore. The object of this society was to publish a catalogue of the known coleoptera of the United States. Pastor Ziegler and Dr. Melsheimer were co-laborers in this important work, and the book was soon after published, and is now very valuable in scientific circles. The work was revised by the late Prof. S. S. Haldeman and J. L. LeConte in 1853, and published by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Dr. Frederick, Ernest Melsheimer, the third of the name who wor fame in the science of entomology, died at Davidsburg, March 10, 1873, aged ninety one years. He was born in Hanover, 1782, and graduated in medicine in Baltimore. His father, brother and himself were known throughout Europe by the great naturalists.

The Melsheimer Collection of entomological specimens was sold by Dr. Melsheimer in 1864, to the distinguished naturalist Prof. Louis Agassiz, who also bought the collection then owned by Rev. D. Ziegler. They are now highly prized and are in the museum at Harvard College, Massachusetts. The Melsheimer collections, when sold, filled 41 wooden boxes 10½x14 inches and 2 inches high, each one lined inside with Helianthus pith. The price paid was $250. It contained, netto, 5,302 species with 14,774, specimens. Of this number 2,200 species belonged to the United States; 1,894 species from Europe; 422 from Brazil, 8 from Mexico; 9 from West Indies; 4 from Siberia; China, 74; Java, 8; Africa, 39; Australia, 14. The other insects were, Hymenoptera, 148 species; Hemipteran, 28; European Diptera, 90; Lepidoptera, none.

The contents of the Ziegler collection were, after the the same report, netto, 5,302 species, with 11,837 specimens. United States Coleoptera, 1,794 species with 6,262 specimens. From Europe, 1,729 species; Brazil, 378; Mexico, 34; West Indies, 40; Siberia, 21; China, 55; Java, 12; Africa, 110; Australia, 14, besides Lepidoptera, Orthoptera, Neuroptera, Hymenoptera, Diptera. The Ziegler collection filled a cabinet with 45 boxes in three rows. The boxes are a little smaller than the Melsheimer ones, the bottom of plain wood, the cover with a pane of glass. Every species had a square written label on the pin, with the name and the locality.

Among the former citizens of Hanover who held official position were associate judges. Jacob Rudisill, Henry Slagle, John L. Hinkle and David Newcomer whose biographies appear in the chapter on the "Bench and Bar" in this work. A sketch of Congressman Jacob Hostetter, appears in the chapter on "Historical Biography." Other citizens of note in Hanover who are now deceased were Dr. Henry W. Wampler, W. D. Gobrecht, Christian Henry and Jacob Wirt; Adam, Philip, Marks, Jacob Forney, and Matthias N. Forney, Jacob Eichelberger, George Nace, Henry Danner, Elder Metzger, Dr. J. P. Smith, D. P. Lange and Dr. Culbertson. Jacob Tome, the great financier, who now resides at Port Deposit, Md., was born in Hanover, August 13, 1810, of very humble German parentage. Michael Africa, the grandfather of Hon J. Simpson Africa, secretary of internal affairs. of Pennsylvania, in 1783, lived near Hanover.

GENEALOGICAL.

The following genealogical record, received too late for insertion in that part of this work, is inserted here:

John George Kuntz, one of the first settlers on the site of the town of Hanover, emigrated with his wife Catharine from Germany, together with 171 other Palitines, landing in Philadelphia September 11, 1732, in a sailing vessel called the "Pennsylvania." He gave the land for the first Lutheran Church of the settlement around Hanover, and was instrumental in having Rev. Candler, the first pastor, come to America. John George Kuntz died April 7, 1748, and his wife Catherine died January 22, 1758. They had one son named John, and two daughters. Eve married Philip Morningstar. Catherine, the eldest child, was born in 1729, and in 1745 married Adam Hubbert, who lived in the vicinity of Hanover and died July 13, 1781, aged sixty-six years. His wife died in 1812, aged eighty-three years. Their daughter, Ann Eve Hubbert, born in 1751, married Jacob Rudisill, who became associate judge of the courts of York County. Their eldest daughter, Catharine Hubbert, born in 1748, married Peter Welsh. Christiana, the third daughter of Adam and Catherine Hubbert, was born in 1753 and married Henry Welsh, brother of Peter Welsh, and a son of Jacob Welsh, who came to York County from Europe in 1737.

Henry Welsh was a prominent man during the early history of Hanover. In 1795 he became the first postmaster and afterward collector of excise. justice of the peace and in 1776, during the Revolution, was commissioned second lieutenant of Casper Reineka's company in Third Battalion of York County militia, commanded by Col. Richard McAllister. Henry Welsh died August 21, 1827, and his widow, Catherine Hubbert, died June 1, 1828. They had four sons: George, Henry, Jacob Rudisill and Benjamin.

George Welsh, Henry's eldest son, was born in Hanover, and died in Waynesboro, Penn., in 1854, aged seventy-seven years. The late Henry Welsh, of York, was born in Hanover January 13, 1800, was a son of George Welsh. Early in life Henry Welsh moved to York and engaged in the mercantile business, and soon after became one of the publishers of the York *Gazette*. He was appointed State printer, and at the same time was proprietor of the Harrisburg *Reporter*. From 1834 to

Geo W. Elert

1838 he was part of the firm of Welsh, Cameron & Co., of Philadelphia. In 1842 he was appointed naval officer of the port of Philadelphia. After serving four years he was appointed United States revenue collector of the York District; was a director in the Northern Central Railway Company, and for many years president of the York Bank. He was three times a presidential elector. He died at his home in York June 23, 1883, aged eighty-three years.

Benjamin, the youngest son of George Welsh, married Elizabeth Myers, lived in Hanover and died February 27, 1843, aged fifty-two years, leaving children as follows: Amelia, Henry D., George W., Agnes and William C. W. Henry D. Welsh, his eldest son, was born in Hanover; early in life entered the store of Welsh & Hoff in York; returned to Hanover and conducted a store on Baltimore Street. In 1845 he went to Philadelphia and soon became a prominent merchant of that city, as part of the large mercantile establishment of James, Kent, Santee & Co. He was president of the American Steamship Company, and is now prominently connected with the railroad interests of this State, being a director in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other companies, and president of one or two corporations.

George Washington, second son of George Welsh, was born February 22, 1826. For many years he was one of the leading merchants of Hanover, and was an enterprising citizen. He died July 5, 1880. His children were Emma, married to G. M. Bair, and Albertus C., member of the firm of Welsh, Sleeder & Co., of Hanover.

William Centennial Washington Welsh, youngest son of George Welsh, was born on the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington, February 22, 1832, from which circumstance the middle name Centennial was given. He is married to Cornelia Jane McFarland, and has four sons, Harry B., William Ernest Paul and Ivan. Mr. Welsh is the senior member of the firm of Welsh, Sleeder & Co., who are largely engaged in the manufacture of flour in Hanover.

THE BOROUGH OF WRIGHTSVILLE.*

WRIGHT'S FERRY was one of the first ferries on the Susquehanna, and for many years the most important one over the lower part of the stream.

In 1726 Robert Barber, Samuel Blunston and John Wright, Quakers, came from Chester County and settled upon the east bank of the river, where Columbia now stands. Wright took up 250 acres lying south of Walnut Street in Columbia, and Blunston, 500 acres north of that street. In two or three years after their arrival, John Wright took up several hundred acres of land on the west bank of the river, extending from the creek up to John Hendricks' land, about 200 yards above the bridge.

Although the Proprietaries of the province prohibited any settlement west of the river, and refused to issue a license to any one except John Wright and John and James Hendricks, several families from Chester County settled in Conojohela (now called Canodocholy) Valley, four miles lower down the river, who were removed in 1730. A number of German families came over the river and settled in the valley. These settlements having been planted west of the river it was with great difficulty others were restrained from joining them.† John Wright saw the necessity of establishing a ferry and applied for a patent, but on account of the opposition of a rival application at the larger settlement in Conestoga Manor, four miles below Wright's, he did not procure his patent until 1733. Immediately thereafter John Wright and Samuel Blunston petitioned the court to appoint viewers to lay out a public road from the ferry at the foot of Walnut Street, in Columbia, to the borough of Lancaster, which road was laid out and confirmed by the court in 1734. John Wright, Jr., son of John Wright, removed to the west side of the river and erected a ferry house at the foot of Hellam Street. He received a license to keep a public house for the years 1736–37–38–39, and, in 1739, a public road was laid out from his ferry, extending thirty-four miles, and connecting with the Monocacy road in Maryland, and from thence to the Potomac at the base of the great Virginia Valley. In the year 1729, Joshua Minshall, John and James Hendricks, Quakers, came from the east side of the river. John Hendricks received a license for 350 acres of land extending along the river above John Wright's, and Minshall settled about a mile and a half back from the river on the land now owned by John Strickler and George D. Ebert.

John Wright, Jr., was quite a prominent man. He was elected a member of the Assembly for York County at the first election after the erection of the county in 1749, and annually re-elected until and including 1759. He died about the year 1763.

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*By W. W. Moore, Esq.

†For a history of the troubles of early settlers see article on that subject, pp. 47–73.

Wright's Ferry, during and after the Revolutionary war was well known throughout the entire country, being the principal thoroughfare over the Susquehanna, and from the celebrity gained in this way, became one of the points named for the National Capital. Mr. Parton in his "Life of Jefferson." gives an interesting account of the proceedings of Congress on this subject, while sitting in New York, in 1789 and 1790. Condensing his language, he says: "A ring loomed up dimly upon the imagination of members, supposed to have been formed 'out of doors,' in order to fix the Capital at Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna. The members from New England and New York agreed in preferring it, as the point nearest the center of population, wealth and convenience; and for many days it seemed to have a better chance than any of the other places proposed—Harrisburg, Baltimore, New York, Germantown and Philadelphia. But Wright's Ferry lost its chance through the opposition of the southern members and the ring rumor was the ass jaw-bone which they used to kill the project. The members from New England and New York denied the offensive charge, and contended that Wright had fixed his ferry at the point which would be the center of population for ages to come. With regard to the country west of the Ohio—an unmeasurable wilderness—Fisher Ames was of the opinion (and it was everybody's opinion) that it was perfectly romantic to allow it any weight in the decision at all. When it will be settled, or how it will be possible to govern it, said he, is past calculation." Southern gentlemen, on the other hand, denied the centrality of Wright and maintained that the shores of the noble Potomac presented the genuine center to the nation's choice. And so the debate went on day after day. The Susquehanna* men triumphed in the House, but the senate sent back the bill with Susquehanna stricken out and Germantown inserted. The House would not accept the amendment, and the session ended before the place had been agreed upon. The subject being resumed in the spring of 1790, it was again productive of heat and recrimination; again the South was outvoted and the Potomac rejected by a small majority. Baffled in the House, Southern men renewed their efforts over Mr. Jefferson's wine and hickory-nuts in Maiden Lane. It was agreed at length that for the next ten years the seat of government should be Philadelphia, and finally, near Georgetown."

GEN. JAMES EWING.

James Ewing, son of Thomas Ewing, was born 1736, in Manor Township, Lancaster County, about two miles east of Columbia. He married a daughter of John Wright, Jr., and removed to the farm now owned by the heirs of the late William McConkey, near Wrightsville. The land was part of that belonging to John Wright, Jr. James Ewing came from the Scotch-Irish stock in Donegal, and inherited their love for fighting. He enlisted as a private during the French and Indian war of 1755, and was with Braddock. He was also a lieutenant in the company commanded by Capt. Robert McPherson, under Gen. Forbes, in his expedition to Fort Duquesne in 1758. In the years of 1771–72–73–74–75 he was elected a member of the assembly. He was an ardent patriot. On July 4, 1776, he was elected second brigadier-general in the Pennsylvania Militia or Associators, and commanded the First Brigade of the Flying Camp. He was at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Trenton and other battles in New Jersey. He was a splendid military officer and was greatly esteemed by Gen. Washington. November 7, 1782, he was elected vice-president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, which position he held with great honor to himself and State, until November 6, 1784, when he was compelled, on account of his health, to decline another election. He was elected a member of the senate for York County, for the years 1795–96–97–98–99. He died in March, 1806, aged seventy years, upon his plantation near Wrightsville.

THE TOWN LAID OUT.

Notwithstanding the early settlement of the locality, and the prominence attained by the ferry, the town was not laid out until 1811, and later. The part of the town known as Wrightsville containing 101 lots, lying between Hellam Street and Limekiln Alley and between the river and Fourth Street (except a portion of the square between Front and Second and Hellam and Locust Streets), was laid out by William Wright in 1811, and by him conveyed to Jacob Kline. To the lot owners of this portion of the town belongs to the public ground at the corner of Front and Walnut Streets. "Westphalia," containing ninety-six lots, and "Westphalia continued," were laid out by Susanna Houston in 1811 and

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*According to the speeches in Benton's "Debates of Congress" the east side of the Susquehanna was designated as the proposed site of the Capital. [Ed.]

1812, and embraced all that part of the town south of Hellam Street. "Wrightsville continued," embracing the part of the town north of Limekiln Alley was laid out by William Wright in 1813. "Wrightsville extended," lying between Hellam and Locust Streets, and west of Fourth Street, was laid out by Samuel Miller. It may not be uninteresting to know that the lots in Wrightsville were disposed of by lottery, or rather that the lots were sold at a uniform price, and the choice of lots was determined by chance.

The first bridge over the Susquehanna at this point was erected in 1814, and since that time the place has been known as Wrightsville, instead of Wright's Ferry, as before. This bridge crossed the river at a point higher up the river than the present one, the Wrightsville end of the structure being about opposite the farm-house of the old Wright farm, now owned by Detwilers, North, Crane & Co., and occupied by Henry Crumbling. This bridge was destroyed by the ice freshet of 1832, and a second bridge was built in 1834, where the present one now stands.

INCORPORATION.

Wrightsville was incorporated as a borough, April 11, 1834, and the first election was held on the 9th of May, following. At this election Henry Snyder was elected chief burgess, William Wilson, assistant burgess, Tempest Wilson, Michael Clepper, Samuel Sheaffer, George Green and Robert W. Smith, members of the town council, and Jacob Harris, constable. This council organized on the 12th of the same month by the election of Robert W. Smith, president of the council. The amount of the tax duplicate levied by this council at a tax rate of 2½ mills was $162.87, showing the assessed values of the property in the borough at that time to have been $65,148. These facts may be interesting in comparison with the present. The assessed valuation of real estate for 1884, was $439,560; number of taxable inhabitants 541. A writer describing Wrightsville a few years later (1844), says: "It contains between sixty and seventy dwellings, several stores and taverns. Population about 800. A good turnpike leads from this place through York to Gettysburg, in Adams County. This place may, before many years, become of some note and distinction."

INCIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE INVASION.

During the war of the Rebellion Wrightsville was visited, in June, 1863, by a brigade of Southern troops, under the command of Gen. John B. Gordon, afterward a United States senator from Georgia. On the 28th of June, the Confederate batteries shelled the town, a number of houses in town bearing marks of the enemy's projectiles. The militia, under command of Major Haller, United States army, had thrown up rifle-pits for the protection of the town, but made but little actual defense, soon retreating to the east side of the river, burning the bridge after them in order to prevent the Confederates from crossing the river. The enemy immediately occupied the town, and assisted the citizens who remained in putting out the fire and saving property endangered by the burning bridge. The next day they left again, not having molested any citizens, or disturbed any property where the owners remained at home to take care of it, but doing considerable damage in cases where property had been left unoccupied.

CHURCHES.

The first church in the town was a brick Union Chapel built about the year 1817 or 1818, on ground donated for that purpose by Susanna Houston, being the same ground that is still occupied as a Union Cemetery. This church antedated the formation of any regular congregation in the town of any of the religious denominations, and was used for several years by both the Presbyterian and Methodist preachers, who visited the town, and perhaps by preachers of other denominations also, as a preaching place. This church, which was afterward used as a schoolhouse, was torn down about the year 1854.

The Methodist Church.—There is no record by which the date of the organization of the first Methodist class or society in Wrightsville can be definitely fixed, but at the time of the erection of the Union Chapel, referred to above, the Methodists had a small society here, and for several years the Methodist preachers had appointments for occasional services in that building. In the year 1828 a lot of ground was purchased from Leonard Rathfon and wife, for the erection of a Methodist Episcopal Church. This was the same lot on which the present church building now stands. During the next year (1829), the frame church, which formerly occupied the present site, was erected. At that time, and for a number of years before and after, Wrightsville was one of the appointments on Shrewsbury Circuit. The first record we have is in the year 1840, when Revs. John A. Collins and Penfield Doll were the preachers of Shrewsbury Circuit, to which Wrightsville was still attached. They were succeeded, in 1841, by Rev. Oliver Ege, as preacher in charge, and Rev. Thompson Mitchell, as junior preacher. This was the last year that Shrewsbury Circuit extended so far. In the spring of 1842, Codorus Circuit was formed, and Rev. Thompson Mitchell appointed preacher in charge. In 1844 Rev. John Morehead was appointed to Wrightsville, the appointment at that time consisting of Wrightsville and Margaretta Furnace, as it does at the present time. He was succeeded, in 1846, by Rev. I. H. Torrence, now secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, during whose pastorate of two years the congregation resolved upon the erection of a new and more commodious house of worship, and the preliminary steps to that end were taken, including the securing of subscriptions and the laying of plans, but the building itself was erected in the year 1848, during the pastorate of Rev. Dabney Ball, who, by the way, afterward joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and was a chaplain in the Confederate army during the Rebellion. In 1849 Rev. R. S. McClay, now the superintendent of missions in Japan, was appointed to the charge, but remained only a short time, when he was sent to another field of labor, being succeeded for the same year by Rev. William Reed. In 1850 Rev. Franklin Gearhart was appointed, remaining one year; in 1851 Rev. William Gwynn, two years; in 1853 Rev. W. C. Steele one year; in 1854 Rev. W. W. Welsh, two years; in 1856 Rev. D. S. Monroe, one year; in 1857 Rev. W. S. Wilson, one year; in 1858 Rev. S. W. Sears, one year; in 1859 Rev. Oliver Ege, one year; in 1860 Rev. M. S. Drum, two years; in 1862 Rev. G. W. Dunlap, two years; in 1864 Rev. Emory Buhrman, two years; in 1866 Rev. J. Max Lantz, three years. During the pastorate of Mr. Lantz, the church was repaired and painted at an expense of between $600 and $700, and the appearance of the building was much improved. In 1869 Rev. J. W. Olewine was appointed to the charge, remaining two years, and, in 1871, Rev. H. M. Ash, three years. During his term the congregation erected the convenient and pleasant parsonage connected with the church. In 1874 Rev. Richard Mallalieu was appointed for two years; in 1876 Rev. E. E. A. Deaver, for three years; in 1879 Rev. J. Y. Shannon, for three years; and, in 1882, Rev. J. P. Moore, the present pastor, was appointed. In that year extensive repairs were made to the church building, and it now presents a handsome appearance, and is a pleasant and comfortable church edifice. The present membership is a little over 200, while there is in connection with the church a large and flourishing Sunday-school, having thirty officers and teachers and 290 scholars on the roll. C. S. Budding is the superintendent.

The Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian congregation dates from May 8, 1828, when the Rev. William F. Houston became the pastor of the church, services being held in the Union Chapel, on Chestnut Street, until 1847, when the lot of ground at the northwest corner of Second and Locust Streets was purchased, and a convenient two-story church built. This was occupied by the congregation until the year 1882, when it was torn down and the present church built on the same site. This building is still incomplete, the lecture or Sunday-school room being finished and occupied, but the interior of the main audience chamber has not yet been finished. When completed it will be a handsome and convenient church building and an ornament to the town. The pastors of the congregation in their regular order have been as follows: Revs. William F. Houston, G. L. Moore, R. W. Dunlap, Stephen Boyer, Joseph J. Graff, Elijah Wilson, John J. Lane, S. Morton Pearce, S. Henry Bell and the present pastor, Rev. George S. Bell. The longest pastorate was that of the Rev. John J. Lane, which continued from 1853 to 1868. The present membership of the church is 120, and the Sunday-school, which is under the superintendency of Mr. James H. McConkey, is in a prosperous condition.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The Lutheran Church of Wrightsville was organized on the evening of July 11, 1852, with seventeen members, by Rev. J. B. Christ. The church records fail to show the date of the commencement of the first church building, which stood on Chestnut Street, between Second and Third, but it was completed in the fall of 1854, and dedicated to the worship of God on the 7th of October in that year. Soon after the completion of the church building, Rev. Mr. Christ tendered his resignation as pastor, and the pastorate was vacant until Rev. F. Ruthrauff took charge of the congregation July 8, 1856. He resigned January 1, 1858, and was succeeded on March 9, 1858, by Rev. P. Raby. Mr. Raby served the congregation until April 1, 1860, and was followed by Rev. L. B. Berry, whose pastorate lasted for over three years. Since that time the several pastors of the church have been Revs. Albert

McLaughlin, J. M. Rice, George P. Weaver, L. K. Sechrist, S. E. Herring, and the present pastor, Rev. D. Stock. April 28, 1870, the church building occupied by the congregation was struck by lightning, and totally destroyed, and the congregation immediately took steps to erect a new and more commodious place of worship, and the present edifice was built, the lecture-room being finished and occupied in October, 1871, and the entire building completed and dedicated October 24, 1875. During the pastorate of Rev. D. Stock, which commenced December 1, 1880, the congregation has been growing in numbers and spirituality, and has at the present time over 100 regular communicant members. The Sunday-school connected with the church, of which Mr. William Witman is the superintendent, is also interesting and successful.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church.—There is a congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the town, but there are no records by which the date of the organization can be obtained. The congregation have a neat and substantial brick church, which was built in the year 1855, on Orange Street. The congregation here is connected with that of the same denomination in York Borough, under the pastorate of the Rev. Jacob Wilksheim.

SCHOOLS.

Previous to the adoption of the common school system successful schools were in operation here, and the town was one of the first to accept the provisions of the law for the establishment of public schools. The schools of the borough, at this time, are seven in number, under the charge of Prof. D. H. Gardner as principal, and are properly graded, and have an active and efficient corps of teachers. The school term is seven months. The district has one of the finest school buildings in the county, having four large schoolrooms on each of the first and second floors, while the third floor, which is at present not needed for school purposes, will furnish room for four additional schools when needed.

SOCIETIES.

The societies of the town, which are all in successful operation are Riverside Lodge No. 503, A. Y. M.; Chihuahua Lodge No. 317, I. O. O. F.; Lt. R. W. Smith Post No. 270, G. A. R., and Susquehanna Council No. 89, Jr. O. U. A. M.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The principal business interests of the town may be briefly stated as follows: The most important business at this time is the manufacture of cigars, of which there are four large manufactories, namely, those of S. R. Kocher, Keller & Kline, D. S. Detwiler and Thomson & Bro., giving employment to more than 200 persons, and making and shipping annually nearly, if not quite, 10,000,000 cigars. In this connection may also be mentioned the fact that these gentlemen are also packers and dealers in leaf tobacco, and the amount of tobacco purchased and packed by them, as well as that packed here by Messrs. Skiles & Fry, J. Gust. Zook and other Lancaster County dealers, makes Wrightsville the center of the tobacco trade of York County.

Kerr, Weitzel & Co., lime dealers and shippers, are largely engaged in the lime business, and the building lime burned by them has attained such reputation for its whiteness and purity as to create an extensive demand.

One of the most valuable business plants in the town, the Aurora Furnace, of the Wrightsville Iron Company, is now idle, and there is no immediate prospect of its being put in operation.

The foundry of the Wrightsville Hardware Company, established for the manufacture of staple and builders' hardware, iron toys, etc., is in successful operation, and has a gradually increasing trade. Col. Frank J. Magee is the president of the company.

Wrightsville, many years ago, was the center of the lumber trade for a large region of country, but the changes made in the mode of doing business in lumber, and the rapid exhaustion of the timber on the upper Susquehanna, has caused a large decrease in the lumber business here. The large saw-mills belonging to Henry James & Co., of Baltimore, in the southern part of the town, are now standing idle, and have been perhaps permanently abandoned. The large steam saw-mill of the Billmyer & Small Company is, however, still in the full tide of successful operation, and is perhaps doing a larger business than any other on the lower Susquehanna. This company has also a large lumber yard in connection with their mill. Mr. H. B. Beidler is also engaged in the lumber business, and keeps on hand at his yards a full supply of all kinds of lumber.

The Wrightsville Planing-mill and Cigar Box Factory is in the hands of Weller & Minnich, enterprising young business men, who are ready to receive orders for all kinds of work in their line.

The Wrightsville *Star*, published by Jacob

Weltzhoffer, established in 1854, is the only newspaper printed in the town.

The First National Bank of Wrightsville, Henry Kauffelt, president, George K. Schenberger, cashier, furnishes banking accommodations to the town and vicinity.

The remaining business places of the town are as follows: general stores, Jacob Gohn, William Witman, George Dietz, H. Keller & Son, G. W. &. D. H. Moore, Heppenstall Brothers and L. E. Budding; hardware store, John Beidler; stoves, tinware, etc., Henry Birnstock; clothing stores, George Dietz and J. L. Weitzel; boots, shoes and gent's furnishing goods, J. J. Jacobs; furniture dealer, Joseph Feiser; drug stores, Grant S. Tinsley and P. S. Brugh; brickmaker, Henry E. Weitzel; marble worker, M. P. Decker; coal dealer, Cal. G. Smith; harness-makers, Daniel Rudy and Oliver Freet; confectioners, William H. Miller, Zach. Olewiler, L. L. Haines, John A. Moore; blacksmiths, John C. Shutter, Alfred Roth; wagon-maker, Jerome B. Swartz; butchers, William S. Sweeney, Abram Charles; baker, M. G. Witman; physicians, John A. Thomson, L. L. Rewalt, J. C. Channell, George A. Rebman, James L. Jamison; justices of the peace, Frank J. Magee, W. W. Moore; shoe-makers, Henry Oaks, Henry A. Hammer, Henry H. Inkrott; tailors, John F. Smith, Frank Eibel; cigar stores, W. E. Weller, Keller & Kline, Thomson & Brother; hotels, Daniel L. Hoke, William Hinkle, Adam Sechrist, James McLaughlin.

POSTOFFICE.

The following is a complete list of the postmasters of Wrightsville, with the dates of their appointments, as copied from the records in the postoffice department, at Washington:

William White, appointed January 13, 1816; James Jordan, January 30, 1823; James Kerr, May 26, 1828; George W. Hinkle, November 12, 1838; William S. Cochran, May 21, 1841; John Kerr, February 25, 1845; George W. Oberdorff, January 13,1849; Joseph A. Wolf, December 13, 1852; James Kerr, May 11, 1855; Alexander J. Thomson, August 3, 1861; Jacob G. Leber, July 29, 1867; William McConkey, July 15, 1869; John I. Smith, December 1, 1879; Jacob H. Freet, August, 1885.

THE TOWNSHIP OF HELLAM.

THOUGH a considerable portion of the present area of York County was settled before 1739, it was not until that year that the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania passed a special act which empowered the county court at Lancaster to lay off "that portion of Lancaster County west of the Susquehanna into townships." Under the provisions of this act, the same year of its passage, the Township of Hallam, which originally included most of York County and Pennsborough Township, which originally embraced all of Cumberland County, were erected, without any surveyed boundaries. Lancaster County was erected in 1729. The Indian treaty of 1736 extended its limits west of the Susquehanna, in consequence of which all settlers on this side of the river, after permits to locate land were granted, were under the authority of the Lancaster court, and from 1736 to 1739 the authorities of Hempfield Township, which included the present site of Columbia, had authority west of the river. Charles Jones, the constable of Hempfield, lived in the present area of Hellam in 1736. Samuel Blunston, an intelligent Quaker, who located at the eastern terminus of Wright's Ferry, became an agent of the Penns, by whom he was empowered to grant permits for land to settlers who located west of the river. He was born in the Township of Upper Hallam, in the county of York, in England, after which this township was named. During the first thirty years of its history, the name was written "Hallam," in official records, eventually the present mode of spelling became general, though the original would seem preferable and was never legally changed.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Gradually new townships were formed, and Hellam was reduced to its present size by the erection of Spring Garden, in 1822, out of the western part of this township and the northern part of York Township. Hellam is bounded on the north and east by the Susquehanna, on the south by Windsor and Lower Windsor, and on the west by Spring Garden. Extending through the entire northern part of the township is a wooded ridge, known as the Hellam Hills, parts of which furnished timber for charcoal used at the forge, once located at the mouth of the Codorus, whose history will be found on page 484 in this book. The greater portion of Hellam is fertile and highly productive. It is crossed by the limestone belt, which enters it from Lancaster County, making the beautiful Kreutz Creek Valley, one of the garden spots of Pennsylvania. Upon these valuable lands the prudent German emigrant located, and soon felled the huge trees of the forest and began to cultivate the cleared tracts which ever since have been continually increasing in value. The use of lime as a fertilizer began here as early as 1825.

The winding stream which drains this fertile and historic valley, is now known as Kreutz Creek, which seems to be a corruption of the German word "Kreuz" meaning "Cross." It is mentioned in legal documents at the time of the early settlement and for nearly half a century later, as Grist Creek and the valley as Grist Valley, after one of the first English settlers, John Grist who located near the head of the stream prior to 1721, together with John Powell and a few others, before the proprietaries of the province, authorized settlements to be made west of the Susquehanna. By the time this township was erected in 1739, the entire valley was thickly settled, mostly by industrious Germans, some of whose descendants now own and occupy these valuable farms. The population, in 1880, was 1,963, the value of real estate for the year 1884, was $1,531,480.

TROUBLES OF EARLY SURVEYORS.

The following document will explain the troubles encountered by one of the early surveyors west of the Susquehanna:

To the Honble Thomas Penn, Proprietor of the Province of pensilvania, &c.

YE PETTITIONER HUMBLY SHEWETH

That your Pettitioner haveing accepted your benevolent favour of being Deputy Surveyor of all the Lands and Mannors in that part of Lancaster County which lyes on the west side Susquehanna river. When the Same was attended with utmost Difficulty and Scarcity of Bread; Yet notwithstanding your humble Pettitioner hath hitherto Carried on the affair with the utmost integrety and Resolution: Have suffered no person to impose on the Interest of the Honble Proprietors in the Execution of his office: have Endeavoured all peace as possible among the Sittlers: Have laid out the Lands as regular as posible the places will bear—In performance of which your Pettitioner hath many Times been in hazard of Life many ways: Sometimes threatened to be shott by Insolent persons Many weeks at a time have seen no sort of bread have Suffered much Cold Lying in the woods many Nights Together Took all patiently hopeing to be Continued in the Honble Proprietors good Service When Times Should mend Bread more plenty and the affair Settled between the Honble Proprietors & Lord Baltimore. But your Pettitioner haveing of Late seen warrants Directed to another person to Execute surveys within the Bounds afforsaid and that on the most valueable part for advantage—proves very Discourageing to Your Pettitioner in his undertaking.

Now if the Honble Proprietor Out of goodness to your humble Pettitioner Considering the Hardships he has undergone will be please to Continue him in your Hons good serviee—according to the Limitts as above sd untill Something Shall appear to make him unworthy of your Hons benevolent favour; And your humble Pettitioner in Gratitude
Shall ever pray
ZACH BUTCHER

Septem 10th 1738

Zachariah Butcher, son of Edmund Butcher of Birmingham, Chester Co., died in East Nottingham about 1755, leaving seven daughters. He invented an instrument called the "Pennsylvania Theodolite."

A Philadelphia paper of 1762 says:

These are to give Notice, that there is an Instrument of Brass called the Pennsylvania Theodolite, invented by Zachariah Butcher that will run any Course by the Sun, without any Variation an Account of Mines or Minerals, with written Directions how to make Use of it, at the House of Robert Oldam, in East Nottingham, where any Person inclining to purchase * * * Opportunity so to do at said Robert Oldam's.

THE BORDER TROUBLES.

The incidents of the border troubles at the time of the first settlement west of the Susquehanna, will be found in a special chapter on that subject in the general history pages 47–73. Most of the thrilling incidents there narrated occurred in the present territory of Hellam and Lower Windsor Townships.

The following document concerning the "Chester County Plot" (see page 64) was obtained from the court records at West Chester and contains the names of many of the German settlers west of the river in 1736:

COUNTY OF CHESTER } SS.

The Grand Inquest for our Sovereign Lord the King, upon their Oath and Affirmacon respectively do present That Henry Munday late of the County of Chester Sadler and Charles Higginbotham late of the same County, Labourer, contriving and with all their might purposing and intending the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King within the Province of Pennsylvania sd. Majesties just and lawful Authority which of right his sd. Majesty liege Subjects ought to bear and exercise as much as in them lay to impugn, due and legal Administration of Justice within the same Province to hinder, & his sd. Majesties faithful Subjects with great fear and terror to have associated to themselves divers other Persons of Evil Name, Fame and Conversation to the Number of forty and upwards, the twenty fifth Day of October in the tenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c., and divers other Days and times as well before as after at the Township of London-Grove in the County of Chester within the Jurisdiction of this Court in Pursuance of their wicked and unjust Intentions aforesaid and being united and confederated together between themselves wickedly and unlawfully did conspire and combine with armed Force & with a Multitude of People in hostile manner arrayed into the Lands and Tenements of the Honourable John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, County of Lancaster on west side of the Susquehanna within the Province of Pennsylvania then in the quiet and peaceable Possession of Christian Crawl, Henry Libert, Jacob Hunthecker, Methusalem Griffith, Michael Tanner, Henry Stands, Martin Shultz, Jacob Welshover, Paul Springler, Andreas Felixer, Ulrick Whistler, Nicholas Booker, Hans Steinman, Conrad Strickler, Caspar Springler, Michael Walt, Peter Kersher, Reynard Kummer, George Hans Pancker, Frederick Leader, Michael Miller, Martin Weigle, Hans Henry Place, Tobias Fry, Martin Fry, Peter Steinman, Henry Pann, Henry Smith, Jacob Landis, Henry Kendrick, Tobias Rudisilly, Jacob Krebell, Michael Springle, Jacob Singler, Philip Ziegler, Caspar Crever, Derick Pleager, George Swope, Michael Krenel, Thomas May, Nicholas Brin, Kilian Smith, Martin Bower, George Lauman, Martin Brunt, Michael Allen, Christian Enfers and Nicholas Cone Tenants holding and occupying the same Lands and Tenemts under the Honourable Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania afd. unlawfully and unjustly with Force and Arms &c. to enter & them the sd. Christian Crawl, Henry Libert, &c. * * * and Nicholas Cone from their quiet and peaceable Possession afd. with an armed Force in hostile manner to expell eject and remove and the same Christian Crawl, Henry Libert * * * and Nicholas Cone so being expelled and ejected from the Possession of the Lands and Tenements of aforesaid with an armed Force to withold & keep out and the Possession of the Lands and Tenements aforesaid against the said Honourable Proprietaries and against them ye sd. Christian Crawl, Henry Sibert * * * and Nicholas Cone and against all Persons whatsoever claiming or to claim ye sd. Lands and Tenements by from or under the sd. Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania afd. violently and with an armed Force to keep hold and maintain and the Persons of them the sd. Christian Crawl, Henry Sibert, Jacob Hunthecker, Methusalem Griffith, Michael Tanner, Henry Stands, Martin Shultz, Jacob Walshover, Paul Springler, Andreas Felixer, Ulrick Whistler, Nicholas Booker, Hans Steinman, Konrad Strickler, Caspar Springler, Michael Walt, Peter Kersner, Reynard Kummer, George Hans Pauker, Frederick Leader, Michael Miller, Martin Weigle, Hans Henry Place, Tobias Fry, Martin Fry, Peter Steinman, Henry Perrin, Henry Smith, Jacob Landis, Henry Kendick, Tobias Rudisilly, Jacob Krebell, Michael Stringle, Jacob Singler, Philip Ziegler, Caspar Crever, Philip Krenel, Derick Pleager, George Thomas May, Nicholas Brin, Kilian Smith, Martin Bower, George Lowerman, Martin Brunt, Michael Allen, Christian Enfers and Nicholas Cone with Force and Arms, &c., to arrest and imprison In high violation & Contempt of the Laws in Disinherison of the sd. Honourable Proprietaries to ye great Terror & Disturbance of his Majesties' Subjects, Inhabitants of the sd. County of Lancaster to the evil and pernicious example of others in the like Case Delinquents and agt. the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King who now is his Crown and Dignity, &c.

J. GROWDON,

Endorsed "Billa Vera." per
a DNO REGE.*
"Henry Munday."
Test Edward Leet, sworn.

The record shows that this was transferred to the Supreme Court.

The following amusing document relates to the Chester County plot:

> The Examination of William Cooper, of Kennett, in the county of Chester in the province of pensylvania on his Solemn affirmation saith that on or about the 20th of January Last past at the house of the widdow Claytons in the Township aforesaid he the said Deponant being at the place aforesaid at which time and place aforesaid one John Fletcher known by the name of fletcher ye poett being their did spak in Great Defemation of our proprietor Thomas Penn saying he was a Scurilous Illbreed gentelman & then proseded to the Defamation of our Government and Sung a Song which he said he made himself wherein he Cald the quakers Damb, and the Government a Damnd quaking govrndment, and went on in vindication of Thomas Creasap, Saing wee could not justify our proseedings against said Creasap. I Intrupting him and warmly justeifing the said prosedings against said Cresop: Desiring him to be silent or elce he would Come to Trouble he said he was a poet and could say what he pleased, then Song a Song in prais of the Lord baltemore Ending Every verse with "baltemore for ever:" So after a Litl debete vindicated Charles Hickinbothem and his proseedings togeather with his Acomplises calling him and them brave gentlemen. I said that said Hickinbothem would soon Run the same fate which Creasop had: he Dyrectly Answer'd If the said Cresop and Hickembothem were taken aad hanged he the said fletcher would succeed him or them in their plase and would be more cruel than they, mening in exercising more hardships on the Inhabitants over Susquehanah as by his words I understood
>
> and further I have not
>
> WILLIAM COOPER.
>
> Taken before me this 19th day of 12 mo. 1736–7.
> SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH.
>
> NOTE.—This was all written by Cooper except the name of Samuel Hollingsworth.

Similar papers were written and dated on the same day by William Webb, of Kennett and Thomas Jackson, Jr., of East Marlborough, who had been present at Widow (Elizabeth) Clayton's (tavern) on the 20th of January (eleventh month), 1736–37. Webb stated that each verse ended with "Long live Lord Baltimore for ever." The papers were endorsed by Joseph Growdon, attorney-general.

It appears that Fletcher was placed under bonds to keep the peace.

COL. THOMAS CRESAP.

Col. Cresap was born in Skipton, Yorkshire, England, in 1702, and came to Maryland when fifteen years of age. In 1732 he gave his occupation as that of a carpenter. He settled at the mouth of the Susquehanna, where he was engaged in boat-building. In 1725 he married Hannah Johnson, of Maryland, whose father, Thomas Johnson, March 24, 1725, had surveyed to himself Mount Johnson Island, at Peach Bottom Ferry. Cresap

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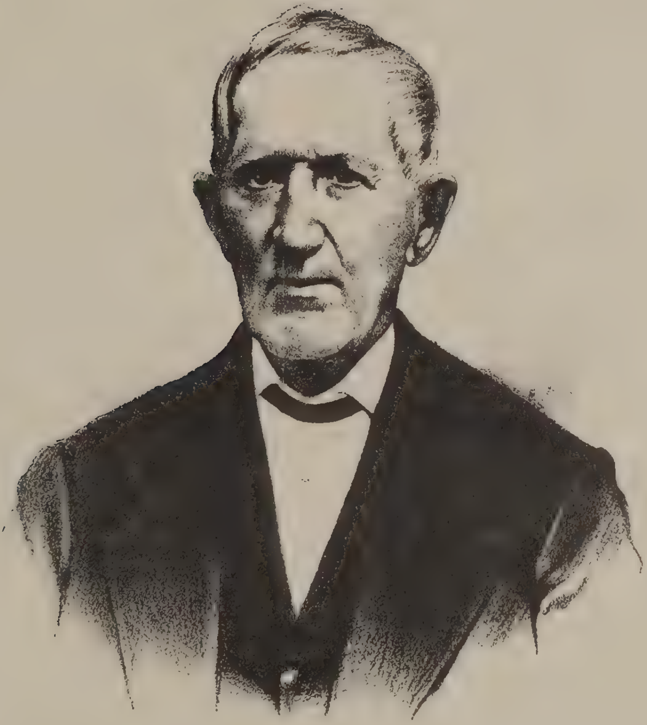
*For Our Sovereign Lord the King.



BALTZER BEIDLER.

soon after went to Virginia, but he was not long there before an attempt was made by a dozen or more persons to drive him away while he was engaged in hewing timber for his dwelling. He defended himself, and cleft one of his assailants with a broad-ax; he then returned to Maryland, and took out a patent for a ferry over the Susquehanna River at the head of tide-water, which must have been at or near the terminus of the voyage of Capt. John Smith, of Virginia, up the river in 1608; while located there his restless and roving spirit led him to visit the rich valleys thirty miles farther up the right bank of the river, now in Hellam and Lower Windsor Townships, and reported the state of affairs there to Lord Baltimore, who contemplated as early as 1721 to extend the northern boundary of his province on the west side of the Susquehanna to the northern limits of the fortieth degree of latitude. Gradually a few settlers from Maryland moved up to Conojohela (incorrectly Conodocholy) Valley. They were aggressive to Pennsylvania settlers near them. It was not the policy of Baltimore or his followers to purchase lands from the Indians; they drove them away by force of arms, and hence we find that the Maryland settlers treated the Indians on the west side of the river with cruelty. They had no person capable of holding the ground they had taken against the Indians or the followers of Penn, who were on the alert to prevent Baltimore from getting a foothold upon this disputed land. Cresap came up to Conojohela Valley in March, 1730, and built a block-house upon the banks of the river three and one half miles below Wrightsville, near the site of Leber's Mill. In the same year he took out a Maryland patent for several hundred acres of land near the river and for "Blue Rock Ferry" at same place. In 1731 Cresap was commissioned a justice of the peace for Baltimore County. After many attempts to capture him, he was finally taken on the 25th day of November, 1736, by Sheriff Samuel Smith and twenty-four armed men. His wife stood by him and fought at his side.

At this time he had at least two and perhaps three of his children with him, the eldest being about nine years of age. In the meantime his wife and children resided with his cousin Daniel Lowe, who drove one of the German settlers from his place in Grist Valley (Kreutz Creek), near the Codorus. Col. Cresap's education was limited, but he became a land surveyor, and was of great service to Lord Baltimore in extending the western boundary of Maryland from the source of the south branch of the Potomac due north, which added at least one third more territory to Maryland. In 1735 he took out a Maryland patent for a group of islands at the Blue Rock Ferry, called the "Isles of Promise." Gen. Jacob Dritt afterward became the owner of these islands, which were sold to John B. Haldeman. About 1739 Cresap again moved beyond the frontier and took up about 2,000 acres of land in Maryland along the Antietam Creek where he established a store and Indian trading post. He accumulated a large quantity of furs and peltries and shipped them to England, the vessel was captured by the French and he lost everything. He moved farther west to within two miles of Cumberland, where he again embarked in the Indian trade until the French and Indian war when he raised a company of Rangers. He had a number of skirmishes with the Indians and stood his ground manfully assisted by his sons. He was elected a representative for a number of years from Washington County to the Maryland legislature. When the French and their savage allies attempted to wrest the entire territory west of the Alleghany Mountains from the English, he and his sons at their own expense raised two companies of volunteer soldiers. Col. Cresap became a very large landholder. He became totally blind a few years before his death. He married a second time, it is said, when he was eighty years of age. He died in 1790, at his home in Alleghany County, Md., aged eighty-eight.

His first wife Hannah Johnson, during "Cresap's war," frequently mounted a horse and rode with the mounted militia in battle array, with a sword by her side. And when Cresap's stronghold was surrounded by militia from Donegal, she knew how to handle a musket, she never manifested any fear, but superintended the construction of a house, and the building of some flats, in the absence of her husband at John Hendricks', now the upper end of Wrightsville, where forcible possession had been taken of Hendricks' plantation by Cresap. And while there she saw a flat filled with armed men crossing the river. She mounted her horse and sounded a bugle. and rode rapidly to Cresap's fort, three miles and a half further down the river, and returned at the head of the militia.

Thomas and Hannah Cresap had five children —three sons and two daughters—as follows: Daniel, remained in Washington County, Maryland, became a very large landholder and a celebrated hunter as well as farmer.

He was about fourteen years of age when the family left York County. By his first wife he had one son, Michael, who commanded a company in Dunmore's war in 1774, and was afterward colonel of militia. By a second wife he had seven sons and three daughters, to-wit: Daniel, Joseph (James C. Cresap, a descendant of Joseph, is now a lieutenant in the United States Navy, and is stationed at Annapolis, Md. The blood of the Cresaps ran through the veins of the late Gen. Ord and the late attorney general, Luther Martin), Van, Robert, James, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary and Sarah. Daniel marched in his uncle's company to Boston in 1775. James was for number of years in the Maryland legislature.

Thomas, second son of Col. Cresap, was killed by an Indian—whom he killed at the same instant. He left a widow and one child. The Brents of Washington come from this son.

Michael the youngest son of Col. Cresap was born in Frederick County, Md., June 29, 1742. He was the successor to his father in the Indian trade, and owned a large trading store at "Old Town," a few miles west of Cumberland. He was an Indian fighter from his youth. In 1774 he employed several men and descended the Ohio River and was engaged in the business of erecting houses and clearing lands for the settlers, and while thus engaged he received a circular letter from Dr. Connolly the commandant at Fort Pitt, that there was danger of an Indian war, and that a number of the Indians were upon the war path. The settlers became greatly alarmed; he and his party hastened up to Fort Wheeling, and anticipated an attack upon them by the Indians, by first striking them. Some of his party killed several Indians near Wheeling, and afterward they went up the river and killed the family of the celebrated Indian chief Logan and several others. Capt. Cresap, it has since been proven, was not with either of these parties in person at this time. It turned out afterward that Connolly was entirely mistaken as to the Indians being on the war path, and he was the primary cause of the killing of Logan's family. It did not take Logan and other Indian warriors long to put on the war paint after his family was killed. The border settlers suffered fearfully along Cheat River, Dunkard Creek and the Monongahela. Their cruelties were followed by "Dunmore's war." The Virginians fought a great battle at Point Pleasant on the Ohio, which brought about a treaty of peace with the Indians. Col. Connolly attempted to shift the blame of inciting the border settlers to destroy the Indians from his own shoulders to Capt. Michael, Cresap. (It is possible that Connolly inherited a prejudice against Cresap. He was born on the eastern side of the Susquehanna River opposite Col. Cresap's fort; Cresap and his men destroyed a dozen or more houses for the Indian trader, James Patterson, who owned a plantation on the east side of the Susquehanna, where Cresap lived, and had owned it for a dozen years before Cresap came up from Maryland. Dr. Connolly was the son of Patterson's widow by a third husband.) Col. John Gibson, who reported Chief Logan's famous speech, was born in Lancaster. Capt. Michael Cresap was held in very high esteem by his neighbors. He was the first person in Maryland to raise a company of volunteer riflemen. He marched at their head to Boston in 1775, where he fought with great bravery. He took very sick and was compelled to return to New York, where he died. Miichael Cresap left five children—two sons and three daughters, viz.: Mary, married Luther Martin, Esq., the distinguished advocate who defended Aaron Burr; Elizabeth, married Lenox Martin, Esq., brother of Luther, who left a large family; Sarah, married Osborn Sprigg, Esq.—she left four sons.

AN HISTORIC OLD HOUSE.

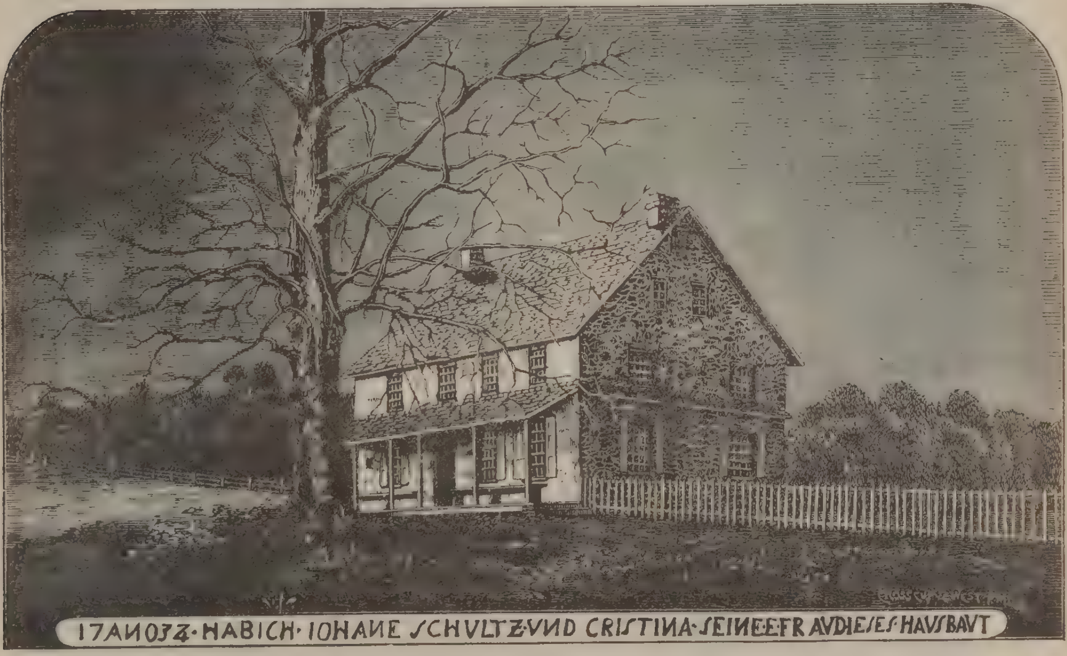
The following cut represents the first large stone house, so far as is known, that was erected within the limits of York County. It was built by John Shultz and his wife Christina in the year 1734, at a time when there were doubtless no other two-story houses west of the Susquehanna. It was originally in Hellam Township. Since the formation of Spring Garden, it is situated in that township and belongs to the Glatz estate. Hon. A. Hiestand Glatz, who takes great interest in the relics of the past, some years ago procured a cut of this landmark, and upon request kindly allowed its insertion in this work. This house, still in use, is in an excellent state of preservation, even though it is now (1885) one hundred and fifty-one years old.

In its early history it was one of the old time public inns, and if it could speak might tell many an interesting story of our colonial days as well as of Revolutionary times. A well authenticated tradition asserts that on the 30th of September, 1777, the members of the Continental Congress, while on their way from Philadelphia to York to make the last-named place the seat of government during the British invasion of Pennsylvania and occupancy of Philadelphia, stopped at this house for rest and refreshment. They were traveling on horseback, and the saddles used by those distinguished patriots greatly excited the curiosity of the surrounding populace, who were then unaccustomed to seeing such expensive luxuries.

The house is quaint and antique in design, though yet a convenient and comfortable residence. One of the walls contains the following words, carefully carved on a sandstone tablet:

"17ano34 Hab ich, Johann Schvltz, vnd Cristina Seine frav dises havs-bavt."

Translation: In the year 1734, John Schultz and his wife, Christina, built this house.


17AN034·HABICH·IOHANE ſCHVLTZ·VND CRIſTINA·ſEINE·E·FR AVDIEſEſ·HAVſBAVT

Not far from this house is the site of the Revolutionary prison, described in the history of Windsor Township.

ANDERSON'S FERRY.

Anderson's Ferry, about three miles above Wrightsville, at Marietta, seems to have been a crossing place as early as 1725. In the spring of 1727 there are records that Presbyterian clergymen of Donegal, Lancaster County, crossed here to visit settlers "along the Conewago on the west side of the river." Bertram Boyd "missionated" in York County about the time herein mentioned. This ferry was used very extensively during the colonial period of our history, as well as much later. It was chartered November 17, 1742. Richard Peters, secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, in writing to the proprietaries under the above date says "James Anderson's petition for a ferry was presented to Mr. Thomas Penn, and he gave me verbal orders to make out the patent.

Gen. Gates, after his success at Saratoga in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne and his army, crossed the river at this ferry while on his way to congress then in session in York. He remained over night with Col. Alexander Lowry, who lived on the Lancaster County side of the river. Many of the congressmen, and others who had business with congress also crossed at this ferry.

TAXABLES IN 1783.

In 1783 there were in Hellam Township 16,037 acres of land not vacant, 101 dwelling houses, 86 barns, 8 mills, 7 slaves, 345 male citizens, and 320 females. The following is a complete list of the taxables for the year named:

Anderson & Lowry	£ 400
Andrew Alexander	142
Peter Beidler, 200 acres	506
Widow Beidler, 150 acres, 2 stills	533
Jacob Baltzer, 150 acres	456

Adam Bahn, 140 acres, 1 still	£658
John Bahn, 20 acres	25
Sebastian Brown, 12 acres	40
Craft Billet, 100 acres	113
Michael Blessing, 150 acres, 1 still	210
John Bauman, 75 acres	140
Jacob Bruckhardt, 100 acres, 1 still	205
Frederick Baker	20
George Clopper (weaver)	44
Samuel Crawford	20
Jacob Comfort (innkeeper), 12 acres	50
Adam Klein, 100 acres	53
Mathias Clopper, 25 acres	65
Michael Crow, 50 acres	553
Alexander Crow, 150 acres, 1 still	548
Henry Cann, 257 acres	669
Abraham Coble, 100 acres	129
George Catz, 196 acres	162
Jacob Kauffman, 270 acres	504
George Dietz, 230 acres	619
Philip Decker, 193 acres	672
Michael Durstein, 75 acres	286
Adam Daron, 75 acres	144
George Druck, 30 acres	119
Joseph Dellinger, 100 acres	134
Gen. James Ewing, 150 acres (silverware £7)	908
Henry Fisher, 30 acres	421
Jacob Freese	65
Philip Fritz, 100 acres	249
George Freese, 200 acres	232
John Fox, 51 acres	43
David Freese, 200 acres	424
John Flory, 130 acres	453
Isaac Flory, 130 acres	424
Jacob Flory, weaver, 70 acres	264
Abraham Flory, 68 acres	267
Baltzer Fitz, 150 acres, 2 stills	645
Martin Gardner, 200 acres, 1 still	586
William Gallager	20
Philip Gardner, 250 acres, 1 slave, 2 stills	722
Martin Huber, 190 acres	550
Jacob Heyer	51
John Hall, 98 acres	61
George Heibly, blacksmith	45
Jacob Heibly, 100 acres	164
George Hoyer, 92 acres	150
John Herr, 340 acres	1125
Widow King, 100 acres	57
Christian Kunkel, innkeeper	66
Henry Kindig, 200 acres, 2 stills	390
Godlieb Kunkel, 150 acres	195
Baltzer Kunkle, 150 acres, 1 still	215
Samuel Landis, 10 acres	82
Christian Lehman, 150 acres	246
Valentine Liphart, 180 acres	445
Henry Liphart, 168 acres, 2 stills	632
Jacob Lanius, 150 acres, 1 still	556
Henry Lanius, 150 acres, 1 still	625
Jacob Langenecker, blacksmith	40
Christian Mosser, 80 acres	129
John Mate, 400 acres	334
David Mellinger, 125 acres	460
George Mantel, tanner, 5 acres	275
John Myer	20
Michael Miller, 200 acres	582
John Mate, Jr.	20
Casper Mate, 100 acres	532
Ulrich Neucommer, 70 acres	64
John Neucommer, 130 acres	194
Daniel Neas, 117 acres, 1 slave	372
Christian Neucommer, 80 acres	63
Ulrich Neucommer, Jr., 80 acres	74
Christian Rupp, 100 acres	168
Jost Reib, 10 acres	114
Michael Rudy, 190 acres	479
Philip Rupp	20
John Reist	40
Philip Sultzbach, 184 acres	450
Henry Strickler, 80 acres, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill	£603
Jacob Strickler, Jr., 180 acres	644
Christian Stoner, 177 acres, 2 saw-mills	826
John Strickler, 195 acres	483
John Strickler, 180 acres	598
James Smith, Esq., 1,000 acres	600
Henry Strickler, 126 acres	488
Jacob Shultz, blacksmith, 94 acres, 1 slave	615
Daniel Schneitman, 50 acres	66
Adam Swope, 50 acres	42
John Shultz, 200 acres, 1 saw-mill	690
John Shroll, Jr., 150 acres	143
John Sneider, 100 acres	39
Christian Shroll, 50 acres	79
Jacob Statler, 30 acres	40
Jacob Stentz, 180 acres	303
George Shallow, innkeeper, 100 acres	204
George Shallow, Jr.	20
Samuel Speiser	20
Michael Zacharias	20
Philip Thomas, 90 acres	139
Abraham Demuth, 100 acres	129
Jacob Weltzhoffer, 170 acres	672
Wolff Wendel	20
Michael Weiland	20
Samuel Wright, 400 acres	1850
Jacob Witmer	73
John Wright, 500 acres, 2 slaves	2055
William Willis	20
Solomon Williams	78
John Wyland, 99 acres	235
John Steiner, weaver	
William Holtzinger	20
Simon Holtzinger	20
Widow Morgan, 200 acres	450
Tikabat Stater	20
Solomon Williams	20
James Williams	20
Abraham Bruckhardt, 300 acres	309

SINGLE MEN.

Christian Reist, weaver.
Michael Durstein.
Joseph Reed.
Nicholas Heltzle.
Godleib Rupp.
Jacob Shultz, blacksmith.
Henry Bainnie, weaver.
Henry Geip.
John Fitz, weaver.
John Peterman.
John Ewing.
John Strickler, Jr.
Casper Wolff.
Jacob Longenecker, blacksmith.
George Druck.

CHURCHES OF HELLAM.

The Lutheran and Reformed Church.—This is popularly known as "Kruetz Creek Church" though it existed nearly a half century before the name "Kreutz Creek" came into use. During the time of the early German settlement, west of the Susquehanna, the Lutheran and German Reformed people of this community worshiped with the settlers near the Codorus, so that it is entirely probable that the first religious services by the Germans west of the river, were conducted in this valley until 1741, when the town of York was founded. A synodical meeting was held in this valley in the year 1745. It was between that date and 1751 that the first church was built of logs on a tract of 50 acres, obtained by grant from the heirs of William Penn, "at the rate of £15 10s. per 100 acres with a quarterly quit-rent of one half penny per acre." The land was deeded to Martin Shultz, Jacob Welshoffer, Henry Smith and George Amend in trust for the use of the "Reform Duch and Lutheran Congregations." In 1777, a stone church was built, which was in use until 1860, when the present brick church, 60x44 feet, with end and side galleries, was erected. It is located at a beautiful site to the left of the turnpike near the village of Hellam.

June 2, 1825, Thomas Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, as attorney for the heirs of Penn deeded "to Jacob Weltzhoffer, Jacob Libhart, Conrad Dietz, trustees of the German Reformed Congregation, John Blessing, Simon Fries and Lawrence Fisher, trustees of the German Lutheran Congregation, forty acres and one hundred and thirty-three perches for a consideration of $108, surveyed and lying within the Manor of Springettsbury in the township of Hellam."

From the record of the First Reformed Church at York, it is ascertained that a congregation of that denomination existed here in 1751, and from these records it seems that Rev. Jacob Lischy was the first pastor. He was succeeded in order by Revs. John C. Wirtz, William Otterbein, Daniel Wagner, George Geistweite, Daniel Zacharias, D. D., Daniel Ziegler, D. D., R. Rahauser, E. G. Williams and A. Wanner, D. D. The last-named became pastor, April 1, 1882. The Reformed membership is eighty-eight.

The early history of the Lutheran congregation, is closely identified with that of the First Lutheran Church of York. to which the reader's attention is directed. It is known from records that a Lutheran congregation was organized there by Rev. Lucas Raus in 1764. The congregation was visited. and children baptized by Revs. Candler, Handshuh, and Muhlenburg who were followed by regularly elected pastors, viz.: Revs. Hornell and Bager whose term of service is unknown. The following-named pastors succeeded each other in the order given: Nicholas Kurtz, in 1777; Jacob Goering, in 1786; J. G. Schmucker, in 1809; Charles A. Morris, in 1815; John George Kraber, in 1818; Jonathan Oswald, in 1835; George P. Weaver, in 1869; A. W. Lilly, in 1870. Rev. E. K. Secrist was chosen in 1872, and is the present pastor. The Lutheran membership is 130. The two congregations have connected with them, a Sunday-school of 160 pupils. John W. Gable is the superintendent.

Druck Valley U. B. Church.—The building in which this congregation worships, was erected in 1884. It is a well-modeled stone structure, 30x42, and cost $1,200. An organization was effected December 30, of the same year it was built. The membership is about thirty. In 1885 Rev. Isaac H. Albright was pastor. The church is located in the northern part of Hellam Township in the valley after which it was named.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There are at present ten schools in this district, the names of which are as follows: Kreutz Creek, Rudy's, Musser's, Livergood's, Houser's, Pine Swamp, Beidler's, Druck's, Burnt Cabin, Furnace.

For the past year John Stoner, Jr., was president of the board of education; David Fisher, secretary; David Newcomer, treasurer; Solomon Kauffman, Jacob Dietz and John Lehman, other directors. The schools are in a prosperous condition.

THE VILLAGE OF HELLAM.

Near the center of the township, on the York & Susquehanna Turnpike, within the past few years, has sprung into existence the interesting and attractive village of Hellam. This place had long been the site of a hotel and one or more stores. For several years past the mercantile business has been conducted by John W. Gable, who also served as postmaster, and by George Paff, who was recently appointed to this office. Hellam (but why not call it Hallam?) has a number of new and handsome residences. A large number of cigars are made in the town and vicinity, which tends to increase the prosperity of the community.

Large crops of an excellent quality of tobacco are annually raised in this township, the soil being specially adapted to the cultivation of tobacco. The York & Wrightsville Railroad crosses the township; one of its leading stopping places is Hellam Station, one-half mile from the village. George Loucks is the agent. A neat and cozy station house has recently been erected.

A new United Brethren Church was built in the village in 1885. The church of the Evangelical association is toward the east end of the township.

Dr. John Houston began to practice the healing art in this vicinity, in 1770. The present physicians are Drs. Deisinger and Armstrong.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The old homestead of Gen. James Ewing, of Revolutionary fame, is situated in the east end of this township.

Near the present site of Wrightsville, was a Quaker meeting-house nearly a century ago, of which mention is made in the articles on the Friends in this work.

The beautiful valley was the habitation of Indians before the settlements of the whites. Indian relics have been found at different times and places, especially along the streams. In 1835 a brass medal, a human scull and several other articles were dug up near Wrightsville. The medal had carved on one side the words "George, King of Great Britain, and on the other an Indian, with his bow and arrow in the act of shooting a deer. It appears to have been worn as an ornament for the nose or ears. There were also found near by a brass kettle, a string of white beads, which was one and a half yards in length, some red paint and twenty-five rings, one of which was dated 1716.

In December, 1819, Jacob Strickler, of Hellam Township, sent a hired man to Baltimore with a load of clover seed. The man absconded with the proceeds—$400.

Christian Noel was killed while hauling logs in Hellam Township, near Wrightsville, November 6, 1819.

IRON ORE INTERESTS.

In certain sections of this township are rich deposits of iron, ore and large amounts have been taken out. Wilton's Bank, one and a quarter miles southeast of Wrightsville, was opened in 1850; about 12,000 tons of brown hematite ore were taken out by Henry Wilton, who leased the property of Jabez Jenkins. It was afterward owned by Harris Wilton.

Benjamin Strickler's Bank was opened about 1852 by Mr. Bahn, and then leased to Mr. Musselman, of Marietta, who worked it for several years. It is now abandoned.

The Stoner Bank, situated three and a half miles southwest of Wrightsville, was opened in 1850, and from that date to 1875 there were forty-two. Seven hundred and fifty tons of ore were taken out by Musselman & Watts. Shafts were sunk at this bank, whose area is about three-fourths of an acre.

Rudy's Banks are situated a half mile west of Stoner's, and cover an area of about one and one-fourth acres. This bank was opened in 1862 by Musselman & Watts, and worked as an open cut. There were 9,872 tons of ore taken out here, which contains 41 per cent of metallic iron.

Ruby's Bank, four and a half miles southwest of Wrightsville, was opened in 1860, and worked four years by James Meyers, of Columbia, as lessee. The bank, though now caved in, was an open cut, at one place 180 feet deep. Near by was Keller's ore pit.

Hiestand's Bank is a very large one, situated along the Glatz Ferry road. It covers an area of an acre. Large amounts of ore were taken out by Musselman & Haldeman as lessees. Samuel and Jacob Dietz's Banks were leased by Stephen F. Eagle, of Marietta, in 1868, and 3,000 tons of ore taken out.

Fritz's Bank was opened, in 1864, by Meyers & Benson for five years, and afterward by Benson & Cattrell. A twenty-horse-power engine and twenty men were employed. The ore contained 44 per cent of metallic iron.

THE TOWNSHIP OF SPRING GARDEN.

SPRING GARDEN was formed from portions of Hellam and York Townships, in the year 1822. It lies nearly in the center of Springetsbury Manor. The name, however, was suggested, it seems, from the similarity of its location to York, in comparison with Spring Garden District, originally situated north of the city of Philadelphia, but now within its limits. It is bounded on the north by the Borough of York (to which two sections of it were recently annexed), and Manchester and West Manchester; on the east by Hellam, and on the south by Windsor and York, and contains an area of fertile and productive land, mostly limestone, which is unexcelled in Pennsylvania.

In 1880 Spring Garden contained a population of 4,110. In 1883 the number of taxable inhabitants was 1,232; valuation of real estate, $2,265,670; county tax, $8,810; State tax, $372. For wealth and population, it is the banner township in the county. Within its limits are many beautiful suburban homes. The history of the villages of this township was written by C. H. Fry, Esq., of Freystown.

THE VILLAGE OF FREYSTOWN.

Freystown, now East York, is situated in this township, adjoining York. It was named Freystown in honor of Godfrey Frey, who laid out part of the town, about 1814. The principal highways are East Market Street, of York extended, Low and East Philadelphia extended. The town is about one mile in length and one-half mile in width. The first house was built over 100 years ago.

and was known as "The Fort." It was a two-story stone building, thirty-six feet square, with an arched cellar under the whole building. The lot of ground, upon which this house was erected, was surrounded with large sycamore trees. The property was at one time owned by Rev. Dr. Cathcart, and then by Thomas C. Hambly, and next by Henry Kauffelt, from whom it was bought, in 1867, by C. H. Fry, who tore out the arched cellar. The property is now owned by John Miller. The first engine house, a one-story frame building, stood between Hartman's hotel and George W. Sheffer's store, and where the pump on the street now stands. It was bought by Henry Wolhoff, who sold it to John Ness, whose widow now uses it as a summer kitchen. The lot on which the present engine house, a brick building, stands, was bought from John Sleeger by Daniel Loucks, president of the fire company, in 1857, and the company was named "The Good Will Fire Company No. 1." The implements and machinery used to quten a fire were a hand engine, leather buckets and ladders. The hand engine was made by Morris Gardner. The members of this company were called by the nickname of "Rats," and afterward "Hornets." They participated in extinguishing some of the large fires in years gone by, such as the Luttman Hotel fire, Motter's fire, west of the bridge, at which they were second to throw water. This company was organized December, 1839. The first president was Jacob Neff; secretary, Christian Sheffer, and treasurer, Michael Boeckel. The officers at present are Emanuel Frey, president; Marcellus Fried, vice-president; C. A. Boyer, secretary, and John Miller, treasurer. Number of members at present, thirty-two.

The Spring Garden Band was first called "The Spring Garden Silver Cornet Band." It was organized in 1855, with William Frey, president; Emanuel Boeckel, secretary, and John Miller, treasurer. The band enlisted, during the late war, with the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. The present officers are E. D. Zeigler, president; L. T. Deininger, A. A. Wasson, Jacob Hose, Elias Eyster, Grier Hersh, and B. C. Pentz, vice-presidents; John Miller, treasurer; Cal. A. Boyer, secretary; Emanuel Kissinger, leader; L. H. Grenewald, drum major.

The Spring Garden Relief Association was incorporated December 12, 1866, organized January 1, 1867. The officers are William Frey, president; Ed Bläuser, vice-president; John Miller, treasurer, and Emanuel Frey, secretary. Membership is ninety-five.

The Lutheran Church is a brick building on East Market Street. The land was donated for the same by Daniel Loucks. He stipulated in the deed of conveyance that the church was only to be used by the Lutherans. The membership is 90; Sunday-school, 150 pupils. Bethany Chapel, a union meeting house, is on Low Street, and has a membership of probably 50, and a school of perhaps 100. Ridge Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church is a frame building, and is located on corner of East Philadelphia Street and Ridge Avenue. It was built in 1882, and has a membership of about 60, and Sunday-school of about 140 pupils. The present minister of the Lutheran Church is Rev. M. J. Alleman, and of the Methodist Church, Rev. O. S. Metzler. Bethany Chapel has no regular preacher. There are three good brick schoolhouses in the place; in one of the buildings there are four schools; two in the second and one in the third. There are seven schools of about 50 pupils each. The population of the town is about 1,500. In 1865 the population was only about 500; the greatest increase has been in the last seven years. The town has eleven stores, including one drug store and one hotel. The manufactures are Billmyer & Small's Passenger Car Shops, which are the largest in the State of that particular kind of shop; York Paint Manufactory, and Sash Factory. There are a great many persons living in Freystown who are more than seventy-five years old.

The basket-making business is a great industry on Low Street, as nearly every house of the fifty-five along this street, on both sides, is a basket manufactory, employing from five to ten hands. This street is known through all York County, and at a great many places outside of the county, as "Bull Frog Alley." This name was given to it about sixty years ago, by one John Frey, who, with his father, lived in a small, one-story frame house—the only one then on the street. The adjoining land then was swampy and marshy, and contained a large number of frogs, so that they kept up a continual noise during the evening and night, and John Frey above mentioned, a boy of about twelve years of age, claimed that he could not sleep on account of the croaking of the frogs, and that he wanted to move out of that "Bull Frog Alley." This incident gave to Low Street that name, by which it is best known ever since. The industry of basket-making on this street yearly amounts to considerable money. The manager of one of these shops reports that he sold in 1884, of his own manufacture, $3,000 worth of baskets. In 1880 he sold $5,000 worth. These basket-makers are nearly all German, and are industrious and prosperous. Those people in Low Street who do not follow the basket-making business, are called gypsies, and have their winter residence on this street, but as soon as spring comes, they pull out with horse and wagon, and roam over the country, the men trading horses and the women telling fortunes, returning in the fall with greatly replenished purses.

PLEASUREVILLE.

Pleasureville, known all over York County until a few years ago as "Possumtown." John Myers lived at the place half a century ago, when there were only a few houses, and the surrounding country was covered with a dense forest. His only occupation was "coon and possum hunting," and he had constantly nailed on the front of his house scores of opossum skins, and from this circumstance the town got its first name. The town is situated on the road leading from Freystown to Rudy's Mill (formerly Brillinger's Mill), about two miles and a half, northeast from York, and has a population of nearly 300. The houses in the place are nearly all frame, and the number of dwellings at present is sixty-three. The town has a two-story brick schoolhouse, in which are a secondary and primary school. There is also a large three-story frame hall in the place, in which the Mount Zion band meets (of which William Leightner is leader, and has nineteen members), and the Pleasureville Relief Association, which has been in existence some fifteen years and numbers eighty-four members. There is a fine frame church in the place known as the United Brethren Church, of which Rev. Jacob Smith is pastor—membership eighty-four. A. Bowers is superintendent of the Sunday school and it numbers 130. There are three stores, one blacksmith shop, one shoe-making shop and four cigar manufactories.

THE GLADES.

The place, known as the Glades, is situated along the public road from Freystown to Vinegar Ferry, about seven miles northeast from York. The name of Glades was given to it seventy years ago, by travelers going from York to the river on account of it being an open passage or space, in what was then a forest for miles around. This region now covers an area of about one mile and a quarter long by fourteen miles wide, and contains about thirty houses, with a brick schoolhouse, one store, one blacksmith and wagon-maker shop, and one cigar manufactory.

STONY BROOK.

Stony Brook is a hamlet of recent origin along the Wrightsville Branch Railroad, where it crosses the York & Wrightsville Turnpike. There are ten houses there, including some very fine ones, store, postoffice, coal yard and warehouse.

The Mennonite meeting house is a distance south of this place.

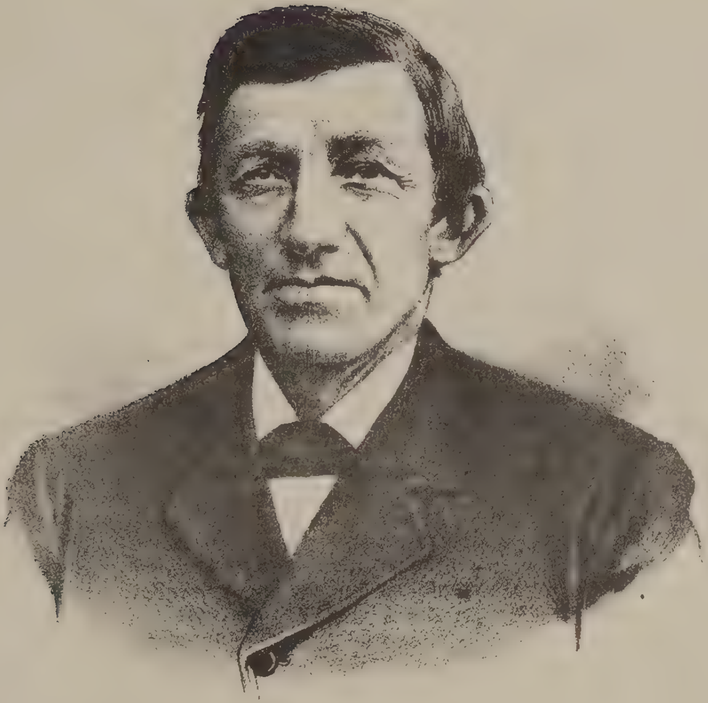
THE SCHOOLS.

The public schools of this township have an excellent reputation and are under good management. The entire valuation of school property is $21,000. The names of the schools are as follows: Freystown (high school, King Street and Philadelphia), Hyde's, Glatfelter's, Gotwald's, Plank Road, Lefever's, Stony Run, Miller's, Mount Zion, Glade's, Pleasureville and Hiveley's.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH.

Mount Zion Church is located in Spring Garden, about three and a half miles northeast of York, and is owned conjointly by the Reformed and Lutheran denominations. It is a frame structure, built in 1852. The building committee representing the Reformed congregation were Z. Spangler and Jacob Dietz; on the Lutheran, Thomas Plowman and A. Sipe. The Reformed congregation was organized by Rev. F. W. Vandersloot in 1852 with eighteen members. Its elders then were William Spangler and Daniel Byerts. A. Dougherty was the first deacon. April 17, 1852, the first communion was held. Since its organization, the following-named ministers of the Reformed Church have served this congregation as pastors: F. W. Vandersloot, D. Bossler. R. Smith and A. Wanner, D. D. The last named became supply to this congregation in 1870. He served in this capacity until 1882, when Mount Zion congregation became united with the Kreutz Creek charge, of which Dr. Wanner was then pastor. At the first communion he held, in 1870, twenty-two persons communed. The congregation now (1885) numbers 102 members, and is in a flourishing condition.

A charter was obtained for the two congregations in 1867. It gives them equal rights in the ownership and use of the church property. The trustees then were Jacob Miller, Christian Gingerich and John Knaab from the Reformed. and D. Heidelbaugh,



Elias Eheidt

Samuel Gingerich and John Flory from the Lutheran congregation.

A large and flourishing Union Sunday-school has been kept in the Mount Zion Church since 1867, and for many years it has been the largest Sunday-school in York County outside of the villages. It now (1885) numbers, including officers and teachers, about 200 in average attendance. The present superintendent is Jacob Drobrbach. The original plat of ground contained one acre, subsequently six additional acres were purchased, and a large cemetery laid off. In November, 1852, Rev. C. J. Deininger organized the Lutheran congregation with eighteen members, which, at the time of his death, in 1885, had increased to 200 members. In his official work for this congregation Rev. Deininger, during his thirty-five years as pastor, baptized 656 infants and 25 adults, confirmed 271 persons and officiated at 215 funerals. Some of the prominent members of the Lutheran congregation who have taken an interest in the church work were Daniel Heidelbaugh, John Fritz, Henry Kunkle, Henry Smyser and Michael Dietz. Rev. J. Henry Leeser was elected pastor in 1885.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

This is known as Green Hill Church, and is situated in the southern part of this township. It originated in 1868, first as a Sunday-school and prayer meeting, in a carpenter shop on the property of Michael Shellenberger. The same year and the year following Revs. Rearick, J. C. Smith and J. Bowersox, of York, conducted services here. In 1869 Mr. Shellenberger died, and his heirs deeded a tract of land to a committee for a church and cemetery. In 1870 a building was erected at a cost of $1,300. Rev. Farnsworth was then pastor.

The following ministers have since served: J. Manbeck, H. W. Shenberger, A. W. Shenberger, J. Snyder, H. Conrad, N. Young, E. S. Brownemiller, D. P. Kline, S. Aurand, George Carothers, W. H. Lilly, S. Aurand, W. H. Gross, A. Crouse, C. F. Kephart, S. Rearick, C. W. Finkbinder, C. H. Goodling, H. N. Greeninger, M. J. Snyder and L. E. Crumbling.

The church trustees are George Druck, John L. Snyder, S. D. Shellenberger, Henry Campbell and B. S. Shellenberger. Church membership in 1885 was forty. A Sunday-school has been kept in this church, of which, at different times, the following persons have been superintendents: A. Sipe. A. G. Simmons, H. Kreidler, H. Conrad, J. A. Wise, J. S. Geist, J. S. Billet, Amos Druck and Walter Brown.

THE TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP was laid out under the authority of the Lancaster County Court, in 1742, by Thomas Cookson, deputy surveyor, and his assistant. Its original limits are not clearly defined, but seem to have included an irregularly formed parallelogram extending across the north-central portion of what is now York County, then a portion of "Lancaster County, west of ye Susquehanna." Some land, as far west as the Bermudian Creek, was taken up within the original limits of Manchester Township. In 1748, its area was confined to its present territory, and that of West Manchester. It then contained possibly 300 inhabitants, a number of cleared and cultivated tracts, and here and there a few Indian wigwams. The native forests were a dense growth of oak, chestnut, hickory ash, etc. It then formed an irregularly shaped polygon extending diagonally from the Susquehanna toward the center of the county, near which it terminated in a point. Its length was fifteen miles and its breadth four and a half miles, with the "Great Conewago and Little Conewago" as its northwestern, the Codorus as its southeastern and the broad Susquehanna as its eastern boundary, thus being almost surrounded by water. Newberry and Dover Townships were north and Hellam and Spring Garden, south of it. The first settlers in the northern part of the township were English Quakers, but the greater portion, was settled by German emigrants, who soon became thrifty farmers. In 1783, it contained 267 houses, 218 barns, 21 mills, small and large; 10 negro slaves, 3 redemptioners, 1,465 inhabitants, and 29,723 acres not vacant. The northern boundary of Springetsbury Manor passed nearly through the center of the original township, south of the 40th parallel of north latitude, which crosses the county a short distance south of Emigsville. The township of West Manchester was formed from Manchester, in 1799, leaving within Manchester, 350 taxable inhabitants.

The township at present is one of the most fertile and productive in the county. It contains very little woodland, and no waste land.

The northern part is within the mesozoic sandstone region and the southern part in the limestone belt. Grain of different kinds produce well, and within the past ten years an abundance of fine tobacco has been raised in the eastern part of the township.

In 1883 the number of taxable inhabitants was 835; valuation of real estate $1,766,464; number of work horses and mules 647, valued at $55,075; number of cows 802, valued at $20,050; State tax $521; county tax $6,738. The population in 1880, including the borough, was 4,066. In point of real estate valuation it is exceeded only by Spring Garden, and in population is third on the list, Spring Garden and Hopewell being ahead.

TAXABLE INHABITANTS IN 1783.

The following is a complete list of the taxable residents of Manchester, which included West Manchester, in 1783:

Philip Amend.
Reinhardt Bott.
Jonas Bott.
Abraham Bookhard.
Michael Bentz.
Daniel Bekemer.
John Brown.
Conrad Becker.
Isaac Brenneman.
James Britches.
Andrew Bedman.
Widow Bierly.
Jacob Brown.
Valentine Bohn.
Nicholas Bahn.
George Bumbach.
Julius Brukhardt.
Joseph Bixler.
William Burns.
Philip Benedict.
James Berden.
Widow Cronmiller.
John Croll.
Nicholas Deh.
Andrew Dabber.
Thomas Dunn.
Michael Driver.
Michael Doudel.
Widow Doudel.
John Deltmer.
Peter Dinkel.
Frederick Eicheberger.
Michael Ebert.
George Eyster.
Elias Eyster.
John Emig, Sr.
Valentine Emig.
George Eisenhardt.
Conrad Entzminger.
Philip Ettinger.
Peter Elenberger.
Jacob Ehrman.
Michael Ebert, Jr.
Martin Ebert.
Philip Ebert.
Widow Eichelberger.
John Ehmig, Jr.
Michael Egy.
Michael Finfrock.
Godlieb Fackler.
Jacob Feid.
John Fetter.
Peter Faust.
George Frier.
George Fry.
Stephan Finfrock.
Frederick Felker.
Joseph Grebill.
Dewald Gross.
Gerard Gavote.
Andrew Grass.
John Greybill.
Jacob Gottwaldt, Jr.
Samuel Gross.
George Geiss.
Henry Gray.
Christopher Greenewald.
Michael Ginder.
Jacob Gottwaldt, Jr.
Jacob Gardner.
John Guikes.
Hermanns Guikes.
David Greer, Esq.
Philip Heckert.
Philip Heltzel.
Barnet Holtzapple.
Nicholas Hentz.
Andrew Hentz.
Erasmus Holtzapple.
Emanuel Harman.
Andrew Hershy.
Jost Herbach.
Christian Heiver.
George Hake, Esq.
Andrew Heak.
Jacob Heak.
John Humrichhauser.
Jacob Hahn.
Frederick Hoffman.
Jacob Heikler.
Michael Hahn, Esq.
Ludwig Heetig.
Christian Herman.
Andrew Hoke.
Peter Hoke.
George Heibler.
Christian Heit.
John Heit.
Philip Hoffman.
Col. Thomas Hartly, Esq.
George Ilgenfritz.
Martin Ilgenfritz.
George Irwin.
Jacob Jonathan.
Robert Jones, Sr.
Robert Jones, Jr.
Francis Jones.
James Johnston.
Elisha Kirk.
Caleb Kirk.
Valentine Krantz.
John Kauffman, Jr.
John Kauffman, Sr.
Godfry King.
Casper Kerver.
Henry Keifer.
Philip Kreber.
Mathias Klein.
Jacob Kauffman.
Simon Koppenheafer, Jr.
Jacob Klingeman.
Jacob Philip King.
Jacob Knab.
Simon Koppenheafer, Sr.
Conrad Klein.
Henry Kauffman.
Christian Keller.
John Kitch.
Michael Kolb.
Valentine Kohlman.
Peter Knuab.
Baltzer Koler.
George Krantz.
George Klingman.
Jacob Kern.
Andrew Kohler.
Henry Kreber.
Christian Landis.
Anthony Lehman.
Michael Low.
Leonard Leckron.
Ignatius Leitner.
Frederick Lenhardt.
Peter Long.
Andrew Long.
Christian Leib.
George Liebenstein.
Killian Lichtenberger.
Caspar Lichtenberger.
George Lichtenberger.
George Lewis Lefler.
Ludwig Myer.
Frederich Miller.
Peter Marks.
Peter Menges.
George May.
George Maurer.
George Millen.
Michael Mehlhorn.
John Miller.
Samuel Miller.
George Metzger.
Nicholas Moore.
Adam Miller.
Charles Martin.
Jacob Kopp.
Michael Klein.
Henry Klein.
Nicholas Klasser.
Casper Knaab.
George Nailor.
Jacob Neaf.
Abraham Neaf.
Jacob Oettinger.
Peter Oettinger.
John Oettinger.
Henry Ort.
Jacob Opp.
Adam Quickel.
Frederick Remer.
Dietrich Rupert.
Stephan Reitinger.
Michael Romig.
Andrew Ritter.
Jonas Rudisilly.
William Reis.
John Reif.
Anthony Roth.
John Roth.
John Rosenbaum.
George Ringer.
Michael Ringer.
Baltzer Rudisilly.
Peter Riel.
Isaac Stoner.
Peter Sprenkle.
George Sprenkle.
Mathias Smeiser.
John Shrom.
Christopher Shlegle.
Andrew Smith, Sr.
Andrew Smith, Jr.
Daniel Strickler.
Peter Shultz.
Peter Smith.
Michael Shreiver.
John Shreiber.
Jacob Smith.
Jacob Smith (Tory lawyer).
Peter Senger.
Philip Snyder.
Peter Snyder.
Adam Shenck.
John Stab.
Frederick Shindel.
John Sherb, Sr.
John Sherb, Jr.
Henry Shultz.
James Spikeman.
Jacob Smyser.
Col. Michael Smyser.
Michael Sprenkle.
Samuel Updegraff.
Ambrose Updegraff.
Nathan Updegraff.
Joseph Updegraff.
John Updegroff.
Widow Wogan.
John Welsh.
Francis Worley.
Henry Wolf.
Michael Welsh.
George Weller.
Nathan Worley.
James Worley.
Daniel Worley.
Francis Worley.
William Willis.
Jacob Worley.
Peter Wolf, Esq.
Adam Wolf.
Nicholas Wyand.
Philip Wolf.
Sebastian Weigle.
Simon Witmeyer, Sr.
Simon Witmeyer, Jr.
Martin Weikle.
Leonard Weikle.
George Witterricht.
Michael Witterricht.
Philip Wintemeyer.
Jacob Weaver.
Casper Walter.
Jacob Wagnor.
Adam Wilt.
George Welsh.

Henry Winiger.
Jost Wahl.
Frederick Wever.
Valentine Wild.
Henry Walter.
Jacob Zigler.
Philip Ziegler Jr.
Killian Ziegler.

SINGLE MEN.

John Oldham.
John Kann (blacksmith)
Christian Reinhart.
George Menges.
Philip Christ.
Andrew Zeigler.
Daniel Meyer.
George Lekron.
Michael Kauffman.
Martin Koppenhefer.
John Brown.
Frederick Heak.
Jacob Miller.
Adam Lichtenberger.
Nicholas Snyder.
David Bruckhard.
Philip Mohr.
Christian Mohr.
Andrew Kohler.
Jacob Bohn.
Conrad Ginder.
Jacob Miller.
Frederick Ehresman.
Jacob Ginder.
Ludwig Driver.
Frederick Shindle.
Frederick Hummel.
Jacob Meisel.
Joseph Kohler.

NEW HOLLAND VILLAGE.

Frederick Day, an English Quaker, made a plat of fifty-two lots and disposed of them by lottery, in 1804. The town he called New Holland. In 1814 he laid out an additional section of 162 lots, which in the printed deeds, was denominated "New Holland continued." The village is located on the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of one of the branches of the Conewago Creek, familiarly called "The Gut," and about three miles from the mouth of Codorus Creek. Some of the first settlers in this locality, in 1732, were Quakers, and for a time, a tract of land was reserved by the Penns for a meeting house. For about thirty years New Holland was known as an important lumber emporium. Teams came many miles from the south and west to purchase pine lumber, which was brought down the river and landed at this point. In 1807, Frederick Day built the large stone house now owned by Jacob Lichty, who has conducted the village store since 1863. A man by name of Hyder kept the first store. New Holland became a post town named Day's Landing, in 1825, with Peter Dessenberg as postmaster. When a postoffice was established at Mt. Wolf, two miles distant, this one was discontinued.

Adam Wolf, Esq., was for many years a prominent justice of the peace, and had a large lumber yard and tannery here. Frederick Gable kept a store and owned a lumber yard. Joseph Schmidt also had a lumber yard. There were at one time four hotels in the town. None have been kept since 1870. "Silver Lake Island," a famous place for shad fishing years ago, is located on the Susquehanna, near New Holland. The population of this village is about 250. In the early part of this century, it was supposed that New Holland was destined to become large, but its lumber interests ceased after the Northern Central Railway was completed. The cigar business is now an important industry here.

The names of the streets running at right angles with the Susquehanna, on Day's draft, when he founded the town, were King, Queen, Prince, York and Market. Those running parallel with the river, were Water, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Streets. It will thus be seen that plans were made for a large town. Frederick Day was buried in a conspicuous spot in the town and his tomb is marked by an unpretentious head stone, but there are no other graves near his silent resting place.

Physicians.—When New Holland was a prominent lumber market, there were always one or two physicians in the village. Dr. De Lassel, a Frenchman, located here in 1810. He was followed by Drs. Rouse, Richardson, Massey, Charles, Cook, Ehrhart and Watson. Dr. William Graffes was the last practitioner, twenty-five years ago. Physicians of this town attended the sick of Eib's Landing and Liverpool.

Geological Curiosities. — The geological formations around New Holland afford a pleasing diversity. Limestone crops out on John Wogan's farm, which is valuable when burned into quicklime. The old red sandstone formation is quite prominent. A short distance west yellow sandstone protrudes to the surface. In the bottom of the stream, and on the cliffs, excellent specimens of dolerite are quite numerous. Along the cliffs on the south side of the stream are twin rocks, forty feet in thickness, almost entirely exposed. They are huge specimens of silicious conglomerate formation. Near by is a rock of similar structure 100 feet in length, forming an inclined plane with the stream. While musing along the shore, trying to read "the testimony of the rocks," in the alluvial soil on the north side of the creek, the writer was delighted with the discovery of fine specimens of Indian beads, arrow heads of flint, and a large battle ax. In this island, not long since, while workmen were making excavations, at the depth of about three feet, a number of these curiosities were found in close proximity. It was doubtless the grave of an Indian warrior, and his survivors, following the custom of their race, interred his implements of war and of the chase with his bones, that he might use them, according to their belief,

> In the Island of the Blessed
> In the Kingdom of Ponemah
> In the land of the Hereafter.

Cæsarville is the name given to a collection of half a dozen houses, near the mouth of Rodes Creek, where it flows into "The Gut." About half a century ago, an aged negro slave by the name of Cæsar, who had been freed, dug a cave in a bank at this point, and used it as his place of abode. The old saw-mill here was erected in 1812 by Frederick Zorger. For many years it was owned by the late Daniel Kraber, of York and, was connected with Eib's Landing Lumber Yards.

EIB'S LANDING.

Among the early settlers west of the Susquehanna was Peter Eib, who took up the fertile land forming a delta between the mouths of the Conewago Creek. As the lumber interests up the river were developed, a section of his farm, now owned by George W. Ilgenfritz, of York, became one of the most important landing places for this valuable product along the stream. There was a demand for pine timber, and from this landing place York, and a broad expanse of country, were largely supplied for more than half a century. But the glory of Eib's Landing declined when the steam saw-mills were built at York Haven and at Goldsboro, and when the Northern Central Railway was completed. Old citizens of the neighborhood recalled the time when as many as seventy-five teams were in waiting to load lumber in one day. For one mile along the bank were continuous piles of boards and building timber. The price, on account of the abundance, was very low in comparison with present prices. Excellent .shaved shingles could be purchased at $6 per 1,000, and a fine quality of boards at $8 and $10 per 1,000 feet.

During the spring and early summer, business was most flourishing. For many years there were three hotels to acommodate teamsters and lumbermen—"Yankees," as they were termed, who brought the rafts of lumber down the Susquehanna. At times ardent spirits flowed profusely, and occasions of boisterous hilarity were very frequent. Much sawed timber was conveyed in teams by merchants who owned lumber yards in York, Hanover, Abbottstown, East Berlin, and as far away as Frederick, Md. There is nothing now left to mark this, probably the most historic spot in Manchester Township, except the dilapidated remains of a few old buildings at a place where millions of feet of lumber were annually sold.

A Paper City.—On lpart of the original Eib's Landing property, now owned by Jacob Hartman, about the year 1800, a town was laid out, which the founder, from the number of streets planned, expected to grow into a prosperous city. It was laid out as the "Town of Manchester." Eighty-one lots of this proposed town, 50x200 feet each, were advertised to be sold for the direct tax of the United States, at Harrisburg, December 3, 1818. The town was planned at a time when the lumber and fishing interests of the Susquehanna led many visionary land owners to suppose that their farms were to be the sites of flourishing cities in the near future. The same ideas that characterize many venturesome and deluded people of our Western States and Territories, were prevalent in Pennsylvania eighty years ago. Two small houses, long since torn down, and an abutment beginning a bridge, is all there ever was to represent the "Old Town of Manchester on the Susquehanna."

The Gut, is a singular freak of nature. Some time, not long before the settlement of York County by the whites, the Big Conewago Creek, on account of high water, overflowed its banks, and cut a deep channel two miles in length, causing this, the southern branch, to flow into the Susquehanna at New Holland, while the main branch of the creek flows into the river, three miles farther up the stream at York Haven. During times of high water the Gut is a rapid stream, but in dry seasons it is sluggish and sometimes altogether dry. Within this irregularly shaped delta, is contained about five square miles of excellent alluvial soil. "The River Gut" is a branch of half a mile in length, passing from the Gut to the Susquehanna. A singular phenomenon is illustrated: When the river is high it flows toward the creek, when the creek is high it flows toward the river. It is a true bifurcation.

Floods.—The first flood on record, occurred in 1744; the second in 1758; the third in 1772; the fourth in March, 1784; the fifth, known as the "Great Pumpkin Flood" of September, 1786, when all the low places along the river were strewn with pumpkins that had floated down the stream. The sixth flood occurred in 1800; the seventh in 1814; the eighth in August, 1817.

In the spring of 1830, of 1865 and of 1875, the ice floods did considerable damage along the river. Huge piles of ice were forced on the river banks and islands, at different points, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Immense numbers of floating logs have been landed along the river when the booms broke at Williamsport and Lock Haven.

Shad Fisheries.—Nothing gave more interest to the river settlements in early days than the extensive shad fisheries, an industry now almost unknown above the dam of the Susquehanna Canal at Columbia. Shad fishing has greatly declined south of the dam too, of late years, all caused by injudicious management. On account of the purity of the water and the absence of many manufacturies along this river, which caused refuse matter to flow into it, the shad of the Susquehanna River have long been famous for their delicious flavor, large size and nutritious qualities. From York Haven to the mouth of the Codorus, the limits of the eastern boundary of Manchester Township, there was almost one continuous line of valuable fisheries. The season lasted from five to seven weeks. Usually, if the season were short, the largest amount of shad were caught. The shad pass up the river annually in large schools from the salt water of the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay into fresh water to spawn. They cease to go up after the middle of June, and sometimes about the first of June. A few have been caught in fish baskets on their return to the salt water late in the season; but they then are scarcely edible. It was a most interesting sight for fishermen to watch for a "school of fish" to come up stream, and then row around them in a skiff, leaving out a long seine, made with a network of large meshes especially for shad, and quickly pull the seine to shore by the skiff, freighted with hundreds and sometimes thousands of this large fish. Before catching a large "draught of fishes," all fishermen were as still and motionless as possible, as the sense of hearing with fish is very keen; but when a large "haul" was made it was a grand signal for a triumphant cheer, and the jolly fishermen were active in counting the number caught. As far back as 1815, these shad brought as high as 12½ and 15 cents apiece by wholesale. Dozens of wagons, owned by anxious purchasers, were always ready to buy them at that figure, and take them fifteen or twenty miles south and west to dispose of them. Some of the fisheries were along the shore, but the most profitable ones were near the small islands. The right of fishery was purchasable; sometimes the owners of islands in the river sold them, but reserved the right of fishing for shad. Lichty's two fisheries, near the mouth of the Conewago, were famous—1,500 shad were caught at one haul there in 1825; "San Domingo," a small island of two acres surface, had a noted fishery. The entire island was swept away by an ice flood in 1830. The next in order down the stream was known as "Santa Cruz;" "Black Rock," so called because it was used by colored people as a fishing station for a time. The Indians were accustomed to catch shad here with large "dip-nets." In the days of its prosperity, Black Rock Fishery was owned by William Reeser, founder of the town of Liverpool. Haldeman's pool in the Chestnut Riffles, near the mouth of Codorus, "Forge Island," "Center," "Silver Lake," "Small Island," and "Bald Eagle" fisheries were very profitable for many years.

THE BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.

This beautifully situated and neatly built town for nearly half a century was known as "Liverpool," after the historic English seaport, first named so by its sturdy founder, William Reeser. The situation is truly interesting, and the view over a large extent of country fascinating in the extreme. Immediately to the east is a narrow and fertile valley, nearly in the center of which nestles the thriving village of Mount Wolf, and through which passes a great highway—the Northern Central Railway. The burghers on the hill must be on the alert or else their neighbor town, which they now look down upon, will outgrow their own. One seems to be climbing up the hill and the other sliding down. They may soon join hands and form one borough. Farther to the east is the broad expanse of the Susquehanna, and the adjoining counties of Dauphin and Lancaster are unfolded to the observer's view. The Conewago hills loom up to the northeast of Manchester, and to the southwest is the northern part of the great York Valley, unrivalled for its beauty and fertility.

Founding of the Town.—The land upon which the town stands was taken up under a land warrant issued to John Nickey about 1740. William Reeser purchased a considerable tract in 1814, on which was then two or three small houses; York Haven Company had just been formed· the York & Conewago Turnpike road had recently been completed; Eib's Landing and New Holland lumber and fishing interests were then in their zenith. All these made this a central point of the different thoroughfares to these places, and led the new owner to follow the example of a number of other adventurers about that time, to found a town. He secured the services of Gen. Jacob Spangler, of York, who surveyed and made a plan for a town in 1814, the original of which is now in possession of Jacob Mohr, son-in-law of the founder. The inscription on it reads as follows: "A plan of the town of Liverpool, situated in Manchester Township, on the York and Conewago Canal Turnpike road, including the Junction of the road leading to the old town of Manchester." The original plan of Liverpool contained 100 lots. Tickets were sold at $100 each one of which drew a lot. The drawing took place, July 30,1814. Founding a town by lottery was a common custom about that time. The ingenious founder it is said cleared $4,000 by his venture, and in 1816 built the large brick mansion at a cost of $5,000, on the angle formed by the union of the "old road" and the turnpike. Here he lived until the time of his death, a few years ago, having reached the advanced age of four-score and two years. His widow, Elizabeth Shelley Reeser, survived him but a few months.

Incorporation.—The town was incorporated by action of the court August 27, 1869. At this date it was known as "Liverpool." The charter of incorporation changed the name to Manchester, by which the postoffice had many years been called. At the first municipal election Jacob Mohr was chosen chief burgess, and Dewease Warner, George Yinger, Jacob Good, Elias Hartman and Jacob Ramer, members of the council; Henry Metzgar, secretary.

Borough officers for 1885 are Frank L. Jacobs, burgess; J. M. Glatfelter, M. L. Duhling, Peter Mathias, J. Smith, Peter Neiman and Jacob Ramer, councilmen.

There are 135 voters; a population of 630.

The number of taxable inhabitants in 1884 was 177, and total valuation of real estate in borough $133,154.

Business Places.—Charles Bishop, Sr., kept the first store in the village. It was located on the site of George Machlin's house, and was burned. Stores were kept, after this one, by Mrs. Jacobs, Joseph Kraft, John Drayer (for many years), George Beck and by others whose names cannot be recalled.

In 1885 J. M. Glatfelter, S. A. Bear & Bro., Jacob Rudy, are merchants; Duhling & Brown, butchers; F. J. Lory, tin and stove store; C. Kauffman & Co., cigars; E. A. Shriver and J. B. Rentzel, cigar manufacturers—each employ a number of workmen; D. S. Quickel, dentist; H. S. Bear and M. L. Duhling, justices of the peace; Messrs Frank Yinger, P. M. Altland, John S. Yinger and others are identified with the business interests of this beautiful town. The old "Reeser mansion" has been turned into a hotel. Many years ago it was a hotel with a large sign on which was a picture of LaFayette. This French patriot passed through Liverpool in January, 1825, on his way to Harrisburg.

Mrs. Elizabeth Quickel Kuehn, aged ninety-six, lives near Manchester.

Postmasters.—A postoffice was established at this place in 1822, with Charles Bishop as postmaster. In 1832 J. T. Ubil succeeded him, and was followed by George Beck, John Drayer, Dr. L. M. Lochman, M. L. Duhling, David S. Quickel and Stephen A. Bear. When application was made for a postoffice it was found that one by the name of Liverpool had been granted in this State to a town by same name in Perry County. The name Manchester was then selected, which was adopted as the name of the town when it was incorporated. John Drayer was recently appointed.

Physicians.—Dr. Conner is remembered as the first physician of this village. He was succeeded by many others, among whom were Drs. Roe, Kilgore, Beck, Hall, Haldeman, Ahl (now of Pittsburgh), Hay, Houser, Lochman, Bishop, Prowell, Kain, Warren, Deisinger. Dr. Hall, a successful practitioner built the house now occupied as a store by S. Bear & Bro. Dr. Andrew Prowell, a very skillful and highly esteemed physician, died here in 1871, after several years of successful practice. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and of Bellevue Medical College, of New York City. His death at the age of thirty-four, was deeply felt by the entire community that he had served so faithfully. Dr. Ehrman, a disciple of Hahnemann, successfully introduced homœopathy about the year 1839; after several years of practice he moved to Wrightsville. The physicians at present are Drs. Gress & May.

CHURCHES.

Union Church of Manchester.—In November, 1820, a number of the citizens of the town met at the house of William Reeser, for the purpose of effecting an organization to build a Union Church and schoolhouse. At a subsequent meeting held March 28, 1821, Charles M. Poor, William Reeser, Jacob Fink, John Gross and Daniel Gotwald were chosen trustees and a building committee. The church was built in the summer of 1821, at a cost of $612, and dedicated January 21, 1822. Rev. Robert Cathcart, Presbyterian, and Rev. J. G. Schmucker, Lutheran, both of York, were the officiating clergymen. The church was first used by the two denominations mentioned and afterward by others also. Some of the merchants and managers of the mills at York Haven were Presbyterians. A schoolhouse was built on same lot.

At the second election William Reeser, Henry Grove, David Nelson, Charles Bishop, Charles M. Poor and Samuel Inloes were chosen trustees; Henry Metzgar was for many years secretary.

The old meeting house was removed in 1879, and the present Union Church was built. This is used by different denominations. The German Baptists hold occasional services.

The Evangelical Association is one of the denominations that at present hold services in this church. A class was organized in 1858 by George Young and Frederick Althouse. The preachers who had charge of the circuit to which this congregation belongs since then, have been as follows: S. D. Bennington, George Brickley, E. S. Brownmiller, H. Conrad, George Carothers, George Dellinger, Adam Ettinger, John Edgar, Charles Hammer, Peter Heis, Daniel Kreamer, John Kreamer, J. C. Link, L. May, Moses McLean, H. R. Price, H. H. Ream, P. H. Rishel, J. Harlacher, J. Zimmerman, E. Stombaugh, Hornberger, D. L. Reeser, W. Detwiler, J. M. Ettinger, N. Young, A. Krause, Steyman, D. P. Kline, S. Aurund, W. H. Lilly, H. W. Gross, S. Yearick, C. W. Finkbinder, C. F. Gephart, C. H. Goodling, H. N. Greninger, M. J. Snyder, L. E. Crumbling.

Manchester Lutheran Church is a brick building located on Main Street toward the south end of town. It was built under the direction of Rev. Dr. A. H. Lochman, of York, in 1857. The congregation was organized in December of the same year by Rev. C. J. Deininger, and served by him until December 1865. He was succeeded by Revs. P. Warner, P. Anstadt, E. Lenhart and the present pastor—Rev. W. S. Porr. The cost of the building was $6,000. In 1883 valuable improvements, costing $1,100 were added and the interior of the church beautified. Membership is about 110. Trustees, Samuel Gross and Henry Cassell. A Sunday-school of 100 pupils is superintended by John Frank, with Jacob Smith as assistant superintendent, who is also leader of the Church choir. Miss Emma Eisenhart is organist.

United Brethren Church.—About the year 1832 Rev. William Brown began preaching the doctrines of this denomination in Liverpool; an organization was effected in the Union meeting house, which was used until the erection of the new and handsome church, in the year 1878, at a cost of $1,700. Of this building George Yinger was contractor, J. A. Dempwolf, architect; Col. J. A. Stahle, H. M. Everhart, Charles Mathias, Jacob Eppley and John B. Rentzel, the building committee. The church was dedicated the same year by Bishop Glossbrenner. The following clergymen have ministered to this congregation since the church was built: G. W. Kirakofe, A. H. Rice, I. H. Albright and T. Garland. Church membership about sixty, and a Sunday-school of 100 pupils, of which Col. Stahle is superintendent.

Mennonite Meeting House.—Half a mile north of Manchester stands the old Mennonite Meeting House. Some of the early settlers of this locality, were members of that religious society. Among them were the Kellers, Leibs, Reiffs and Rodeses. Until 1810 religious services of this denomination were held in private houses and in the Union Meeting House, on the site of Hoover's Church. It was during the summer of that year that the present old relic was built, of native yellow sandstone. Mr. Keller furnished the land free, and, characteristic of this kind-hearted, economical people, the other members associated together and completed the building with their own hands. From 1810 to 1850, it was regularly used, since then, only occasionally. It is still owned by the society.

SCHOOLS.

The present schoolhouse was built before the town was incorporated. In 1870 the borough board organized by electing John Kohler, president; Peter M. Altland, secretary, and Jacob Hartman, treasurer. Jacob Smith was appointed teacher of the secondary school at a salary of $35, and Miss Mary Free teacher of primary school at a salary of $33 per month.

The school board for the year 1884–85 was as follows: Dr. J. C. May, president; D. A. Schriver, secretary; Dr. H. V. Gress, Michael Gross, Michael Kunkel and Dewease Warner. The teachers were A. S. Quickel and A. C. Hartman.

An Old School House.—The north end of the building, for nearly half a century, was occupied as a schoolhouse, in which the youths of the vicinity received the rudiments of their education. Many old people, now living, have a tender recollection of James Cabot, familiarly called "Jimmy Caboot," who, after having seen much of the "round world," as an English sailor, for many years taught school. He was a jolly, good-natured personage, who fondled and petted the little folks, even carrying them on his back to and from school. He was at home anywhere and everywhere, and had but one fault—in his own language, he would sometime get "corned," and that, too, on Sunday, so that his Monday's work was not well done. He could play the violin for a midnight party, or assist in a religious meeting, just as the notion suited him. One summer day, while engaged in religious devotion, a hornet stung him. This scientific experiment of one little insect was sufficient to disturb and break up the entire meeting, and caused Jimmy to be more impetuous than reverential. For many years the children of the neighborhood, both winter and summer, attended Jimmy's school, until one paceful day in June, more than half a century ago, they laid him peacefully to rest in the burying ground adjoining the Union Church, in Liverpool. He was one of the first to be there interred. The old burying ground was near the Mennonite Meeting House. Asa Johnson and John Anstine taught in same building.

CONFEDERATE INVASION.

On the 28th of June, 1863, Gen. Early, while advancing on York, and when at Weiglestown, sent Col. French, with a detachment of the Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry, across Manchester Township, to the mouth of the Conewago, to burn the railroad bridges there. They halted, for a time, at Liverpool and Mount Wolf. They took from the stores, boots, shoes, hats, and some other clothing, paid for them in Confederate currency, which they proudly affirmed would soon be "better than your greenbacks, as we are now on our way to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and New York, and the war will soon be over."

They cut down the telegraph poles, destroyed a number of small railroad bridges and the two large ones. They compelled Benjamin Miller, an intelligent farmer, to go with them and direct them to the bridges, which they set fire to with coal oil. In the afternoon they went to York.

About 400 Union soldiers had been encamped on Col. Hoff's farm, to guard these bridges, but they crossed over the Susquehanna during the early morning of the same day, fearing the approach of a large army. A few shots were fired at the last boat load by the Confederates.

MOUNT WOLF VILLAGE.

Mount Wolf is a thrifty and prosperous village, on the Northern Central Railway, one-half mile northeast of Manchester Borough and seven miles from York. The grade here to the "Summit," about two miles south, is fifty feet to the mile. This is the highest point on the railroad between York and Bridgeport. In the year 1850, soon after the completion of the railroad to Harrisburg, a postoffice was established one-quarter of a mile south of the present railroad station, and named "Mt. Campbell."

In the year 1852 the firm of Adam Wolf & Sons, opened a store and began purchasing grain, and started a coal and lumber yard. The business was continued under this firm until 1863, when William W. Wolf, one of the sons, was elected sheriff of York County, and removed to York in November of this year. He died before his term of office expired. Adam Wolf, the father and senior member, retired from business. Since then, George H. Wolf has been sole proprietor, and has done an extensive and prosperous business. Large quantities of wheat, from the surrounding fertile and productive country, are annually purchased. Some is manufactured into flour at a mill which he owns near by, and much shipped to Baltimore and elsewhere. Since the decline of New Holland and Eib's Landing, as lumber depots, Mt. Wolf has become an important center for this trade. During the past few years the firm of George H. Wolf & Co., with which John Wogan was associated as partner, purchased large quantities of tobacco, an important product of this township. A few houses were erected soon after Mt. Wolf became a business center. The town was laid out in 1867, by Samuel Hoff, on an area of thirty acres, with 165 lots, from a survey made by Daniel Ettinger, of York. At present there are about fifty dwelling houses, a church, and a two-story schoolhouse. A few of the houses are brick, but most of them are frame, of attractive design, newly painted, and everything around indicates neatness and prosperity. The large grist-mill, a short distance north of the village, now doing such effective service, was built in 1813, by John Rodes, a Mennonite preacher. It subsequently passed into possession of John Gross, George Mathias, and George H. Wolf, the present owner.

A few years ago Mr. Wolf built a large house for a depot and store. This being the station for Manchester Borough, New Holland, Starview, and the thickly settled surrounding country, it is an important stopping place for passenger trains. The name, Mt. Wolf, originated in 1852, when the postoffice was removed from Mt. Campbell to its present place. The population of the village, in 1885, was 200. About 1820, Christian Rodes built a fulling-mill a short distance above here. It is now owned by a grandson, Zebulon Rodes.

Church of the United Brethren in Christ.—The members of this denomination built a house of worship, in the year 1870, under the direction of Henry Hoff, Sr., John Spahr, and Samuel Bear, as a building committee. Including bell, it cost $2,800. It was dedicated the same year by Rev. William B. Raber. The church membership is about eighty, and the Sunday-school membership 150, with Jacob G. Kunkel as superintendent. The pastors since the church was built were W. H. Craumer, S. T. Wallace, George W. Beatty, Alexander Tripner, A. H. Rice, I. H. Albright and Thomas Garland.

EMIGSVILLE.

Emigsville is a prosperous village, with a population of 125. Soon after the completion of the York & Cumberland Railroad, in 1850, now the Northern Central Railway, this became a prominent business center and station for the surrounding rich agricultural region. A vast amount of quicklime has been burned from valuable limestone of the vicinity. The town lies on the York & Harrisburg Turnpike, four miles from York and three miles from Manchester Borough. The late John Emig, after whom the village was named, was engaged for many years in the mercantile business at this place, and was also a prominent farmer. The same interests are now continued by his sons. East of the railroad is an attractively built Union Chapel and near by is the village school. E. K. Emig & Co. manufacture agricultural implements here.

Round Town is a hamlet of twenty or more houses, about three and one-half miles from York, on the York and Lewisberry road. The houses are built nearly in the form of a circle, from whence originated the name. A fine brick school-house was built here in 1884. Frederick and Peter Kern were among the first to own the property at this place.

Foustown is a collection of houses in the western end of the township, amidst a very fertile region.

One of the military companies of the township was called "The Manchester Guards," commanded by Capt. Rodes in 1834. George Jacobs was first lieutenant, and Jacob Rudy second lieutenant. It existed for seven years. Manchester Township gave 200 votes majority for Gen. Harrison for president. In 1856 there were but three votes for Fremont for same office.

MUSICAL.

The Manchester Silver Cornet Band is a musical organization composed of eighteen members, and has had a prosperous existence since 1880.

The Conewago Citizens Band, composed of seventeen members, was organized in 1881.

Starview Band, composed of fifteen members, with German silver instruments, was formed in 1883.

New Holland Band, composed of twelve members, was organized in 1884.

Mt. Wolf Cornet Band was started in 1879. It is composed of fifteen members.

Emigsville Band is an excellent musical organization.

REFORMED AND LUTHERAN CHURCH (HOOVER'S).

On the 29th of February 1822, Philip (Huber) Hoover and Peter (Huber) Hoover deeded 44 perches of land for a consideration of $1, to Martin Rudy, Michael Bixler, elders and trustees of the German Reformed congregation, and Peter Moore and Valentine Schultz, elders and trustees of the Lutheran congregation. On this land had been already erected a house of worship called "Christ's Church," in which by special requirements the services were to be held in "the German language and no other; to be used by the German Reformed and German Lutheran congregations, and a society called Maniests." All services in the first church were to be held "before candle light." This church is located on one of the land-marks of Manchester Township, now in the young village of Starview, two miles southeast of Mt. Wolf. It is widely known as "Hoover's Church." The exact time when the first log-church was built is not definitely known, though supposed to be in 1819. The present house of worship, which cost $2,200, was built in 1875. The building committee were Jacob Hartman and John King, Reformed; Harris Gingerich and John Fry, Lutherans.

A charter was obtained in 1844; Andrew Dessenberg and Jacob Fry of the Lutheran, and Christian Hartman of the Reformed congregation were trustees.

Samuel Rudy, now ninety-two years old and a most worthy member, was one of the first deacons of this church. The present church officers are Jacob Hartman and George Kann, elders; Abraham Hartman and Mr. Diehl, deacons.

Revs. Mayer, James R. Reiley, John Cares, David Bossler, Rhinehart Smith, of the Reformed Church have officated here. This congregation, of fifty-three members, since 1879, has been under the pastoral care of Rev. A. Wanner, D. D., as supply.

The Lutheran congregation was served by

Rev. C. J. Deininger from 1858 to 1866. Its pastors have been the same since then as at Manchester Borough, who in order of succession were as follows: Rev. P. Wanner, Peter Austadt, E. Lenhart and W. S. Porr, who is the present pastor; members, sixty-five.

A schoolhouse stood by the side of the first church, and a parochial school kept in it for many years.

The church was remodeled at a cost of $1,300 lately. There is a Union Sunday-school of 150 pupils, of which Henry Kunkel is superintendent.

Jerusalem Church, is located between Mt. Wolf and New Holland, and was built about 1880, on land donated to the congregation by John Dessenberg. It was once burned and afterward rebuilt.

EMIG'S GROVE CAMPMEETING GROUNDS.

June 21, 1880, a charter of incorporation was granted to the Emig's Grove Campmeeting Association, the object of which was "to maintain the worship of God in gatherings or assemblies for religious purposes, according to the discipline and belief of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, and other Evangelical Churches." Fourteen acres of land were purchased of the late John Emig. Thirteen acres have since been added. The location is one mile south of Mount Wolf Station on the line of the Northern Central Railway. The association organized with Rev. C. T. Stearn, president; David W. Crider, J. C. Smith and Daniel G. May, vice-presidents; J. R. Hutchison, secretary; Col. J. A. Stahle, treasurer, and Henry M. Everhart, John Shepp, Charles Lafean, M. L. Duhling, Henry Reeser, J. B. Rentzel and A. H. Rice, directors. The same officers have held their positions continuously since organization. The directors for the year 1885 are M. L. Duhling, P. Mathias, H. M. Everhart, H. W. Steffey, Joseph Wagner, Henry Reeser, and H. D. Musser. Excellent board tents have been built, and a large number of people meet annually, during the month of August, for the purpose of worshipping the God of their fathers in the serene atmosphere of this beautiful grove—one of "God's first temples."

In one corner of the grounds, in a secluded spot, is a mysterious tomb of a soldier of the civil war. It has been sympathetically remembered by some patriotic members of the Camp Meeting Association, and marked by a neat and appropriate headstone. His remains were found and interred near the spot, about the time that the Confederate Gen. Early took possession of York, but "of his name and his fame no one can tell." He was clad in the uniform of a Union soldier, the buttons of which contained the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, and his cap the number 65.

ADOPTION OF THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

There were other subscription schools similar to the one at the Mennonite Meeting House already described. Before the present public school system was accepted in this township a local plan was adopted and so-called "free schools" were established. They did not however afford equal privileges to all classes. The poorer children were neglected. Several attempts were made by enterprising citizens to secure enough votes, to accept the system under the provision of the act of 1834, but all such efforts were unsuccessful. The legislative act of 1848 which virtually recognized that every district in the State had already accepted the system, brought Manchester into the ranks. At the spring election of 1849 which was then held at Ludwig Kohr's Hotel, near Emigsville, the system was accepted, and Daniel Rodes, Henry Metzgar, George Mathias, John Emig, Dr. Adam Eisenhart and Andrew Lightner were elected directors, all of whom are now dead, except Daniel Rodes, who, at his advanced age, is in the full possession of his mental and physical powers. It was greatly through his determined efforts that the organization of the schools on the present basis was then effected. The conflict that arose was typical of what took place in some other townships, especially in the German sections, where many of the people were averse to accepting the common schools, and preferred the subscription schools or parochial schools. Many, in fact, preferred a shorter term than the law then required. A great conflict arose when the directors met in Liverpool to organize. A large number of people assembled; most of them came for the purpose of presenting objections to the plans. After some of the directors conferred, all except two determined to resign. Daniel Rodes, who was elected president, then read the law, which gave that officer the power to appoint any persons he selected to fill the vacancies, which resulted in holding the board together. At this juncture Jacob Kirk of Fairview, who afterward became the first county superintendent of schools, happened along on his way to York. He was an ardent advocate of the system which had been in force in his township fourteen years. He argued in its favor from experience as a director and teacher. The board then went into executive session and laid a small tax; John Bower was appointed tax collector. His duty was not a pleasant one. In some cases he was obliged to levy on personal property in order to collect the tax, so violent was the opposition. In one or two instances a horse was sold. Eleven schools were put into successful operation and the State appropriation, $100, received. The Mennonite meeting house was rented. One schoolhouse in the township could not be rented. A house was built at Foustown. Aughenbaugh's meeting house, now used by the Dunkers, was rented, as was also a Methodist meeting house at New Holland. The rest were opened in such houses as could be obtained. The system soon proved a great success. One of the most singular features of this history was that the president of the board was publicly reprimanded by his fellow church members, and an effort made to have his name stricken from the church roll, on account of the interest he took to advance the cause of education. They failed then, as many now do, to recognize that education and religion go hand in hand. A faithful pastor came to his rescue and prevented action.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST MANCHESTER.

FORMATION OF TOWNSHIP.

WEST MANCHESTER was formed out of Manchester Township. A petition from a large number of signers was presented to the September Court of 1799, Judge John Joseph Henry, presiding, asking for the appointment of viewers to report a division of Manchester Township, which at that time, in the language of the petitioners, "is fifteen miles in length, which is three times its breadth; that there would be 350 taxable inhabitants in the remaining part of township after the proposed division; with such extended limits, it is difficult for road supervisors, tax collectors and other officers to perform their necessary duties." They, therefore, asked that the request in petition be granted. It was favorably considered by the court, and Martin Kreber, Jacob Spangler, John Sharp, Esq., John Rudisill, John Rothrock, and John Henisen were appointed viewers. They made a report recommending a division, which was approved by the court December 3, 1799. The draft of the survey is described as follows: "A line beginning at a post on the banks of the Codorus, on Jacob Gardner's land, thence through the lands of Joseph Uppdegraff and William Willis, across the great road leading to Prunk's Mill (now the site of Goldsboro), across Peter Sank's mill dam and lands of Daniel Worley and James Worley, along Green Brier Road to the Little Conewago Creek, crossing lands of Jacob Hahn, John Dobbins, Peter Lindt, and Philip Kreber; thence up the creek to Philip Wolf's plantation to the corners of Dover and Paradise (now Jackson) Townships; thence nearly due south to the west branch of the Codorus Creek; down this stream to its union with the south branch of Codorus, and down the Codorus to York Borough line, to place of beginning." The board of viewers, at the instance of petitioners, requested that this new district be called West Manchester.

The following letter, concerning the early settlement of this township, will be of interest.

YORK TOWN, APRIL 23, 1746.

TO RICHARD PETERS:

Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania.

The Bearer, Paul Dittenhaver, has purchased an improvement about three miles west from York, and paid £150 for it. The land was settled by Adam Dickinson, who it is said has an entry on your books, by ye Proprietaries Order for settling the same on his obtaining license from ye Indians, who lived thereabout. He applies for a warrant or Order of survey. You may suppose, from ye price, that it's a valuable improvement, and has been Long Settled. If there is any such Entry, I Doubt not the Proprietaries granting it. The land adjoins Casper Springer, Adam Fiel, Jacob Heestand and Nicholas Baghn. As these people have ye Proprietors' Grants, they are enroaching upon this Plantation on every side & destroying ye Timber so that if he does not Get an Order of survey, the place will be much injured."

Thy friend,
THOMAS COOKSON,
Deputy Surveyor for Lanc. County.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The township thus laid off is the form of an irregular triangle, with the northeast border as a base, resting on Manchester Township. The western boundary is nearly a perpendicular line resting against Dover and Jacskon Townships. The southeastern boundary line follows the sinuous course of the placid Codorus, and forms a very crooked hypothenuse for our hypothetical triangle.

The land of this township has long been noted for its fertility and productiveness, and is part of the limestone belt which diagonally crosses York County. Nearly every acre of this township is under the highest state of cultivation, and all kinds of cereals grow luxuriantly. The characteristic large bank barns and brick houses, which indicate the prosperity of the Pennsylvania German farmer, are very thickly set. During the months of May and June it is one continuous garden of beauty and plenty.

The York & Gettysburg Turnpike crosses this township, as did also the old "Monocacy Road" laid out in 1739, passing through Wrightsville, York and Hanover to Maryland. The Hanover & York Railroad also traverses it. A considerable business is done at Graybill's and Bear's Stations. There are a number of large flouring-mills and one flint-mill within its boundaries. Since the annexation to York of Smysertown, with a population of 998, and Bottstown with 401, there are now no villages in the township.

The original settlers were largely German Lutheran, Reformed, German Baptist and Mennonites, many of whose descendants now occupy the lands taken up by their worthy ancestors a century and a half ago. There were, however, some English settlers, as the above letter indicates.

ASSESSMENT OF 1800.

The first assessment roll of West Manchester, in 1800, contains 150 taxable inhabitants, who were land owners, and 27 single men who paid a poll tax of $1. The entire property valuation then was $97,500. The largest land owner was Frederick Eichelberger, who was assessed with 1,025 acres, valued at $7,925. Frederick Eichelberger was elected to the State senate in 1819.

Martin Ebert owned a distillery, tannery and 500 acres of land. Weirick Bentz, George Eyster, Valentine Emigh, Philip Ebert, Peter Hoke, Jacob Hoke, Michael Lau, Mathias Smyser, Adam Wolf and George Philip Ziegler, Esq., owned distilleries. Much of the grain then raised in the township was manufactured into spirits, and sold in Baltimore. Henry Wolf and Thomas Eichelberger owned tanneries. Henry Bare a fulling-mill and hemp-mill, Jacob King, Alexander Underwood and Jacob Steiner owned grist-mills. There was but one colored slave assessed—"Tom," tradition says a good fellow, and outlived his master, Col. Michael Smyser, of Revolutionary fame, who was several times elected to the house of representatives and once to the senate of Pennsylvania. He was one of a committee of twelve men from York County, who collected money to send to Boston in 1775, obtaining £6 2s. 1d. from his township. The last years of his life he spent quietly and died in 1810 on a farm, on what is now the Berlin road about three miles from York.

One hundred and ninety horses were assessed and 270 cows in 1801.

The census of 1880 reports this township as having a population of 2,476, being exceeded in number of inhabitants, only by Spring Garden, Hopewell, Chanceford, Manchester, North Codorus and Lower Windsor.

ASSESSMENT OF 1884.

The assessment taken in 1884 gives a valuation of $1,740,000 of real estate and $48,880 of personal property. Number of taxables: 773; horses and mules 473, and their valuation $27,325; cows 658, and their valuation $16,450; aggregate amount of valuation assessed for county purposes $1,852,000, exceeded only by Spring Garden and Manchester. Martin Miller was the first supervisor of the roads and highways of Manchester Township, in 1749; upon his resignation Henry Bott was appointed by the court to succeed him.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

This church is locally known in this township as Wolf's Church, after Peter Wolf, an early settler.

In 1762 two and one-half acres were purchased from Adam Ziegler for £5 6s. 5d. for church property. In 1763 a congregation was organized by Rev. Nicholas Hornell, then pastor of the First Lutheran Church at York, and a frame church was built. About twenty-five years later this building was enlarged and remodeled. In 1855 the present large and commodious church was built; while the Lutheran congregation was under the pastoral care of Rev. C. J. Deininger, and the Reformed under Rev. D. Ziegler.

The ministers present at the corner-stone laying of the present church, were Revs. A. G. Deininger, A. Burg and J. O. Miller; at the consecration were Revs. A. H. Lochman, A. G. Deininger and J. Bossler. The successive pastors of the Lutheran congregation were Revs. Hornell, Bager, N. Kurtz, Jacob Goering, J. G. Schmucker, J. Oswald, A. G. Deininger and C. J. Deininger. Rev. Leeser has lately succeeded to the pastorate. Rev. Deininger ministered to the congregation here from 1846 to 1885, the time of his death, during which period, in connection with his preaching, he baptized 1,010 infants, thirty-nine adults, officiated at 275 funerals and confirmed 611 persons—all connected with the Lutheran congregation of this church. The present Lutheran membership is 400. The Reformed congregation was first served by the pastors from York, including Revs. Lischy, Geistweite and others. Of later date Revs. D. Ziegler, W. Kehm, Jacob Ziegler, and I. S. Weisz succeeded each other in the order named. The Reformed membership is about 300. The church is located in a rich agricultural region, about five miles west of York, one-third of a mile south of the "old five mile house" originally owned by Peter Wolf, on the York & Gettysburg Turnpike.

The attendance at Wolf's Church is very large, and it has for 120 years been a central point of interest in this township.

SHILOH CHURCH.

In 1883 this beautiful brick church was built along the Dover road, in this township, and when dedicated, May 27, of the same year, was given the above historic name. The officiating clergymen at the time of dedication were Revs. J. O. Miller, I. S. Weisz, G. W. Enders, P. Anstadt. The cost of the church was $4,600. The building committee were Jonathan Wilt, George Leckrone and Jesse Heilman.

Religious services had been held in Neiman's school-house for many years before the church was built, by Revs. Lochman Warner, Anstadt and Lenhart. Rev. W. S. Porr is the pastor of the Lutheran congregation of seventy-five members.

AN HISTORIC OLD MILL SITE.

The mill on the road from York to Dover is a very old structure. To the right of the road, on the Little Conewago, and 400 yards northeast from the present old building, was built, about 1738, one of the very first mills in York County, by Martin Weigle, who, only a few years before, had emigrated from Germany. He had tried first to build a mill on the Codorus, near York, but found that stream too large for his pioneer adventure. The Indians, who were his neighbors, came to view this encroachment upon their territory with weird astonishment.

The ingenious German gave them a draught of whisky. They, soon became lively, and then went to work to assist in digging the mill race. For a considerable time that was the only mill west of York. The old stone one now standing was built before the Revolutionary war. The owner of it, during that period, was not very patriotic toward the new government, and on several occasions was censured for uttering words that were questionable. About the time the Revolution closed, a company of soldiers on their march westward and toward their homes, put up with him several days, encamped in a meadow near by, and made the well-to-do host prepare for them the best food his fine flour and other farm products would make. The mill was later owned by Michael Beltzhoover, and in 1802 bought by Dr. J. G. Schmucker. Daniel Gross and his son, Samuel, were subsequent owners, and in 1847 George Neiman purchased it. John Neiman, the present owner, purchased it in 1856.

THE TOWNSHIP OF NEWBERRY.

EARLY HISTORY.

IN 1717, one year before the death of Willian Penn, Sir William Keith, then a distinguished Scottish nobleman, became lieutenant-governor of the Province of Pennsylvania. Soon after this event, and before a complete title to lands west of the Susquehanna had been obtained from the Indians, a tract of land in the northern part of the present area of York County was designated as "Keith's tract, called Newberry." June 15, 1722, Gov. Keith met the chiefs of three tribes of Indians—the Conestogoes, the Shawanese and the Ganaways—a few miles below the site of Columbia, and formed a treaty with them. A few days afterward he directed the survey of Springetsbury Manor, which included the territory now around York. Gov. Keith, in his letter of instructions to the surveyors, directs that the northern limit of the manor shall be the southern boundary of his settlement, called Newberry, which seems to have been in the present territory of Manchester Township. June 23, 1722, he wrote a letter here, which was carried by a messenger to the governor of Maryland. It related to the troubles and conflicts likely to arise concerning the settlement of lands west of the Susquehanna, now embraced within the county of York. This letter was written at "Newberry." He closed it as follows: "My fatigue in the woods has brought a small fever upon me, which an ounce of bark has pretty much abated, so that to-morrow I shall return home by slow journeys, directly to Philadelphia, where I should rejoice to see you." The exact location of the Newberry Settlement can not be definitely stated. It is quite evident, however, that the first authorized settlements, within the present limits of York County, must have been made by adventurers, who were on peaceful terms with the Indians, and located on Keith's tract with some kind of permits to locate land for permanent occupancy.

TOWNSHIP FORMED.

Newberry Township was officially laid out by the authority of the court at Lancaster, in 1742, and previous to the erection of York County. It then included within its boundaries nearly all of Fairview and the eastern third of Conewago. In 1783, when its boundaries were still unchanged, it contained 33,107 acres of assessed land, had 15 grist and saw-mills, 296 dwelling houses—3 more than the town of York then, and more than any other township in the county. The population at this period was 1,704, a large proportion of whom were English Quakers, and an intelligent and industrious people. Even though of a non-resistant class, they early in the Revolution championed the cause of American freedom, and many of the sturdy sons of this township bravely fought in that war. Since the formation of Fairview from it in 1803, and of eastern part of Conewago, in 1819, its area is less than one-half of the original size. It is at present of an irregular shape. Its northern boundary, separating it from Fairview, is an artificial line: on the east is the Susquehanna River; on the south Manchester and Conewago Townships, with the Conewago Creek as the boundary line; on the west is a portion of Fairview and Warrington, with the Stony Run as a dividing line.

Newberry Township contains much fertile land, but the vast portion of it is quite hilly, and there is considerable woodland.

In 1884 there were 672 taxable inhabitants, with a property valuation of $727,645. County tax, $2,758.

The population in 1880 was 2,244.

NEWBERRY IN 1783.

John Ashton, Cephas Atkeson, James Bain, Jacob Burger, Andrew Donaldson, Joseph Thatcher, Henry Krieger, Christopher Heingardner, Adam Holtzapple, William Hanna, John McCreary, Thomas McCaddams, Hugh McKee, George Michael, John Ross, Jacob Rife, George Spence, Adam Shullar, Hugh Danner, Herman Uppdegraff, James Willis, William Willis, Jesse Wickersham, John Wilson, Thomas Watkins, Absolom Hall and Thomas Whinnery, all residents of Newberry (which then included Fairview), were weavers. There were at this time 821 sheep owned by the farmers of this township. Jacob Eppley was a chair-maker; William Baxter and John Driver were wheelrights; Adam Collpretzer, William George, James Hancock, George Kay, coopers; Thomas Warren, Samuel Nelson, John Mills and John McMaster, carpenters: Samuel Grove, gunsmith; Joseph Taylor, wagon-maker; Jacob Burger, James Eliot, Jacob Manly, Andrew Miller, Ellis Rogers, George Snyder, cordwainers (shoe-makers); John Willis and David Jenkins, masons; Edward Jones, saddler; Isaac Bennett, Jesse Hays, Matthias Rastler and William Randals, tailors; Elizabeth Chesney, (widow of William Chesney) owned 4 houses, 470 acres of land, 1 distillery, 7 negro slaves 6 horses, 7 cows, 20 sheep and a ferry—entire, valuation £2,620 in money, which was the highest in the township. The ferry mentioned extended across the Susquehanna below the present site of New Market, in Fairview, and the land owned was afterward known as the Simpson property, later as the Haldeman estate. Eli Lewis who afterward founded the town of Lewisberry owned 850 acres of land, 6 dwelling houses, all valued at £1,018; John Prunk owned 3 dwelling houses, 250 acres of land, a saw-mill and a grist-mill, 3 horses and 6 cows—all valued at £1,104. His property and mill were located at the site of Goldsboro. The town was not built until sixty-five years after this date. Henry Geiger owned seventeen acres of land, a ferry, and the property at the Conewago Falls, where, through individual enterprise, considerable improvement had been made. It was afterward the site of Conewago Canal Company, and later the York Haven Company. Entire valuation of Geiger's property was £1,018. Henry Forry owned land valued at £1,006; John Harman a tanyard and 200 acres of land, valued at £863; John Nicholas 250 acres of land and two dwelling houses worth £664. Saw and grist-mills were owned by Christian Fox, Godlove Fisher, John Harman, William Love, James Mills, William Michael, John Prunk, Martin Shetter and William Willis. The blacksmiths of the townships were Jacob Highman, James Hancock, Samuel Keller, William Malsby, Anthony Moore, Anthony Philips, Valentine Shultz, Frederich Shurger, Nathan Thomas and John Wire. Edward Jones was the only saddler; Dr. Robert Kennedy was the only physician regularly authorized to practice, who then resided in the township, which then had a population of 1,704. Lawrence Frost, who came from Chester County, taught a successful school for the Quakers, during the Revolutionary war, and for twenty years before. There are yet living people of that section who heard their ancestors speak of his virtues. He was possessed of a good English education. James Webb owned the Middletown Ferry which was chartered in 1762. Some of the prominent land owners and farmers, whose descendants still reside there, were William Ashton, John Atticks, Thomas Brinton, Adam Bower, William Bratton, Christopher Coble, Simon Crone, Jacob Drorbaugh, George Ensminger, Philip Fetrow, John Fetro, Joseph Glancey, Cornelius Garretson, John Garretson, William Garretson, Jacob Hart, John Hursh, Joshua Hutton, Robert Hammersley, William Hunter, Andrew Klein, Michael Kern, Henry Kiester, Ezekiel Kirk, Hugh Laird, John Mills, John McCreary, Robert Miller, George Maish, Jonathan McCreary, George Miller, Henry Mathias, George Mansberger, John Nicholas, William Nailer, Samuel Nelson, John Plow, John Postlewait, Michael Pollinger, John Rankin, Samuel Ritcheson, Jacob Rife, William Prowell, John Singer, Jacob Shelley, Christian Stoner, John Starr, James Shannon, Abraham Shelley, William Thorley, George Thorley, Joseph Taylor, Jacob Tate, William Thorp, Nathan Thomas, Darrick Updegroff, Samuel Vernon, Joseph Welsh, William Wilson, Robert Walker, James Welsh and Andrew Welsh.

NEWBERRYTOWN.

This village was laid out by Cornelius Garretson, in the year 1791. It is located near the center of Newberry Township, on a ridge of trap formation nearly two miles in width, and extending from a point north of Lewisberry to York Haven. On many parts of this ridge are huge boulders of dolerite (granite) and the familiar "iron stone." A short distance west of town, at a point called "Roxbury," these boulders present to the eye of the observer a novel and interesting sight. A survey was made and forty-three lots laid out by the founder of the town. Soon afterward the following-named persons purchased one or more lots: James Garretson, Henry Krieger, Esq., John Wilson, William Kline, William Wickersham, Samuel Miller, William Bratton, Christopher Wilson, Herman Kline, William Underwood, Zephaniah Underwood, Elisha Kirk, Cornelius Garretson, John McCreary, Samuel Garretson, Jane Willoughby and Eli Lewis. Nearly all of these persons named were Quakers, some of them, or their ancestors, had located there and in the vicinity about fifty years before the founding of the town. Henry Krieger was of German origin, and for many years served as a justice of the peace. Zephaniah Underwood and his son were teachers among the Friends. They belonged to the Warrington Meeting. The streets named in the original plat were Main, on the road to Glancey's Ferry, on which the town is built; Union, Mill and Front Streets. Being located on the road leading from Lancaster to Carlisle, crossing the Susquehanna at a ferry chronologically known as Galbreath's, Lowe's, Glancey's and finally as the York Haven Ferry, Newberrytown became an important stopping place. In 1794 about 1,000 soldiers, known as the "Whisky Boys," passed through the then young village on their way to Carlisle, where they joined the army that was reviewed by President Washington, and marched to the western part of Pennsylvania, to quell the whisky insurrection. Benjamin House accompanied them as a volunteer soldier. He lived somewhere in the immediate vicinity. There were others who did the same, but their names cannot now be ascertained. The soldiers came from Philadelphia and the eastern counties. It was during the month of October. They encamped one night in a meadow one mile northeast of Lewisberry, and the next day crossed the Yellow Breeches Creek at Lisburn, thence to Carlisle.

Among the Revolutionary soldiers of Newberry and vicinity were William Kline and Frederich Boyer (Byers).

William Kline, always known as "Billy" Kline, was one of the original lot owners of the village. In the Continental army he served in Col. Anthony Wayne's regiment, Capt. Fraser's company, from December, 1775, until March, 1777. He lived to a good old age, and died about 1830. He was accustomed to tell many thrilling stories of the daring bravery of his famous commander, and tradition says he afterward, in 1781, joined Gen. Wayne's army at York, on its march to the South.

Frederich Byers served in the detachment under Col. Almon, from 1777 to 1779, when he enlisted in a corps of cavalry under Capt. Selinki, and under command of Gen. Pulaski, he served in the corps until nearly the whole of it was destroyed. He lived until after 1820. The nick-name "Hessian," applied to him, was altogether inappropriate, except that he nobly assisted to capture a number of them in the battle of Brandywine. These soldiers both became pensioners under the act of 1818.

This village did not grow rapidly, as it is now nearly a century old and does not exceed 200 in population. It is the voting place of the township.

The historic old Quaker meeting house

and burying ground are in the east end of the village. For the history of it, the reader's attention is directed to the article on the "Friends," in this work, page ——.

The first place of meeting was a log-building near the present site of Mrs. Lydia Crull's house.

A short distance north of the village, Isaac Taylor, during the civil war and some years later, manufactured a considerable amount of sorghum.

Public Well.—Cornelius Garrettson and Hannah his wife, in 1803, for a consideration of 5 shillings, deeded to "the inhabitants of the town of Newberry, and for and in behalf of those persons who may at any time hereafter attend the meetings of the Society of Friends, or for persons who may pass through the town for divers other causes," a well of water lying near the meeting house of Friends. The well is still in public use, and yields good water. It is near the old meeting house.

The Postoffice.—When York Haven was in its glory as a manufacturing center, the mail for Newberry and vicinity was obtained at that place. In 1826 Thomas Wickersham secured the establishment of an office here. It was on account of the postoffice that the name then became Newberrytown. At this time John Hays, then a youth, obtained a contract to carry the mail from York Haven to Newberrytown, once a week. Thomas Wickersham continued postmaster for ten years or more, and was succeeded by Adam Stevens, Jesse Hays, John Crull, Jacob Wolf, John B. Crull, Dr. Alfred Myers, Mrs. Crull and Servatus Hays.

Stores.—The first store in the village was kept by Henry Krieger nearly a century ago, in the house which has since been remodeled, and is now owned by Mrs. Jane Herman. Henry Kister, Charles Bishop, Mills Hays, Jesse Hays, Joseph McCreary, John Crull, Martin Crull, J. Miller, George Beck, David Updegraff, Servatus Hays and Ambrose Brubaker have each conducted the mercantile business in Newberrytown.

The Cigar Industry.—During the year 1831, Jacob B. Wolf introduced the manufacture of cigars in Newberrytown. He came from Strinestown, and brought with him a number of workmen, who had learned the trade. At that time all cigars made in York County were of an inferior quality of tobacco, and most of the cigars themselves were familiarly called "tobies." A better kind was soon manufactured. This new industry added greatly to the material interests of the village, and soon furnished employment to a large number of the citizens of both sexes. Christian Shelley married a daughter of Jacob Wolf, and embarked in the business on quite an extensive scale. Abraham Brinton and Joel Brinton did a large business, and Alexander Frazer, at one time, employed about fifty workmen. Some of the other manufacturers of importance have been as follows: Julius Kister, Kurtz & Taylor, D. H. Kister, David Updegraff, C. E. Bare, H. S. Byers, A. K. Whisler, R. W. Lease and Koch & Son; Crull Hays at present is engaged in the manufacture of cigar boxes. For the past twenty years fine qualities of cigars are made.

A Pottery.—A lost industry to the village is the manufacture of pottery ware, which was begun by Thomas Wickersham, who for many years employed about half a dozen men. He began his pottery about 1830, and continued until 1851, when he moved to Keokuk, Iowa. In 1838, and one or two years following, he became prominently identified with the raising of the silk mulberry trees, but like the experiments of many others in the Redland Valley, and in fact in many other places, it did not prove a success. Jesse May purchased the pottery and worked it. He was followed in the same business by Jesse and Julius Meredith. It has been discontinued for a number of years. The clay used was an excellent quality, obtained along the Hay Run, in Newberry Township.

York County Rangers was the name of a volunteer military company, organized in Newberrytown about 1825, and drilled seven years. Alvin Ward was captain; Peter Beard first lieutenant; Ezekiel Sankey, fifer; Emanuel Sipe, John Funk and D. K. Noell (now of York), drummers. The company consisted of fifty men. The captain became a local preacher, and the company disbanded.

The Newberry Volunteers were commanded by Capt. John Crull. The Captain and most of his company entered the Union army during the civil war.

"Paddletown" is a familiar name for a small collection of dwellings near the old meeting house. A long while ago Abigail Miller, of Newberrytown, had two married daughters, who lived at this place. Their many children "paddled" back and forth to visit the affectionate grandmother, who gave their home the name long since used.

Union Meeting House was located a short distance northeast of Newberrytown. In 1833 the house was built by the Methodists, United Brethren in Christ, Baptists and Church of God. It was used until 1884. The first Sunday-school of the vicinity was organized

Morris M. Hays

in it, and the same building, for a long time, was also used as a schoolhouse. Jacob G. Kister, John S. Nichols and John Machlin were the first trustees. Mills Hays was secretary and treasurer. The land was purchased of John Ort.

The Bethel Church in the village was built in 1856, and dedicated during the following February. Rev. Carlton Price was then pastor. The building committee were Jacob F. Krone, Christian Shelley, Jacob B. Wolf and Samuel McCreary. This church is a part of the East York Circuit of the Church of God, and is served by the same pastor as Goldsboro Bethel.

St. Paul's Church, of the Evangelical Association, was built of an excellent quality of native sandstone, under the auspices of the Evangelical Association, in 1873. The building committee were the pastor, Rev. A. W. Kramer, H. S. Byers and H. M. Whisler. The cost was $2,500. Rev. U. T. Swengel preached the dedicatory sermon, in February, 1874. Rev. Kramer was succeeded by Revs. John Irvine, E. Swengel, Stapleton, Samuel Davis, Anthony and L. Dice. The church occupies a commanding position on an eminence overlooking the beautiful Fishing Creek Valley, to the north; the picturesque Susquehanna and the fertile fields of Dauphin and Lancaster Counties, on the east. The trustees are Washington Ort, Jacob G. Brinton, William Simmons and H. M. Whisler. A Sunday-school is held in the church.

GOLDSBORO.

In the year 1738 Nathan Hussey, an intelligent Quaker, from New Castle County, Del., who, in 1749, became one of the commissioners to lay off York County, obtained a grant for land on which the village of Goldsboro now stands, and a short distance above he opened a ferry across the Susquehanna. In 1743 a road was opened from Walnut Bottom, now in Cumberland County, then in Lancaster County, through Fishing Creek Valley, to Hussey's Ferry. A grist-mill was built at the mouth of the creek as early as 1750. The fishing interests on the islands of the Susquehanna became profitable, and Col. James Burd, of French and Indian war fame, who lived at his mansion, called "Tinian," located above Middletown, became the owner of the river lands, Nathan Hussey having moved to York, where he became one of the founders of the Friend's Meeting there, in 1764. The mill, for more than a third of a century, was owned by John Prunk, and was known as the "Red Mill." Joseph Glancey, who was elected county commissioner in 1804, lived near this place, and erected a mill further up the stream, and, according to tradition, "had the roads run over hill and valley, to suit himself." There was a continuous road from York to Harrisburg, along the Susquehanna, as early as 1800, but it was not a much traveled route until the turnpike was completed from York Haven to Harrisburg, when it then became a prominent stage route. The exchange stables were at Crull's tavern, one mile below the site of this borough, and an important stopping place for exchanging horses was at Henry Etter's tavern, one mile north of the town. This is now known as Free's Distillery, an important industry begun there in 1856 by the present owners, H. Free & Co. Henry Etter, as early as 1838, secured the establishment of a postoffice at his tavern, which was named Etter's. When the York & Cumberland Railroad was being constructed, in 1849–50, over the line of the turnpike, the stage line for a year or two left the turnpike route at Etter's tavern, and extended up the valley to Harrisburg.

Before 1848 there were two competing stage lines over the pike from Harrisburg to York. At one time passengers were conveyed from one place to the other for fifty cents each and a good dinner in the bargain.

The site of Goldsboro, down to 1850, consisted of three or four houses and the "old Red Mill." Martin P. Burger conducted a small store east of the turnpike. This collection of houses was humorously called "Martinsville." When the railway was completed, in 1850, the station was called by its present name, in honor of J. M. Goldsborough, the civil engineer of the road.

John Prunk died before the town of Goldsboro was dreamed of, and his property came into possession of his daughter Nancy, who married Joseph McCreary.

The old burying ground of the vicinity is located within the present borough limits, immediately west of the Grammar School building. On the old "Kister Homestead," now owned by Christian Miller, one of the first graveyards of the valley is situated.

Henry Etter died in the spring of 1848, and the postoffice was removed to Adam Kister's Ferry, which was one-half mile north of Middletown Ferry. Adam Kister was a soldier of the Revolution, and complained bitterly of Gen. LaFayette for accepting as a gift a township of land in Louisiana. This was in 1825, on which occasion LaFayette visited York. He claimed that such unusual attentions to the French patriot would only tend to bring America into another war with England.

When the railroad was completed and business centered, the postoffice was removed to Goldsboro, but still retains the name Etter's Postoffice. There is a postoffice in Lackawanna County, this State, named Gouldsboro, after the great financier Jay Gould of New York, who once lived there. John Kister, for many years has been postmaster at Goldsboro; H. C. Shelley at present.

Dr. Alexander Small, of York, in 1849, secured the services of Daniel M. Ettinger to make a survey of a plat of ground on which the present town of Goldsboro now stands. The leading highways were named York Avenue, Broadway and Kister Streets.

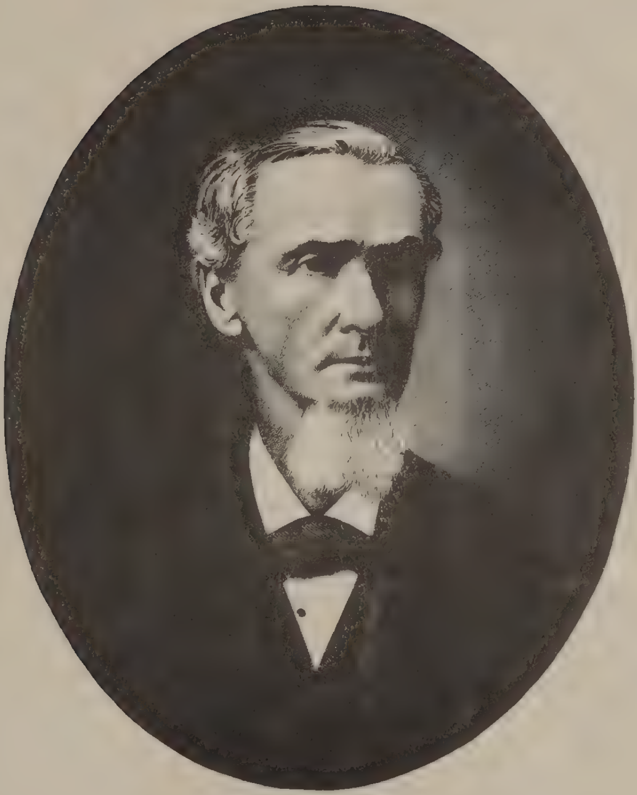
P. A. & S. Small purchased the "Red Mill," and soon afterward built a large brick mill, and since then this firm have bought at this mill nearly all the grain hauled to market over a large territory of the northern part of the county. The lumber and milling interests caused the village to prosper. It contains several stores, two hotels, two churches and a number of fine homes.

A fire destroyed several buildings a few years ago. Drs. Rynard and Warren practice their profession here. Among persons who have conducted stores here are Frazer & Kister, Ford & Sprenkle, C. F. Rehling, J. Z. Hildbrand, William Willis, John Kister, Henry Shelley, J. K. Waidley, George Good, Ernest Yinger and Mrs. Williams. There are now a number of cigar factories. The large town hall was burned. There are several secret societies and a post of G. A. R.

The railroad offices do an extensive business, it being the most important station between York and Harrisburg. Population in 1880 was 378. Number of taxable inhabitants in 1884 was 134; property valuation, $127,236.

The Silver Cornet Band is an excellent musical organization.

Isaac Frazer, who has been prominently identified with this town since its origin, is owner and controller of the Goldsboro Saw-mill, planing-mill, sash and door factory, and the Atlantic Saw-mill, all of Goldsboro. He was born, May 20, 1820, in Newberry Township, and is the eldest of nine children. His father, John Frazer, and his mother, Pheba (Warren) Frazer, died at the advanced ages of eighty-two and seventy-nine years, respectively. Alexander Frazer, his grandfather, was a native of Lisburn, Cumberland Co., Penn. Our subject received his education in the schools of the vicinity of his home. Early in his boyhood days he turned his attention to mechanical pursuits, assisting his father in the manufacture of coffee-mills and door locks. He remained at home with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, working at this business and receiving nothing but his clothing and board. When he arrived at his majority, with a capital of $400, he began the mercantile business in a small room adjoining his father's factory, and continued the same until 1852. In 1849, however, he purchased a lot, and erected a building, in which he and his brother-in-law, the late G. Washington Kister, opened a store of general merchandise at Goldsboro. This was about the time of the building of the Northern Central Railroad. In the year 1851, Mr. Frazer, taking advantage of an excellent opportunity, erected a large and commodious warehouse at Goldsboro, on the new railroad, and began buying grain and produce. The next year he sold out his store in the township, and devoted his entire time to his interests in Goldsboro. In the year 1852, he and his father-in-law, Rev. Jacob G. Kister, rented a saw-mill, and in the following year he built the Goldsboro Saw-mill, which is still in operation. As the business enlarged he increased the capacity of the mill, and during the past twenty years has done an immense business. In the year 1873, he leased the Atlantic Saw-mill at Goldsboro from P. A. & S. Small, of York, and operated the same in connection with his other mills until 1881, when it was destroyed by fire. He then leased the ground and rebuilt the mill himself. In the lumber trade he has done an immense business, supplying not only the purchasers of the surrounding country, but shipping large orders continually to towns and cities. His mills have, ever since their erection, furnished employment to most of the inhabitants of Goldsboro. It was mainly through his industry and thrift that the town prospered. Always manifesting a kindly interest in the welfare of his workmen, the relations between him and them have continually been mutual and amicable. In the public improvements of the village of Goldsboro he has ever shown a spirit of commendable enterprise. Endowed by nature with more than ordinary business tact and good judgment, which, combined with indefatigable energy and continued application, have not only rewarded Mr. Frazer for his industry in accumulating means, but elevated him to an important position among the influential business men of our county and State. A devoted Whig in his early life, he has since been an ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He represented this congressional district in the electoral college



Isaac Frazer

which re-elected Gen. Grant for president of the United States.

To the cause of education he has always given an encouraging word, and lent a helping hand. For many years was a member of the school board of Goldsboro, and at one time supported a private academy in his town. The Board of Trustees of Findley College, located in Findley, Hancock Co., Ohio, have lately elected him president of that body. He was a liberal contributor toward the erection of that promising educational institution, and is now devoting considerable time to the welfare of it.

Mr. Frazer's ancestors were of the rigid Quaker stock, who emigrated from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, about 1735, and located on the fertile soil of the Redland Valley. The old homestead, which has passed from father to son since that time, is now his property, which on account of its historic associations, he values more highly than any of the 425 acres of land in Pennsylvania, or the 560 acres in the State of Iowa, which he now owns. Many years ago he became a communicant member of the Church of God, a Baptist organization, and is now a liberal supporter of that denomination: is chairman of the Board of Publication, a member of the Board of Missions, and an active worker in the interests of his adopted church. Mr. Frazer was married, March 9, 1848, to Miss Susan Kister, daughter of Rev. Jacob G. and Nancy (Bowen) Kister. They have had four children; William, Robert and Cora are deceased. Edgar, the youngest son is now associated with his father in business. Some years ago Mr. Frazer moved with his family to Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County. Recently he purchased a lot of ground, and erected an elegant residence on Third Street, Harrisburg, opposite the State Capitol building. In this he now resides, but continues his business at Goldsboro.

The River Meeting House.—A few hundred yards north of the village, for half a century, stood a frame building known far and wide as "the River Meeting House," used for school purposes, and for religious services, by different denominations. It has long since disappeared; Michael Shelley, Henry Drorbaugh and Jacob Kister were the last trustees of it. In it William Chandlee and Asa Johnson each taught school for a number of years.

This building became noted for its great revival meetings, under the auspices of the Church of God. Rev. John Winebrenner, the founder of this denomination, himself preached in it on many occasions, as well as Revs. Maxwell, Mullenix, Kister, Weishampel and other fathers of the church.

One of the most noted events of its history occurred in November, 1825, when Lorenzo Dow preached to an immense audience in this building, shortly after his European tour, when the nobility of England paid admission to hear that singular yet wonderful genius.

The Bethel Church was built about 1860, by the Church of God. There was then an organization and a good membership. Mr. Isaac Frazer contributed largely to its erection. Some of the preachers who have served the circuit to which this church belongs, are Revs. Price, Jones, Keller, Charleton, Owens, Seabrooks, Meixel, Arnold, Carvell, and Fliegle. W. J. Grissinger was pastor in 1885.

The Sunday-school, which numbers about 150 pupils and teachers, is superintended by Ross W. Dugan. The school originated in the "River Meeting House," before 1850, and was then superintended by Samuel Bierbrower and George W. Kister.

The Methodist Church, built a dozen or more years ago, was first connected with the Duke Street Methodist Episcopal charge, at York. It now belongs to a circuit, and is supplied by the pastor who resides at Lewisberry.

Schools.—The schools of Goldsboro have been graded for many years. Two schools are kept up regularly for six months. Jacob Smith of Manchester, has taught the grammar school for several sessions.

Goldsboro Sandstone Quarry.—During the year 1850, or thereabouts, Mr. Symington, of Baltimore, opened a sandstone quarry, about two miles west of Goldsboro. After a little prospecting he found a large vein of the most valuable sandstone, which he quarried and shipped to his native city for building purposes. George Betz came in possession of it in 1858, and worked it properly for a number of years. C. F. Reehling subsequently became the owner, and has since sold large quantities of this valuable building material for public buildings and private residences.

A Notorious Prize Fight.—The usually quiet village of Goldsboro, long known for the great equanimity and peaceful dispositions of the people, was stirred up from center to circumference on a certain Tuesday morning of January, 1867. Four or five years previous to this time, it was nothing uncommon to see train after train of Union soldiers pass through the town on their way "to the front." Many a worthy son of the North and the West stopped at this point, while his train was waiting on the arrival of a northern bound train to pass, and engaged in innocent amusements, but what disturbed the peace and harmony of Goldsboro, on this occasion, was the arrival of several hundred Baltimore and New York roughs, who came to this place to witness the brutal outrage of a prize fight between Samuel Collyer, of the former, and John McGlade of the latter city. It was a very disgraceful and demoralizing affair. Collyer came off victorious, after forty-seven rounds, and won the prize of $2,000. The fight lasted one hour. The sheriff of York County appeared on the ground with a small *posse*, but being greatly outnumbered, could do nothing to prevent the contest. A military company, on their way to the inauguration of governor, was ordered to stop at Goldsboro, but under some misunderstanding, it seems the order was not officially received. It was said at the time that bets to the amount of $200,000 were won on the result of the disgraceful affair. This money was carried away in triumph by the party from Baltimore.

Hay Run.—The name of this little stream which drains the southeastern part of Newberry Township, originated early in the history of the settlement there. There are a great many fertile meadows along its banks. Before the introduction of clover and timothy, which grasses were not grown in York County before 1790, these meadows supplied much of the hay to the farmers of that section. Hence the name of the stream.

The Last Indian.—Along a small stream called "Oil Mill Run," about three-fourths miles south of Goldsboro, is the site of the last Indian wigwam of Newberry Township. At this place a half-civilized red man and his family lived as late as 1770, long after his brothers had gone "to the westward."

THE MIDDLETOWN FERRY.

The Middletown Ferry was originally Hussey's Ferry, opened in 1738. Many of the early Quakers crossed the river at this place, which was an important crossing in colonial days. Middletown was once the site of a Shawanese Indian village. They also had an encampment near the site of Goldsboro. Middletown is midway between Lancaster and Carlisle, and was laid out in 1755, about thirty years before Harrisburg.

Some of the English Quakers crossed the Susquehanna here as early as 1730. Five years later a temporary road was opened on the York County side. Thomas Hall, John McFesson, Joseph Bennett, John Heald, John Rankin and Ellis Lewis from Chester County, crossed the Susquehanna from the mouth of the Swatara, and selected lands on the west side of the river in the year 1732. It has often been related of them, that when they arrived at the eastern bank of the river, and there being no other kinds of crafts than canoes to cross, they fastened two together, and placed their horses' front feet in one canoe and the hind feet in another, then piloted the frail crafts, with their precious burden, across the stream by means of poles. The ferry obtained its present name and was licensed in 1760. At the mouth of the Swatara and along the Susquehanna, a body of soldiers were stationed in 1756, during the French and Indian war, to prevent the incursions of the then savage red men, who had championed the cause of the French, along the western frontier. This occurred after the defeat of Braddock's army, near Pittsburgh. During the Revolutionary war, in the fall of 1779, a commissary department was established at Middletown, and along the river on both sides of the stream the boats for Gen. Sullivan's army were built, and his troops furnished with provisions and military stores for the famous expedition against the Six Nations of Indians, in Central New York, who had committed depredations in the settlements in the Mohawk and Wyoming Valleys the year before. Until the opening of the Conewago Canal in 1776, Middletown Ferry was the southern terminus of navigation with the famous keel boats. The ferry is still a prominent crossing place. A steamboat is now used for conveying passengers and freight. The ferry was owned many years by Henry Etter, whose house was blown down March 22, 1826, and a young lady killed. About the year 1835 "Black Dan" Johnson, in a jealous fit, killed his comrade "Jim" Brown by cutting him in the abdomen with an ax. Dan was tried and convicted of murder, but died while in prison at York, the night before he was to have been sentenced.

PLAINFIELD BETHEL

Is located on an eminence at the eastern extremity of Fishing Creek Valley. The followers of John Winebrenner had, for a number of years, prospered by increasing their number at the encouraging meetings held in "the River Schoolhouse," near Goldsboro. Some of the members determined to build a church in "the valley," and in 1849, Michael Burger deeded to William

Kremer, Samuel Kister and Daniel Shelley, a plat of ground upon which the church was built the next year. The congregation that worships here belongs to the East York Circuit, and is served by the same ministers that preach in Goldsboro. A Sunday-school has regularly been held in this church, superintended of late years by John Nicholas, Howard Nicholas and Henry Fortenbaugh.

PATRIOTIC DEAD.

It is a difficult task, as it is a sad one, to chronicle all the names of the patriotic dead of Newberry and Fairview, "who yielded up their lives that this nation might live" on many a hard fought battle field, or languished in prison during the civil war. Among them were the following: Gardner Bryan came home almost entirely emaciated, after suffering many months in a Confederate prison, and died soon after. Sanford Fisher, a youth of seventeen, while leading the advance line of the Ninety-third Regiment, fell, from a flesh wound, in the battle of Fair Oaks. Mortification followed and he died in the hospital. His brother, Sergt. John Fisher, of the same regiment, was pierced through the heart by the well-directed aim of a Confederate sharpshooter, while leading on a squad of men, in an open plain, during a lull in the famous battle of the Wilderness. He had served three years almost to the day, and had previously engaged in about twenty battles and skirmishes. Ross Krieger died in Andersonville prison. Harman Miller, William Palmer and Samuel May were killed in the battle of Antietam, in less than a month after enlistment, in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment, nine months' men. William Shanly, of Lewisberry, died of disease contracted in burying the dead after battle. Lyman Brubaker was lost in the battle of Fredericksburg, and his is one of the many "unknown" graves. William Walters was wounded, and died afterward in a Philadelphia hospital. Lieut. Arnold, of Capt. Bailey's company, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, fell while gallantly leading the van in battle. His body was carried heroically in the retreat by Henry Gise and George H. Writer, two brave comrades in arms. Being hard pressed by the Confederate advance, they were compelled to drop the body, and it fell into the hands of the enemy. The names of others killed are: John Anthony and Chester Krall, of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment; Thompson Nichols, Elias Fissell, William Grove and John Nicholas. Hugh Machlin was accidentally killed at Fort Sumter, while firing a salute, celebrating the close of the war.

THE VILLAGE OF YOCUMTOWN.

The village of Yocumtown is located on high ground, overlooking to the north and east the beautiful Fishing Creek Valley. The stream which passes near it was called, by the first settlers, Y Creek, as its course nearly outlines that letter. The valley was also called "Y Creek Valley" says our intelligent informant, Joseph Wickersham, whose ancestors settled in the vicinity at a very early date, coming with the tide of Quaker immigrants from Chester County, Penn.

David Warren, one of the first settlers who lived in this vicinity, was accustomed to put bells on his horses, when he turned them into pasture, in order that he might find them in the thickets. This was before the era of fences.

David Richardson, of England, was the first surveyor of this region. Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, took out warrants for large tracts of land in Fishing Creek Valley, the first settlers of which were nearly all Quakers, who came there as early as 1732, among whom were the Healds, Halls, Barneses, Whinnerys, Husseys, Warrenses, Millses etc.

Having few wagons some of the pioneer farmers sawed rings from the trunks of gum trees for wagon wheels, thrashed the first crops of wheat with the flail, and separated the grain from the chaff by means of linen sheets; placing both together, and throwing them up in the air, a gentle breeze would separate the chaff from the wheat.

Thomas Mills, in 1814, built the first house where Yocumtown stands.

William Nailer, before 1770, built a fulling-mill along the Fishing Creek near Yocumtown. Elijah Yocum became the owner later, and near by built a meeting house. A woolen factory was afterward attached to the fulling-mill. This industry was subsequently owned by Messrs Arnold, Ginder, Heathcoate and others.

A man named Plow accidentally drowned himself more than half a century ago, north of the village, by attempting to drink from a spring near his house, by lying down to the water. He lost his balance, fell headlong into the deep spring and lost his life.

The muster grounds of militia times for Newberry and Fairview Townships, were near the old Conrad Brubaker property below Yocumtown. At this place James Mills, in 1739, built the first stone house in the neighborhood. He was one of the original Quaker settlers. The militia were drilled by Capts. John Weitzel and David Fisher, of Fairview. The company numbered 100 men.

David Reeser, who died in Yocumtown a few years ago, was a soldier in the war of 1812, along the Niagara frontier.

This town lies on the old and considerably traveled route from Lewisberry to Middletown. It was named after Elijah Yocum, who located here about 1816. Some of his first neighbors were Daniel Brookhart, Lee Montgomery, James Mills and Isaiah Yocum. Stores have been kept here by Samuel Kister, Samuel Fortenbaugh, Hiram N. Prowell, David Good and others. There has been no hotel for a number of years. Dr. William E. Sweiler, an intelligent and successful practitioner, has long been the village physician. A tannery was in successful operation here for many years. The business was conducted by Samuel Kister, and later by his son Clinton Kister. The schoolhouse is to the north of the village, near which is the Union Church, a neat and cozy building with a bell and spire. Various denominations worship in it, and a prosperous Sunday-school is held. The old log, weather-boarded school and meeting house stood on the same site for more than half a century. Israel Garrettson, now a prosperous farmer and member of the State agricultural board, kept school here eleven years in succession, a long time ago. The population is 140.

THE BOROUGH OF LEWISBERRY.

Lewisberry is situated near the centre of Redland Valley, which, early in our colonial history, was thickly populated by English Quakers, among whom were the Healds, Halls, Bennetts, Rankins, Lewises, Garretsons, Kirks and others; the first of whom settled there in 1732. Maj. Eli Lewis, in 1783, owned 850 acres of land, six dwelling houses, all valued at £1,018 sterling, and conducted a store. This hamlet was the center of interest over a large section of country. In 1798 the number of houses in the immediate vicinity had increased, and Eli Lewis secured the services of Isaac Kirk, a neighbor, to make a survey and plat a town. Some of the first persons to purchase lots were Jacob and Isaac Kirk, and Messrs. Nicholas, Bennett, Mateer and Sheafer.

The founder of the town, a son of Ellis Lewis, was born in 1750, in this valley. He learned the printing business and, in 1791, started the Harrisburg *Advertiser* which was the first newspaper published in the capital city. He sold it afterward to Mr. Wyeth, and the name was changed to the *Oracle*. The files are yet in existence and were of much assistance to the writer.

Major Lewis, though of Quaker parentage, was a soldier of the Revolution, and a man of very fair literary ability. In 1791 he wrote a poem of considerable merit entitled "St. Clair's Defeat." He returned to his former home, founded the town which bears his name, and died on Sunday morning, February 2, 1807, aged fifty-seven years, leaving four sons who won distinction: Ellis Lewis, became judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania (see "Historical Biography" page 404), James Lewis, a prominent lawyer, and Eli Lewis, a prominent business man of York, and Dr. Webster Lewis, a leading physician. Ellis Lewis, the ancestor of the family, immigrated to Chester County in 1685.

Lewisberry was incorporated April 2, 1832, and thus became the third borough in the county. It thus was the center of an intelligent English population and had a number of manufactories. It is situated fifteen miles from York, eighteen miles from Carlisle and ten from Harrisburg. Lewisberry was in the zenith of its prosperity between the years 1830 and 1845.

Stores.—Eli Lewis, in the mercantile business, was succeeded by Robert Hammersly who kept store for many years. For a period of half a century Lewisberry became a great center of trade and several stores prospered; among the names of many persons who engaged in the mercantile business down to date are Lewis & Harlan, Hugh Foster, William Nichols, Elijah Garretson, Lewis Meridith, William P. Nebinger, Joseph Updegraff, M. G. Einstine, George Blymire, Herman Kirk, R. T. Starr and John Meisenhelter.

Manufactures.—A sketch of the important manufacture of window springs, originated by Hervey Hammond and now conducted by W. S. Hammond, will be found in their biographies.

Frank Wise and J. H. Brown have coach shops; S. & J. Randolph manufacture agricultural implements; R. B. Sutton manufactures earthen ware.

The first important article of manufacture in this vicinity was the flint lock gun, for the making of which the town became famous. The business was begun as early as 1760, and many were made here during the Revolution, for the army, by order of the Committee of Safety of York County.

There were a number of gun barrel facto-

Moss Eng Co N.Y.

OLD FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, TWO MILES EAST OF LEWISBERRY.

ries along Bennett's Run; among the persons engaged in the business were Samuel Grove, John Rankin, George Blymire and John Foster. Until 1830 the flint lock gun only was made; after that date the present invention came in vogue. Dr. Lewis and Isaac Loyd first made the new patent here.

William Hammond was an expert workman.

Lyman Lewis introduced the manufacture of block brimstone matches, which afterward became an important industry. He was followed in the same business by Herman Kirk, Moses Magrew, R. T. Starr and Lyman Shettle, who at present manufactures them.

Ensminger's Tannery was an important industry.

Soon after the Revolutionary war a number of persons (on a small scale) made coffee mills in this vicinity. Joseph Potts early in the present century made them in large quantities at his home a few miles north of Lewisberry. He also made what was familiarly known as Potts' "Sausage Cutters and Ladles." His sons succeeded him in business. John Frazer made coffee mills on an extensive scale a few miles below Lewisberry near the Friends' Meeting House. At this place his son Isaac Frazer, when a young man, began business as a merchant and manufacturer of coffee mills. The small 8x10 room in which he did so large a business, competing with the Lewisberry merchants, is still standing, and owned by him. Philip and George Shetter now manufacture coffee mills in Lewisberry.

John Herman, about a century ago, built the large mill a short distance above town; it is now known as Cline's Mill, and has always done an extensive business.

Amos Clark, many years ago, manufactured large eight-day clocks. The artistic decoration on many of them was done by Miss Pamela Lewis, an amateur artist and teacher.

Aaron Frazer built a mill at the mouth of Bennett's Run in 1760; gun barrels were also made here for the Revolution. Near by now is the well-known Mickley grist and saw-mill.

William Smith, in 1835, started a newspaper in Lewisberry. It was devoted mostly to agriculture, but did not long exist.

Indian Relics.—Along the crystal waters of Bennett's Run, here and there, Indian relics can still be found. The writer himself searched for them and found some beautifully formed arrow heads on the farm of Rankin Potts; as many as 200 were found in one cluster. Originally they were slightly covered by the loose earth, a few protruded which led to the precious discovery. For nearly 200 years they were thus concealed, being placed in that position by the sagacious hand of the wily red man, whose skillful archery applied them to war and the chase. Four miles southwest of Lewisberry, on the Conewago, is a small spot called the "Indian Island," on which the oldest citizens of the vicinity distinctly remember a number of plainly marked Indian graves. Parts of skeletons were found, which physicians identified as Indian. Tradition has it they were in a sitting posture, as was the Indian custom, with the implements of the chase placed in the grave.

Indian "Davy," a civilized red man, and a noted hunter, lived somewhere along the South Mountain and visited Lewisberry as late as 1822. He was a noted marksman. It is said of him that he could hit a sixpence with a ball at a distance of fifty yards, if he were allowed to keep it. His visit caused much interest and amusement to the inhabitants.

Postoffice.—The postoffice was established at Lewisberry November 29, 1815. The following is a complete list of the postmasters since then, together with the dates of appointment as taken from the records at Washington:

Jacob Kirk	November 29, 1815
Eli Lewis	May 31, 1820
Pamela Lewis	May 16, 1821
Lewis Harry	April 25, 1826
Hiram Starr	August 10, 1830
Samuel Crull	April 20, 1833
William P. Nebinger	December 28, 1840
Jacob Frankeberger	March 27, 1844
William Nichols	July 3, 1845
Joseph S. Uppdegraff	January 18, 1849
Jacob Smith	July 26, 1853
William Shanelly	October 19, 1857
Jacob G. Miller	May 31, 1860
Isaac K. Hammond	June 26, 1861
Jonathan E. McGrew	June 20, 1865
Isaac K. Hammond	February 16, 1866
Jacob H. Stonesifer	June 15, 1868
Robert N. Wright	October 6, 1869
Thomas Groome	November 18, 1870
Herman Kirk	December 26, 1871
George K. Bratten	September 8, 1877
Elizabeth Bratten	February 26, 1880
John L. Grove	July 13, 1882
Elizabeth Bratten	March 31, 1883

Military Organization.—The earliest military companies of this section cannot be given. About 1825 an organization was effected and named the Lafayette Guards, in honor of that idolized French patriot. It regularly drilled for seven years, was uniformed and commanded at different times by Capts. Lewis Cline and John Thompson. At the expiration of this time, the Lafayette Rifles were formed, and commanded successively by Capts. Samuel Beck and John

M. Millard. These companies wore a grey uniform with yellow trimmings, had fine guns, knapsack, and ostrich feathers for plumes. At the time of the "Buckshot war," in 1839, they marched to Harrisburg, expecting that their services might be needed. It is even hinted that some of the ostrich feathers trembled on that occasion. They returned during the following day. When the militia law was in force, every section had its company; Newberry and Fairview had a number of them. One of these organizations was called the "Cornstalk Guards," another, on account of the limited number, "The Twelve Apostles." The captain of one of them, while mustering, had to stand his men along a fence to get the line straight. The "little muster," as it was called, of all the local companies was held on first Monday of May, annually. But if you want to brighten up the countenance of an old militia soldier, ask him to describe the scenes and incidents of "the battalion" or "big muster day" held on the second Monday of May in the village of Lewisberry and regularly at Dover or Dillsburg on some other day with equal regularity. Col. Bailey, of Dillsburg; Col. Steele, of Fairview, or Col. Rankin, of Lewisberry, commanded on these occasions, and a large number of companies participated in the muster, both of volunteer soldiers and the militia. They were all reviewed by the brigade inspector, who, in the eyes of the people, was an important personage. It was always a day of great hilarity, with one depreciating feature. Ardent spirits, sometimes, flowed too freely, and the smiling waters of Bennett's Run were slighted. Hucksters were present with their tables loaded with enticing viands and dainties. Ginger-bread was plentiful and cheap, and he or she who sold the biggest piece for a "big red cent," was the most popular. "Mammy Zorger" introduced the "white sugar cake," which was an event in the art of cooking. She won the prize for the best cakes. The "straight four" dance must be participated in, and Battalion Day was over.

Physicians.—Dr. Robert Kennedy practiced medicine in the Redland and Fishing Creek Valleys before the Revolution, and was possibly the first physician of that section, having located there early in the history of the settlement. He had a family of twelve persons in 1775, and consequently needed a large territory in which to practice the healing art.

The first physician of note who located in the village was Dr. Webster Lewis. He was possessed of more than ordinary intelligence and literary culture, and was somewhat of an artist. At one time, he turned his attention to the manufacture of "blister steel," and erected works for that purpose on the Stony Run. In this he was not very successful. Late in life he removed to New Cumberland, where he died. His son, Dr. Robert Lewis, became a prominent physician of Dover.

Dr. Robert Nebinger, a gentleman of excellent literary training, practiced many years.

The father of Dr. Andrew Nebinger, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, lived here, and the early days of his son were spent in Lewisberry. Dr. Hall practiced for a while and was followed by the two brothers Drs. William and Augustus R. Nebinger, Dr. George M. Eppley and J. C. Stem.

Justices of the Peace.—Joseph Hutton was commissioned a justice of the peace for Newberry Township, under the king of England, in October, 1764. He resided in what is now Fairview. He was followed by Col. William Rankin, who was appointed by the same authority in March, 1771, and in September, 1776, was commissioned by the colonial government under the constitution. Col. John Rankin was commissioned in May, 1780, and Robert Hammersly in 1785. These appointments were held for life, or during a term of good behavior, and the justices were liable to be called on to assist in holding the county courts, which were then presided over by justices of the peace and not law judges.

James Todd was commissioned in 1799; Isaac Kirk, in 1814; Col. John Rankin, Jr., in 1827; Jacob Kirk, in 1830. Until the constitution of 1838 went into force requiring that justices be elected by the people and not appointed by State authority, they all held the office for life. Those who were elected to date were John Foster, William Hammond, Herman Kirk, George Smith, and George K. Bratton.

Methodist Church.—The Rev. Freeborn Garrettson, a distinguished Methodist divine, introduced the doctrines of that denomination in the Redland Valley in 1781, the same year that he organized a congregation in York. The followers of Methodism here were only occasionally visited by clergymen of the York Circuit until 1794, when the Lewisberry congregation formed a part of the Carlisle Circuit, when they were frequently visited by the Rev. Nelson Reed, presiding elder of the Carlisle Conference, and Rev. Philip Cox. Religious services at first were held in the houses of members, and for a long time in a stone house of Hugh Foster. This old relic, which has stood for a century, is located on the corner of Front Street and the Harrisburg road. December 28, 1806, Eli Lewis, the founder of the village, donated to the congregation a lot on which to build a church. The following church officers constituted the committee who received the grant: Philip Frankelberger, Hugh Foster, Moses Pike, David Pike, Andrew Holopeter, Frederick Holopeter, Peter Stickel, John Brinton and Thomas Brinton. There was no church built, however, until 1811, when a stone structure was erected, which was used until 1856. The minister in charge was Rev. James Reid, who afterward became somewhat noted in the history of Methodism. Benjamin Siddon was the mason.

August 23, 1856, Rev. Archibald Marlott, president of Irving Female College, at Mechanicsburg, laid the corner-stone of the present brick church. November 30, of the same year, Rev. Dr. Charles Callin, president of Dickison College, preached the dedicatory sermon. The cost of this building was $2,031.31.

In 1813 the remains of R. Foster and John Pike, two prominent citizens of the village were the first to be interred in the adjoining cemetery.

Rev. W. W. Carhart ministered to the wants of this congregation for the past year. The membership is about eighty.

Sunday-schools.—Rev. Samuel Bacon, a man of eminent distinction as a soldier of the war of 1812, lawyer, and afterward as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, in 1818 organized the first Sunday-school in Lewisberry, in the schoolhouse. Isaac Kirk, Hugh Foster, Elisha Hammond, William Frankelberger, Daniel Pike, Abraham Stickel, Jacob Kirk, and others, assisted him. The same school was continued for many years. It was organized a second time, after being discontinued for awhile, by Mr. Jennison, in 1832. In 1853, under the ministry of Rev. J. A. Baldwin, it became a denominational school, and has since been held in the Methodist Church. Robert Foster was for many years its efficient superintendent, and was a member of the original school, in 1818. He is still a member.

The Lutheran and Reformed Church was built in 1792. In January, of that year, George Ensminger deeded to Jacob Reiff and John Felker, one acre of ground for a church southwest of town. The building stood more than half a century. Some of the clergymen who ministered to the small congregation were Revs. Lauer, Kessler, Speck, Wibely, Seiffert, Dasher, and Pfahler. The present church was built in 1873. Mr. Wollet donated the land. It is located a short distance northwest of the town. It was built under the auspices of John Strominger, Jacob M. Kilmore and Henderson Bare, as trustees. There are now no regular services.

Visit of Lorenzo Dow.—This singular and eccentric man, whose name was known in every section of the United States, as an evangelist, visited Lewisberry in the year 1825, and preached to a large audience in the old stone Methodist Church. He remained one night with Hugh Foster, and the next day was driven toward Harrisburg. In the northern part of the county he preached in the woods to a small audience. At the conclusion of the service he announced that in two years from that day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he would preach from the same stump. He fulfilled his promise, and an immense audience gathered to hear him, as he came riding up alone on horseback, at the appointed time. In stature, he was a large man, wore an exceedingly long, sandy beard, and parted his long, shaggy hair in the middle. Beards were unusual in those days. To gaze upon a person with so long an one, was a novel sight. His voice, as remembered by Robert Foster, of Lewisberry, a highly respected citizen, was loud and deep. It was not particularly pleasant to the hearer, on account of the guttural tones. When accosted by some inquisitive inhabitant of Lewisberry as to who commissioned him to preach, he curtly responded, "Who commissioned Saint Paul to preach?"

Schools.—A short distance above Lewisberry one of the first schoolhouses of the valley stood. In it Isaac Kirk taught soon after the Revolution. He was followed by Elisha Hammond and others. The habit of "barring out the teacher" was a common sport among boys in bygone days. Very few teachers escaped such adventures. It was attempted on a teacher of this school about three-fourths of a century ago. All his petitions for them to open were of no avail. In order to conquer, he climbed to the top of the roof and dropped some burning sulphur down the chimney, and then placed a board over the top to prevent the fumes and odor from escaping upward. It is sufficient to say that the door was voluntarily opened, the teacher admitted, and the room ventilated. That teacher was never afterward troubled with such capricious conduct. In the year 1816 a schoolhouse was built by subscription, on the site where the present one stands. It is still in existence, though removed from its former place.

In it Hon. David Flemming, Hervey Hammond, Joseph Wickersham, Hon. Jacob Kirk, and other successful teachers, presided.

The Public Hall, in which are two schoolrooms, was built in 1855. It is surrounded by a large open public common belonging to the borough.

Edmund Burke, Arthur Gilbert and others, at different times, taught a select school for advanced pupils in it.

The Society of Social Friends.—This was the name of a lyceum formed in the year 1827. Its members were composed of the most intelligent young men and old men of the town and neighborhood, for many miles in circumference. The records of this society are still preserved, containing the names of the members and the topics discussed in debate. It continued as an organization for twenty or thirty years. Among the names we found the following: Dr. Robert Nebinger, Col. John Rankin, Col. John Steel, Capt. John Thompson, Hon. David Fleming (now of Harrisburg), Jacob Kirk (the first county superintendent), Joseph Wickersham, Herman Kirk, Elijah Garretson, John Eppley, Joseph Foster, Hervey Hammond, Jesse Meredith, Joseph Nichols, William Hammond and Jesse Kirk. This being an abolitionist community before the civil war, the question: "Is slavery a curse to humanity?" several times caused spirited debate. "Should the United States encourage protection to home industries?" was another lively topic discussed during the Clay campaigns. It was, without doubt, a literary society that enlightened the community.

THE QUAKER SCHOOLHOUSE.

About one-fourth mile west of the Newberry Friends' Meeting House, for many long years stood the old log-schoolhouse. It has disappeared, and now no vestiges of it are left. Who all the teachers were it would be interesting to tell, if we knew, but even tradition sayeth not. Thomas Garrettson, a kind-hearted and gentle Quaker, for more than twenty years successfully enlightened the minds of the young, belonging mostly to the families of the same religious belief, long before the common school system had been adopted. Kind old Thomas, as he is still remembered as such by a few of the oldest citizens still living, offered the young followers of Elias Hicks an inducement of an extra hour to play, if they would all spend one hour of each fourth day with him at regular meeting. His schoolhouse, with its sixty or seventy pupils, was, as nearly as could be expected, an example of neatness. To the pious Friend neatness is next to godliness. It is said that he once told a boy who came to his school one morning with soiled hands: "The best way for thee to observe an interesting chemical experiment is to wash thy hands, using plenty of soap."

On the east and on the west side of this characteristic old building, along the walls, were the writing desks, at which the pupils sat for that purpose only. Above them were the long narrow windows, five feet long and two feet wide.

Jesse Wickersham taught school in this building about the year 1812. At a much later date Joseph Wickersham, now a prominent citizen of Newberry Township, was a popular teacher of this school.

THE BALL HILLS.

In the southwestern portion of Newberry Township is a section long since known as the "Ball Hills" or "Bald Hills." Most of the land is a pure red shale. The "red rock" protrudes to the surface, making some of the hills "bald" or devoid of vegetation. The summits of them are the shape of a "ball" so either name may apply. Mr. Ashenfelter, a dozen or more years ago, introduced the cultivation of small fruits in this section, which has since proven to be a productive industry. Besides the immense amount of strawberries raised, large quantities of grapes and peaches are also grown by many farmers.

In this section there are two churches, one owned by the Church of God, and the other by the Lutherans and Evangelical Association.

YORK HAVEN.

This village, located at the foot of the Conewago Rapids of the Susquehanna, and in the extreme southeastern part of Newberry Township, was for more than a third of a century, one of the most important business centers in southern Pennsylvania. The history of the Conewago Canal once located here is given in the chapter on "Public Internal Improvements," page 331. The interests of this place were first managed by the Conewago Canal Company, composed of intelligent and wealthy men, mostly from the city of Philadelphia. On November 20, 1810, Thomas Willing Francis, of Philadelphia, who then represented and managed the company, whose interests consisted of a large merchant-mill, nail factory, ferry and land all assessed at $40,000, transferred all right and title to John Weatherburn, Thomas Wilson and Joseph Townsend, of Baltimore, representing a number of merchants of that city, who, on September 24th, of the same year, formed a company for the purchase of this property. The names of these gentlemen were as follows: William Cole, William Wilson & Sons, William Gwynn, Joseph Townsend, Hackman & Hoppe, Isaac Burnston, Thomas Hillen, John Weatherburn, Dennis A. Smith, Jacob Stansbury, William McMechen, George Repold, James Nelson, John Davis and Joshua Stevenson. They were prominent and influential citizens of Baltimore, and associated themselves together for the purpose of purchasing wheat of this section, and the large quantity that was then floated down the Susquehanna in flat-boats, and manufacturing it into flour in the large merchant-mill already erected, and others which the company designed to build. This new company was formed with a capital of $100,000, divided into twenty-five shares of $4,000. Thomas W. Francis who disposed of the property for the Philadelphia company, retained an interest in the new enterprise to the amount of four shares, or $16,000. Joseph Townsend became manager for the Baltimore company; Joseph Weatherburn and John Wilson, trustees. The land purchased at this time was a tract of 151 acres, a tract of 64⅝ acres called "Hopewell," and another tract of 12 acres, projecting into the river called "Cape Francis." The first two tracts were conveyed to Thomas W. Francis, in 1801, by Charles Willing Hare, a lawyer, of the city of Philadelphia. The conveyance, in 1810, granted to the new company all the "ways, woods, water-courses, water, mill-works, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances." The contract signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Elisha Powell and John Amy, before Willigin Tillingham, chief justice of the State of Pennsylvania. The interest at once began to loom up. Three new mills were built, one having a capacity of 150 barrels of flour a day; for that time this mill had the largest capacity of any in the State. Cooper shops, hotels and private residences were soon built.

The Town of York Haven was laid out in 1814, when a neatly designed plan was prepared under the direction of the "York Haven Company." There were two sections: the "upper town" was located on the hill to the west of the present site of the railroad, and the "lower town" was down by the canal. The lots were thirty feet wide and 130 feet deep. Several hundred of them were laid off. This being before the era of railroads, river navigation was the subject of great public interest, and it was expected that York Haven would become an important town, and great business center. The names of streets parallel with the river were Canal, Baltimore, Hillen, Stansbury, Wilson, Townsend, Weatherburn, Cole, and Gwynn, after members of the company. The alleys were named after the creeks flowing into the Susquehanna. The cross streets were numbered from first to seventh in order. The plan included a large public square. On the printed deeds of the town lots the name David Cassat, of York, appears as attorney for the company. On each of the deeds the company's seal was beautifully stamped, which was circular in form, with the representation of a canal and lock, and an overhanging willow tree. The words "York Haven Company" surrounded these. Such was the "paper city" of York Haven, which, if it had not been for the invention of railroads and construction of canals, might have become an important city.

Business. Industry and other Facts.—There was considerable business enterprise at York Haven for many years. Some of the business men at different times were the following: Charles M. Poor, who for a time managed the company's store and the large hotel. Samuel Inloes kept a dry goods store and had two or three large cooper shops to make flour barrels, and employed twenty or more workmen, he also owned a distillery. Charles Bishop, Jesse McConkey, owned hardware stores, and the last-named at one time kept a large hotel. A Quaker named Rummel owned a nail factory. It was run by water-power. He employed a number of workmen. John T. Ubil who was manager of the company for a time, was a "slave catcher." He afterward moved to Pottsville, became very poor, and turned out a teamster. There were two large saw-mills built on leased lands. One was owned by Andrew Lightner and the other by Elijah Webb; Henry Small, father of David E. Small, of York, bought the first-named mill. Lewis Harlan managed the cooper shops belonging to the company. Keel-boats with immense quantities of wheat came down the Susquehanna; these were run in the canal and unloaded near the mills. Some of these boats carried 1,000 bushels of grain. Wagoning to Baltimore, to haul the flour to market, became an important business. In 1820 80 cents a barrel was paid to haul it to Baltimore. Thirty or forty teams were present at one time. The horses had bells and the turnpike was alive with interest when these teams started off on their journey. The turnpike was completed to York Haven in 1812, and the large bridge over the Conewago Creek was built below York Haven the same year, by A. Miller. It was taken away by the flood of 1817, and rebuilt soon after by H. Slaymaker. The "ferry and tavern house" was kept by Philip Etter for many years, to March, 1816, when Peter Veal became the lessee. Christian Fensel was for a long time postmaster. The "Canal Road" to Abbottstown was opened about 1814. The large, fine building owned by the company, for many years known as "Waters' Hotel," was a very creditable building. During the summer season there were many city boarders at it.

General LaFayette, when on his way to Harrisburg, in January, 1825, stopped here for a short time. Joseph Major, an intelligent gentleman, now living near this place, remembers seeing him come out on the balcony of the hotel. In 1834 Gen. Lewis Cass, while being taken across the Susquehanna, below the falls, was caught in a dense fog and his ferryman got lost in the stream. They wandered around in the stream for hours, and were finally saved during the night by some people who lived at Eib's Landing. He was then secretary of war under Andrew Jackson, and when he got back to York Haven again, made himself known. He was on his way to visit Simon Cameron.

The old time fairs were held here, and according to the stories of old people, they were days of great hilarity. The love of gambling became a mania, especially at the "big hotel," but Rev. John Fohl, an earnest evangelist of the United Brethren Church, quelled it in part by starting an enthusiastic revival in the ball room of the hotel. The whole community was aroused. Friday, December 15, 1815, John, a thirteen year old son of Joseph Sturges, of Baltimore, while riding along the canal at York Haven, fell with his horse down the embankment and both were drowned.

The business interests at York Haven, after the completion of the canal along the river, gradually declined, and when the railroads were built it entirely ceased. Thomas C. Hambley, of York, was manager of the estate which finally passed into the hands of the Glenns, of Baltimore, who in the spring of 1885, sold it to the Conewingo Paper Company.

THE LARGE MILL BURNED.

At 10 o'clock on the night of August 16, 1826, the large mill which was built about ten years before was destroyed by fire. Its original cost was $40,000, and when burned contained 1,200 bushels of wheat and considerable flour. The total loss was $50,000. Says a newspaper of the day, "It was one of the very largest mills in Pennsylvania, and was capable of manufacturing 150 barrels of flour a day." The mills did not run the entire year, and at the time of the fire, this one was not going. Mr. Hyson, then the manager, was at his home in Baltimore. The flames broke through the roof, before it was seen in any other part of the mill. No fire was used in the mill that day, hence many thought it was the work of an incendiary. Yet there always was a mystery about this fire. A mill owned by the same company located at Port Deposit, Md., burned on the same night; both were insured. Daniel Jackson, the good-natured mulatto watchman did not stay at York Haven after this event. "But I'll tell you, boss, it was a big fire," is all he could say about it. This mill had six pairs of buhrs. It was never rebuilt.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

The fifth story of the large hotel was an immense ball and card playing room. On the night of September 12, 1819, Thomas Frelich, of Washington, D. C., killed Barney Hand, an Irishman. For nearly half a century afterward the blood-stained marks on the floor were shown to the visitor. They were playing at cards, and the stakes were heavy. A large crowd of lookers-on were breathlessly awaiting the result. Hand became enraged, seized the stakes and cards, threw them to the far end of the room, and kicked over the table. The excited crowd rushed down stairs, the lights were put out, and the two men engaged in a deadly struggle. In the center of the room was left a pool of blood. Frelich had gotten the better of Hand and threw him out of the window, and his mangled body was found in a ditch near the house. In the meantime, the victor went down stairs, washed his hands, asked for his own horse, and drove away unmolested. He was afterward captured and brought back to York, tried for man-slaughter, but acquitted. And, "as certain as York Haven was once a prosperous place, and we hope will be again, that house was always haunted after that event," says an old resident.

THE YORK HAVEN PAPER MILLS.

The history of these mills, destined to be one of the most important manufacturing enterprises in York County, has just begun. The site of the flouring mills and the right of water-power, was purchased from the Glenn estate for $30,000 during the spring of this year (1885). About 200 men, for months, have been constantly employed, opening and widening the canal. The water-power, when completed, will be 3,000 horse-power. The fall of water in canal one mile in length, is twenty-nine feet. Extensive mills will be erected here during the present year at a cost of $400,000. When these are completed the town of York Haven will again become a prominent business center.

York Haven Quarries, of pure dolerite, are owned by the Northern Central Railway Company, and were worked by that company for many years, to obtain building stones for bridge piers and public buildings. A vein of this stone crosses Newberry, Warrington, and northern part of Washington Townships, into Adams County, and fine quarries are worked near Gettysburg. F. T. Scott & Co., of York, leased the York Haven quarries in 1882. The following year the firm received a contract to furnish this valuable stone for a decorative wall around the Capitol at Washington, and another order was received for a similar purpose in 1884.

The piers of the new railroad bridge at Harrisburg were built of the York Haven granite. About thirty men are regularly employed at these quarries.

THE TOWNSHIP OF FAIRVIEW.

THE name first designated by the petitioners for the formation of this township out of Newberry was "Franklin." The township now bearing that name had not then been formed. The viewers in crossing the ridge dividing the Fishing Creek Valley from the Redland Valley, with delight and admiration began to "view the landscape o'er." The fertile valleys mostly within the limits of the proposed new township, and the broad expanse of Cumberland, Dauphin and Lancaster Counties were presented within the extended horizon that bounded their field of vision. The name "Fairview" was then suggested as more appropriate. It was accepted and so confirmed by the court.

The original settlers here were English and English Quakers, who commenced to locate in the township as early as 1730; by the year 1735 the most valuable lands were occupied. The English language has always been used by citizens of this township.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The shape of this township is very irregular. The southern boundary is an artificial line nearly in the form of a bow, separating it from Newberry. The remainder of the boundary is natural, with the Stony Run separating it on the southwest from Warrington, forming a winding line of about four miles. A portion of the western division is a small stream which divides it from Monaghan, a distance of four and one-half miles, and empties into the Yellow Breeches, whose remarkably winding current washes the remainder of its western and northwestern boundary and separates Fairview from Cumberland County. The river, here over one mile wide, for a distance of six miles passes along the north and northeast, separating it from Dauphin County.

A ridge of hills crosses the center of the township, and, extending in almost a due north and south direction, illustrates a singular geological feature. It is the only example in the county of a ridge extending in that direction. The local name given is the "Pinch Mountain," a name, if it ever was appropriate, is not very poetical and not especially noted for its beauty of sound. It was named by early settlers as the "Free Mountain," from the fact that the original occupants of the land along its slopes were squatters, occupying the land for a considerable time without legal titles.

The "River Mountain," a ridge of wooded hills, containing much valuable timber, extends from the Middletown Ferry, skirting almost the entire northeastern boundary. The Northern Central Railway passes along here on the north side of them. One of the characteristic geological features is the abundance of huge bowlders of basaltic rocks. A part of the extreme eastern section is of trap formation. The large crevices in the rocks yet afford a convenient lurking place for the fox, and the large hollow trees for the raccoon and opossum. The wolf once had his haunts in these forests and much later wild turkeys in the thickets. The township is drained by the Yellow Breeches Creek, Miller's Run, Bennett's Run, Fishing Creek and other smaller tributaries of the Susquehanna. The soil is generally very fertile and productive, growing all the cereals common to this latitude with equal success. The northwestern or Marsh Creek section is the lower end of the rich limestone region, which extends into Fairview from Cumberland County. The Fishing Creek and Redland Valleys are of mostly red sandstone formation, frequently passing into the red shale soil. These valleys are in a high state of cultivation, as is the alluvial soil along the Yellow Breeches Creek.

BOUNDARY DIFFICULTIES.

Much of the land now embraced in Fairview was part of Pennsborough Township which was laid out pursuant to an act of the Provincial Assembly in 1739, and then included nearly the whole of the present limits of Cumberland County. When first formed it was a portion of Lancaster County. York County, when separated from Lancaster County in 1749, had no definitely established northern boundary. Many disputes arose, and these were attempted to be settled by commissioners from York and Cumberland Counties. They met along Yellow Breeches Creek. This occurred in 1751, one year after the formation of Cumberland from Lancaster County. The Cumberland County commissioners claimed the original boundary line which was from a point opposite the Swatara Creek through the Fishing Creek Valley, nearly in the same direction of the present dividing line between Fairview and Newberry. The dispute was finally decided by a special act of the Provincial Assembly in 1751, which made the Yellow Breeches Creek the boundary between the counties, and placed the whole of the present territory of Fairview in York County and annexed it to Newberry Township, of which it remained a part until 1803.

THE TOWNSHIP FORMED.

In the years 1801 and 1802 several petitions, signed by a large number of citizens, were presented to the court at York, asking for the formation of a new township out of "the upper end of Newberry," stating further that "said township was too large for the convenience of the inhabitants."

The court appointed on the third Monday of November, 1802, as viewers: John Heckert, John Forsythe, Valentine Emig, Col. Henry Reisinger, Rudolph Spangler, Esq., and Peter Hoke, Sr. The surveyor's draft, made by Gen. Jacob Spangler, represents the dividing line to begin "opposite the mouth of the Swatara at Joseph Glancy's ferry, through lands of John Nicholas (now Silas Prowell's), nearly in a direct course to Lewisberry; thence in a southwesterly direction to Leeche's Fording on Stony Run. The report of these viewers was confirmed at February term of the court of quarter session in the year 1803.

The following significant paragraph was published in the columns of many papers a year ago:

> Fairview, one of the most flourishing townships in York County, is peculiar in many respects. There is not a postoffice or a hotel within its borders. It has one distillery, but persons who wish to imbibe spirituous liquors must go to some other place to be accommodated. It has thirteen school districts, and eight churches belonging to various religious denominations, but no preachers, and no physicians who reside in the township. The justices of the peace and constables have not enough business to keep a record, and are compelled to make a living at some other business. It is very seldom the sheriff has any official business in Fairview, except it is to make an appraisement in the settlement of an estate. It is pronounced the "Eden" of York County.

In 1884 the township had 631 taxable inhabitants, with a property valuation of $1,045,381. Population, 1880, was 2,164; State tax, $267; county tax, $3,651. There are postoffices around its borders at New Cumberland, Lisburn, Lewisberry, Yocumtown and Goldsboro. The business interests of this township largely center at Harrisburg, being near that city.

THE VILLAGE OF NEW MARKET.

The land along the Susquehanna from New Cumberland down to the Haldeman farm, was first owned by John Harris, father of the founder of Harrisburg. He was an Indian trader, and at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches was a considerable Indian village, when the first settlements were made. David Priest settled in the vicinity in 1737. Dr. Benjamin Mosser located in the vicinity, coming from Lancaster County about 1775, and became a prominent physician of the neighborhood. This section was then densely populated. He had three sons—John, who also became a physician, and died in 1826; Christian and Henry. Each of these sons inherited a farm, one of which is now owned by H. R. Mosser, a descendant, another by Dr. E. H. Coover, and the third by Martin Kauffman.

The second son, Henry Mosser, and William Culbertson, in 1807 laid out the village of New Market in 120 lots. Isaac Kirk made the survey. William Culbertson died July 8, 1824. In 1840, the town had 170 inhabitants; twenty-five dwellings and one store. The York & Harrisburg Turnpike, then much used, passed through it, over which line the Northern Central Railway now extends. Washington Kirk for many years owned a store. A considerable business has been done by various parties since. The Pennsylvania Steel Works are located on the opposite side of the river. Within the past few years a number of the employes of those works reside in New Market, which has caused a considerable increase to its population, now numbering nearly 400.

A Lutheran Church was built within the village in 1858. The pastor was Cyrus Writemyer, and trustees H. Mosser, John Row, John Horn and Jacob Grissinger. There are two schools, which are graded. A short distance up the creek is Hake's Distillery, at which a large business is done. Eichinger's distillery in the "Marsh" was a considerable industry. A fine farm near by, now owned by Owen James, was deeded to his grandfather by same name in 1774. The name of its owner has never since changed. The Susquehanna Mills near by were built in 1785.

Jacob Haldeman, Sr., started a forge at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches in 1806, and used up a large amount of timber from York County. He laid out the town of New Cumberland in 1814. Much of what is now fertile land below New Market, was at one time a swamp, with the Marsh Run passing through it. Farther down is a small stream called Rattling Run, named after "Jim Rattler," a colored man, who had a cabin along it many years ago.

GEN. MICHAEL SIMPSON.

Gen. Simpson was a son of Thomas Simpson, an early Scotch-Irish settler, at Paxtang, below Harrisburg, in 1720. Michael was born in 1740. When the Indian forays, following the defeat of Gen. Braddock, below Pittsburgh, in 1755, occurred, although yet very young, he became an ensign to a company that marched to the frontier with Gen. Forbes' expedition. In 1775, he became lieutenant in Capt. Matthew Smith's company, which marched to Boston, and there soon after joined Gen. Arnold's expedition against Quebec, on that dreary march through the forests of Maine to Canada. After returning, he was made a first lieutenant under Gen. Hand, of the First Pennsylvania Line, and commanded the company at the battle of Long Island. December 1, 1776, he was commissioned captain, and afterward showed great bravery as a commander in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Trenton, Germantown and White Plains. He served in the American army six years, during the Revolution. In 1784, soon after the death of William Chesney, who also was a patriot of the Revolution, he purchased of the heirs of Chesney, the farm and ferry rights across the Susquehanna, below New Market, and now known as the Haldeman property, and in 1797 was appointed a justice of the peace, under the constitution of 1790. He was a man of dignified bearing, and somewhat haughty in spirit. He won local distinction as a brigadier-general of the militia of York County, and was highly esteemed as a commander. He built an elegant stone mansion on his farm, and in 1794 had the honor of entertaining President Washington in it, when on his return from the Whisky Insurrection.

He died on his farm, June 1, 1813. His property was valued at $12,900, a considerable sum for those days. Jacob Haldeman lived on this farm for a number of years. During the civil war he was appointed as minister to Norway and Sweden, by President Lincoln.

His large mansion, that cost several thousand dollars, was burned a few years ago.

A VISIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

In the afternoon of October 3, 1794, President Washington, accompanied by a portion of his cabinet, arrived in Harrisburg on his way to quell the Whisky Insurrection in the western part of Pennsylvania. In the evening he was presented with the address of the burgesses, and to which he replied the next morning. On the 4th he went to Carlisle, and reviewed the troops there. He passed on through Shippensburg and Hagerstown, Md. At Fort Cumberland he reviewed the Virginia and Maryland troops, arrived at Bedford, Penn., and remained until October 21. By that time the trouble had ended without bloodshed, and he returned. Coming down the Cumberland Valley, he remained over night, October 24, at Shippensburg, and on the night of the 25th, which was Saturday, he was the guest of Gen. Michael Simpson, who then owned what is now known as the Haldeman property. This place was chronologically known in early days as Chambers', Chesney's, and Simpson's ferry property, and was on the route of much travel from Philadelphia and Lancaster to Carlisle and points south and west. Whether Washington spent a quiet Sunday there, cannot be definitely stated. It is very probable that he did, as he arrived in Philadelphia on the following Tuesday afternoon. There is no record that he spent Sunday at any intervening point between the ferry and Philadelphia, which was then the capital of the United States.

CHURCHES.

Salem Church.—This church, familiarly known to the community as the "Stone Church," stands near the center of Fishing Creek Valley. It was originally erected as a Union Church, but is used almost exclusively by the denomination of United Brethren in Christ. The doctrines of this sect were first preached in the valley by Rev. John Fohl, who was then stationed at the village of Shiremanstown, Cumberland County. David Fisher, Sr., who recently died, and others, having made the acquaintance of Rev. Fohl, invited him to visit Fishing Creek Valley in 1842. Fulfilling their request he began a protracted meeting in the schoolhouse, which was located one-half mile above the present site of the church. The result of his labors being successful, he effected an organization. The congregation continued to worship in the school for a number of years.

At a meeting of the quarterly conference held in this valley April 22, 1844, John S. Prowell, Henry B. Kauffman and Jacob Miller were appointed trustees of the congregation already formed. Mr. Prowell who has served in that capacity forty-one years is still a trustee.

On the 4th of October,. 1852, the trustees purchased of David Fisher one-half acre of land as a church lot and graveyard. The survey was made by Jacob Kirk, Esq.

A convenient stone church was built at a cost of $1,000. Much of the hauling and work was done gratuitously by the people of the vicinity.

Rev. J. C. Smith, now of York, Rev. Kessler, Bishop John Dickson and Rev. Daniel Eberly were some of the more prominent pastors who have ministered to this congregation. Rev. Wagner for the past few years has officiated. A few years ago the building was much improved, being repainted, calcimined, and received a new roof. New seats and an organ were also purchased.

The present trustees are John S. Prowell, James L. Reed, John W. Prowell, David Kauffman and David M. Fisher. A Sunday-school regularly meets in the church.

Mount Olivet Church, known as the "Marsh Church," is located near New Market.

Shortly after the Revolutionary war, land was obtained here from one of the Mosser farms, on which was built a union meeting house and schoolhouse. No services were to be held "during candle light."

The oldest citizens remember Schoolmasters Couples and Allison who reigned supreme in this building as early as 1820. Abraham Hursh taught in 1832 and Jacob Ketterman in 1835, first under the common school system.

This historic old building, after being used three-fourths of a century, was torn down in 1860.

That year Rev. J. Dickson, now one of the bishops of the United Brethren in Christ, increased the membership of the congregation here by a series of revival meetings. In the language of the venerable clergyman, "to hold the ground a church was needed," as the old schoolhouse had become dilapidated. The historic old graveyard adjoining it, was the burying place for the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood, hence others besides members of the United Brethren Church contributed liberally, and the present brick church was built in 1860, at a cost of $1,600. The building committee were A. B. Hursh, Francis Hollar and Rev. Dickson. It was dedicated the same year by Bishop Glossbrenner; Rev. D. Eberly, J. C. Smith, J. X. Quigley, B. G. Huber, J. Snoke, S. Proffit and Thomas Garland, were some of the succeeding pastors.

The Sunday-school was superintended by J. S. McDanel for twelve years; he was followed by David Strine, Dr. J. W. Roop and H. T. Miller.

Mount Olivet Cemetery adjoining the church is a tract of about four acres of land. It was laid out in 1870. The first directors were H. R. Mosser, John Miller, Owen James, Dr. A. W. Nichols, Allen Ross, Dr. George R. Hursh, Elias Hake, Washington Master and Jacob Carpenter.

Mount Zion Lutheran Church.—Religious services were first held in a schoolhouse, about one and a half miles from Mount Zion Church, in Fairview Township. As the membership increased the schoolhouse became too small, and the people felt the need of a larger building. One acre of ground was bought. A building committee composed of J. Pledger, J. Neff and A. Zinn, was chosen. The corner-stone was laid April 17, 1858, by Rev. C. F. Staver, of Mechanicsburg, and was dedicated in the fall of the same year. In 1873 some repairing was done, and it was rededicated December 7, by Rev. S. E. Herring. The following ministers preached in this church: Revs. Staver, Groft, S. Dasher, N. B. Winten, A. N. Warner, J. E. Honeycutt, S. E. Herring, G. D. Gross, C. B. King, and A. B. Erhard. Its officers are Messrs. Hoover and Shetrone, elders; Bentzel, Neigly, Herring and Hart, deacons. The Sunday-school is kept up only during the summer season; superintendent, Mr. Kunkle; assistant superintendent, Mr. Bentz. The membership of this congregation is not so large, it having been without a pastor for some time, but it is at the present in a prosperous condition.

Emanuel's Church of the Evangelcial As-

sociation.—This church is located near the borough of Lewisberry. Its organization dates back as far as 1850. Services were first held in the Pinetown schoolhouse, in the vicinity. In 1871, under the pastorate of Rev. H. A. Dietrich, the present church was built at a cost of $1,200. Rev. Dietrich, John Kline and William Downs formed the building committee. The first trustees were J. Parks, William Bushey and George Seitz. The dedicatory services took place in January, 1872. The officiating clergymen were Revs. H. B. Hartzler, U. F. Swengel and H. A. Dietrich. The pastors who have preached regularly in this church since its erection were Revs. H. A. Dietrich, A. W. Kreamer, J. A. Irvine, E. Swengel, S. E. Davis, B. F. Anthony and L. Dice. The present membership is thirty; number of Sunday-school pupils thirty-five.

Friends' Meeting House.—On the farm of William Maulsby near the upper end of Fairview was located a Quaker Meeting House. For the particulars of it, the reader's attention is directed to the article on "The Friends" in this work, page 278.

INSURANCE.

Fairview Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—This company was organized, about six years ago, as a local co-operative association for mutual protection against fire. The following is a list of the names of the board of managers: Henry Atticks, president; D. Smith, secretary; John S. Prowell, treasurer; Andrew Sipe, John Eichinger, and John T. Zinn. The company has been remarkably fortunate since its existence, having had only one or two small losses to pay.

HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

There were quite a number of Revolutionary soldiers from Fairview Township, some who lived to old age; among them were Gen. Michael Simpson, Jacob Greenawalt (a farmer, a large man), who lived as late as 1827; William Sharp, J. Enfield. William Smith lived to 1820, or later. He served in the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, under Capt. Watson, from February 16, 1776, one year, and accompanied Michael Simpson on Gen. Arnold's expedition to Canada. He afterward enlisted in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. In 1818, he became a pensioner. A man known as "Red Jacket" Miller was also a soldier who lived to an old age.

The following discharge of one of Fairview's soldiers is in the possession of Josiah McDanel:

> This is to certify that William Hagerty, formerly a soldier of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment and in Capt. James Parr's company, was discharged from the service while the army lay at Valley Forge, his term of enlistment having expired. Given under my hand, April 19, 1782.
>
> JAMES CHAMBERS, Col.

The document is endorsed as follows:

> William Hagerty is not to be molested by any party, as it appears he is discharged from the service.
>
> WILLIAM BUTLER,
> Lieut. Col. Fourth Penn. Regiment,
> Commanding at Carlisle.
>
> CARLISLE, April 26, 1782.

During the war of 1812 Jesse Pearson, who lived a few miles north of Lewisberry, deserted from the military service, and came home. He was followed by soldiers dressed in Quaker suits, but avoided being captured by concealing himself underneath the floor of a building. Several times a sword was passed up and down along the cracks between the boards; as he was lying along the length of a board, he escaped uninjured, and was never found by the soldiers, even though they were led to believe he was in the building. Col. John Steele, who lived in Fishing Creek Valley, was a soldier on the Niagara frontier in 1812. In old age he moved to the West.

James McDanel was in Capt. White's company that rendezvoused at Gettysburg in 1814. He was afterward a captain of militia of Fairview for fourteen years, commissioned by Gov. Shulze in 1827. His father, Josiah McDanel, settled in Fairview in 1766, coming from Scotland. He was married, April 14, 1774, to Margaret Hunter, sister of Gen. Hunter, of the Revolutionary army. Philip Fetrow was drafted in 1812. Joseph McAfee went as his substitute. James McAfee, son of Joseph, enlisted in 1812, and came home without leave, and was searched for by soldiers dressed in Quaker suits.

Samuel Fisher, now over eighty years of age, remembers when the "River Mountains" were infested with wolves, and when wild turkeys and foxes were plentiful. There is still a sufficient number of foxes.

"Robber" Lewis, noted in Cumberland, Perry and Juniata Counties, frequently visited the mountains of Fairview Township, and resorted at a place since known as "Lewis' field." He was accustomed to rob the rich and give to the poor. In 1825 he escaped from Chambersburg jail. He had a wonderful career.

"In September, 1796," says the Harrisburg *Oracle*, published then, "several hundred squirrels per day crossed the Susquehanna from the Cumberland and York County side.

Some of the inhabitants were enabled to catch them as they swam the stream, and salt barrels of them for winter use."

In 1803 the yellow fever raged in the vicinity of Lisburn and Lewisberry. It was an epidemic in Philadelphia that year.

The voting place of Fairview is called "The Bunches." A tavern was once kept there by a man who was deformed. He had a "bunch" on his back—hence the origin of the name.

PINETOWN.

Pinetown is the name of a small collection of houses in the northwestern part of township. In this vicinity a considerable business is done in the cultivation of fruits and berries, which are sold in the Harrisburg market.

THE INDIANS.

At the mouths of the Conodoguinet, Paxton and Yellow Breeches Creeks, in 1719, there were Indian villages, when John Harris located on the site of the present city of Harrisburg, who secured a charter for a ferry across the Susquehanna, and became an Indian trader. He afterward purchased the alluvial lands along the river at New Cumberland and in Fairview Township immediately below the mouth of the Yellow Breeches. His son, John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, born in 1727, was "the first white child born in Pennsylvania west of the Conewago Hills who attained the age of manhood." John Harris, the father, once narrowly escaped being tortured to death by a squad of Shawanese Indians who came up the river, stopped at his stone mansion and demanded rum. This being refused the Indians tied him to a mulberry tree and were about to torture him when he was miraculously rescued by some friendly Paxton Indians, who were his neighbors. Under that mulberry tree the remains of Harris were interred at the time of his death many years later. The place is still marked by a tombstone surrounded by a fence.

The visit of the celebrated preacher, George Whitfield, in 1740, to Harris' Ferry, was a noted event to the early settlers. For many miles in every direction they collected along the banks of the river to hear him preach.

In 1742 twenty-one Onondago and seven Oneida Indians obtained a pass of the authorities of Lancaster County, to pass across it (now western part of York County), on an expedition against the Tallapoosa Indians in Virginia. The noted Half-King, Monoatootha, died at Harris' Ferry October 4, 1754, while there on a visit. His home was at Loggstown, fourteen miles below Pittsburgh. It was believed by his twenty Indian heroes who accompanied him, that the French had bewitched him, and they obtained a conjurer to ascertain the cause of his sickness. His remains were interred by John Harris. This was the same Indian chieftain that Washington visited in 1753 in order to obtain particulars of Fort Du Quesne.

During the French and Indian war in America there was great fear and disturbance along the Susquehanna, and, in fact, in all of York County, of the hostile Indians who were committing depredations in Cumberland County and up the river. The white settlers of those sections flocked into the secluded places and thick settlements of York and Lancaster Counties, and some went farther east. January 8, 1756, a council with the friendly Indians was held at the mouth of Yellow Breeches. Conrad Weiser, the great Indian interpreter was present.

In 1757 many depredations were committed by Indians in Dauphin, Lebanon and Cumberland Counties, and it was contemplated to massacre the people in Paxton Church, two and one-half miles below Harrisburg, during time of service. The people discovered the plot and went to church armed afterward for many months. April 1, 1757, to avert further trouble, a conference was held with the Six Nations and their allies, nine tribes in all, on the banks of the river below Harrisburg. There was an Indian trail observable to a late date, extending from the mouth of Fishing Creek at Goldsboro up through the valley to the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek at New Cumberland. It was a famous pathway for the Conoy and Shawanese Indians. Indian relics have been found at various places in Fairview.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Fairview Township was one of the seven districts of York County that at once accepted the provisions of the act of 1834, establishing the common school system. Samuel Prowell, who was sent as the delegate to represent the township in the first convention which met in York to take action in the matter, cast the first affirmative vote of that body. There were but six other delegates voted in favor of accepting the system. This occurred in May, 1835.

There are now fourteen schools, with the following names: Walnut Grove, Prowell's Cross Roads, Marsh Run, Oak Grove, Hickory Grove, Cedar Grove, Brick, Navoo, South

Point, Locust Grove, Pinetown, and at New Market two—a primary and grammar school.

For 1885 the school board was composed of the following-named members: John G. Brenneman, president; D. M. Fisher, secretary; Wendell Rehm, treasurer; Samuel B. Hoff, Abraham Reiff, Martin Kauffman.

A PAUSE.

In one of the fertile valleys of Fairview which, in springtime and summer, is continually clothed in rich verdure, in autumn in radiant beauty, and in winter in still sombre hues, each of which furnish special charms to the writer, was spent the time of earliest hopes and purest joys. Near the rippling waters of a pure mountain stream, a tributary to the Fishing Creek, stood the familiar "old schoolhouse," within whose sacred portals and around it, 'neath the spreading branches of the giant maples, walnuts and oaks, in innocent study and rollicking play, the early school days were spent. The reign of the Yankee schoolmaster with his profound knowledge of the three "R's"—"Reading, 'Riting, 'Rithmetic," had not ended when those days began. It is yet remembered how well he taught his pupils to pronounce big words, and to "mind the pauses," to write a "large round hand," and to "cipher the Single Rule of Three." To him, Cobb's and Comley's Spellers, and Walker's Dictionary, were next to the Bible in importance, and the pupil who did not con them well, would have little time to "slide down hill" on the snow, or play "town ball" during the noon hour. He had many virtues worthy of admiration. His faculty of talking history to the boys on "rainy days," instilled many useful facts in the minds of his pupils. On a hilltop a few hundred yards south stood, many years before the time above designated, one of the first schoolhouses in the county. No vestiges of it are left, and nothing to indicate the spot where it stood, save the color of the soil, and the taller grain, or grass, that marks it in summer time. The farm of which the site forms a part, and where the writer spent his early days, was taken up under a title issued by the Penns, to George Hall, in 1732, and has since been owned successively by John Nicholas, Joseph Prowell, Samuel N. Prowell, and Silas Prowell.

While some may sing in raptures of the beautiful Hudson, chant the praises of the "Blue Juniata," wander in silent admiration along the mirrored waters of the peaceful Mohawk, or weave fanciful stories of fairies and angel-loiterers among a thousand "Sleepy Hollows," the recollection of the scenes of one's own childhood are more endearing than them all. Here,

Smiling Spring her early visit paid,
And parting Summer's lingering bloom delayed.

THE TOWNSHIP OF MONAGHAN.*

THE township of Monaghan is bounded on the north by Cumberland County, on the east by Fairview, on the south by Warrington, and on the west by Carroll. Its greatest length is five miles, and greatest breadth four and one-half miles. The surface is undulating. There is a rich deposit of magnetic ore in the northwest corner of the township, and outcropping of micacious and magnetic ores at other points. Monaghan formerly comprised its present territory, Carroll and Franklin Townships. It was organized in 1745, and received its name from a county in the northern part of Ireland. The early settlers were the English and Scotch-Irish. Later came the Germans. Among the first two were the McMullins, Dares, Baileys, Parks, Elliots, and others. Among the last were the Myerses, the Kimmells from the "Barrens," the Hartmans, Shaffers, Fortneys, and Brennemans, who came from Lancaster and Berks Counties. Dennis Cannon landed in America July 4, 1800, and shortly afterward settled in Monaghan. The oldest house in the township, now owned and occupied by Jacob Bigler, was built by Benjamin Elliot in the year 1769. The first kilns for burning lime were on the farm now owned by G. D. Shaffer; also on Mr. McMullen's farm, and some of the lime burned was hauled to the Susquehanna, the stone being quarried and hauled from Cumberland County. The early distilleries were Bailey's, Rice's, Fortney's, Williams', Smith's, Coover's, Myers' and Cannon's, with Cocklin's apple and peach distillery. They are all things of the past, as none have been in operation for more than twenty years.

Monaghan furnished many brave soldiers to defend and preserve the Union in the war of the Rebellion. Many of her sons lie on Southern battle-fields. Five died in Andersonville Prison, and many bear the scars of battle as evidence of their valor.

The census of 1880 gave to this township a total population of 1,054; 532 males, 522 females; three of whom were colored. Num-

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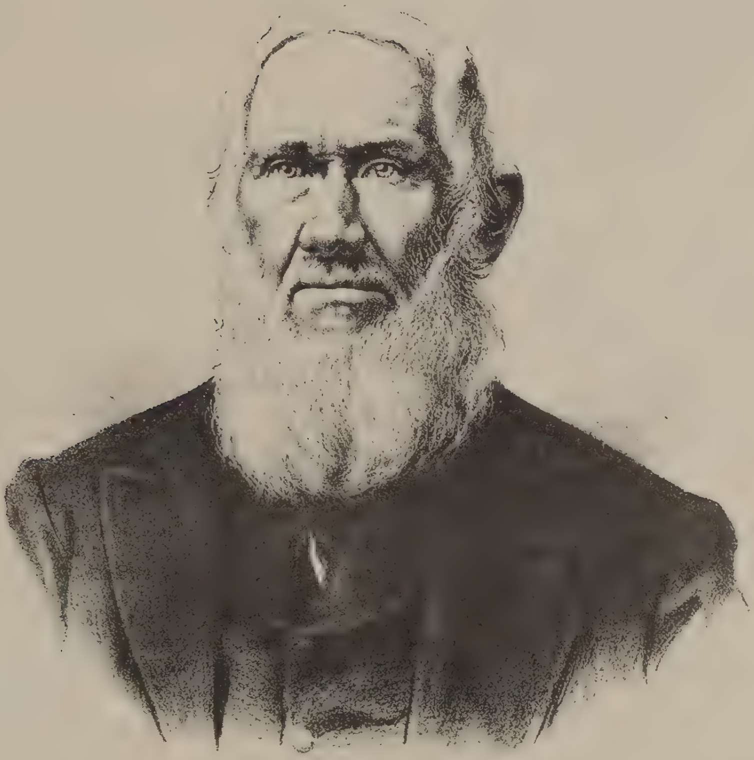
*By James W. Shaffer.



Jacob Cocklin

ber of births in 1880 was 30; number of deaths, 11.

In 1783, the year the Revolution closed, there were 106 houses, 5 mills, 12 negro slaves; population, 781, and 17,797 acres of land "taken up." The township then had its original limits. In 1883, 100 years later, there were 317 taxable inhabitants; the real estate valuation was $624,276; county tax, $1,298; State tax, $63.25.

SIDDONSBURG.

The site on which this village is located was, in early days, a parading ground for militia companies. In 1825 William Divin and Benjamin Siddon conceived the idea of starting a town, which was named after the latter. James G. Fraser was the first postmaster, being appointed in 1826, and continued many years. There have been a number of changes since. J. A. Myers is the present postmaster; he also has a general store. The town is about seven-eighths of a mile in length, and the upper end is locally known as Mount Pleasant. According to the census of 1880 there were 147 inhabitants, 72 males and 75 females. Of these, 37 were of school age. Dr. W. R. Prowell practices medicine here.

ANDERSONTOWN.

Andersontown is named in honor of Rennox Anderson, who built the first house. This town is situated about two miles south of Lisburn, and two and one-half miles east of Siddonsburg. The census of 1880 gave it a population of thirty-five—seventeen males and eighteen females. Several years ago a postoffice was established, with Jacob A. Sultzberger postmaster, who also has a general store. Many of the inhabitants of the village are engaged in the cultivation of small fruits, such as grapes, raspberries and strawberries.

CHURCHES.

Lutheran and Reformed Church, known as "Filey's Church," after the person who donated the ground. This church was organized about 1800. The first building was of logs, and served as a schoolhouse and church. It had two rows of desks along the side walls, facing the center desks. The pulpit was a concavo-convex, or like a goblet cut through the center, it being usually called the "bird cage."

In 1838 it was thought advisable to build a more convenient house, and more on modern style. The members of both denominations elected a building committee, two of each denomination, to erect a union church. The building committee consisted of Jacob Hartman, David Fortney, Jacob Coover and Jacob Heikes. The corner-stone was laid August 20, 1838, and the church was dedicated the same year. The building is brick. From 1838 to 1885 the congregation was served by the following pastors: Revs. Kempfer, Focht, Rightmyer, Bricker, Dasher, Seifert, Winton, Dietrich, Heilman, Day, Minter, Stump and Erhard. Its officers at the present are Lewis Pressel, Michael Coover, Charles Williams, David Bucher, Henry Spahr and David Huntzberger. The membership at the present is eighty-two. There is a large Sunday-school under the supervision of Charles Williams.

The Church of God, at Andersontown, was organized about 1830. Rev. John Winebrenner, the founder of this denomination, was originally a clergyman in the German Reformed Church. He preached on certain occasions in Andersontown and vicinity. This denomination, according to doctrine and discipline, is an order of Baptists, with no definite creed, but "acknowledges and receives the infallible teachings of the inspired Word of God, as a guide in all matters of Christian faith and practice."

The names of the first members of the church at Andersontown were John Hutton, William Tate, Jacob May, John Ayers, Samuel Arter, Henry Beck and a few others, whose names are now forgotten. Others were gradually added, among whom were John P. Wiley, Jacob Traver and wife, George Wiley and wife, and a few others.

In 1842 a revival, under the labors of Revs. McElroy, William Miller and D. Maxwell, resulted in the addition of many new members—William Anderson and Mrs. Mary Kline being of the number. In 1843 a revival of three months' duration resulted in the addition of more than 100 members. Prior to 1848 the services were held in the schoolhouse. During that year a new frame church was built at a cost of $600, Elder S. Fleegle being the minister. In 1871 the building was encased in brick, costing $500. Number of members, forty-two.

Mount Pleasant Bethel (Church of God).—This church was organized in 1843, in an old building opposite the present public house of W. K. Burns, by members, principally, of the church at Andersontown. The first ruling elders were George Myers and James Machlin. Thomas Kerr donated a small tract of ground, and in 1844 a frame meeting house was built, at a cost of about $500. The original number of members, was twelve.

In 1859 a new brick church was built in the upper end of Siddonsburg, and called the Mount Pleasant Bethel, at a cost of $2,300. During the pastorate of Elder H. E. Reever, in 1882, the building was remodeled at an expense of $1,100. The membership is eighty-eight.

Andersontown and Siddonsburg are appointments on the West York Circuit, and are supplied by pastors appointed by the Annual East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God. The following is a list of pastors from first appointment, with date of appointment:

David Kyle	1844
A. Swartz and J. H. Hurley	1846
Simon Fleegle	1848
J. H. Hurley	1850
S. Fleegle and J. Plowman	1851
Moses Utley and T. Deshiri	1852
Samuel Crawford and D. Maxwell	1853
G. W. Coulter	1854
Jacob Keller	1856
Jabez Bender	1859
T. Deshiri and S. S. Richmond	1861
John Ross	1863
John W. Deshong	1865
E. D. Aller	1868
R. White	1870
W. L. Jones	1871
W. P. Winbigler	1872
J. A. McDonnald	1875
W. P. Winbigler	1877
J. E. Arnold	1879
H. E. Reever	1881
O. H Betts	1884

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

At present there are three Sunday-schools in Monaghan: Mount Pleasant, Andersontown and Filey's. A few years ago there were two more schools within the limits of the township (one at Myer's schoolhouse, and one at Siddonsburg schoolhouse), but they have been discontinued. There has been a great deal of interest infused into Sunday-school work since the organization known as the Upper District Sunday-school Association of York County, composed of Sabbath-school workers from the townships of Monaghan, Carroll, Franklin, Washington and Warrington, which meets at least once a year. Mount Pleasant School is superintended by W. A. and W. W. Myers; Ida L. Cannon is secretary. Number of pupils, 112; teachers, nine. It is kept open the entire year.

Andersontown Sunday-school is superintended by H. M. Traver; H. S. Moore, secretary. Number of pupils, sixty-five; teachers, seven. It is kept open nine months of the year.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There are five public schools in Monaghan, known as Siddonsburg, Filey's, Freysinger's, Myers' and Andersontown Schools. The buildings are brick. The common school system, under the act of 1834, was accepted in this township in the year 1836, and the subscription schools that were in use prior to the adoption of free schools, were not very well patronized. The tenth census reports that in this township the number of male inhabitants that can neither read nor write is fifteen, not including five males that can read, but cannot write; and the number of females in the township that cannot read or write is twenty, not including thirty-five who can read, but cannot write. Nearly all are aged people.

The State appropriation for 1884 was $267. Teachers for 1885: Miss C. A. Filler, John K. Cocklin, Russell Cocklin, Ulysses Myers and William Kimmell. School board for 1884: John Bucher, president; E. H. Cocklin, secretary; James Cannon, John Shaffer, John Strayer, Jacob Bigler.

MANUFACTURERS.

At the pottery of Samuel Myers in Siddonsburg was formerly on the farm now owned by Jacob Cocklin, but the buildings were burned a few years ago, and the location was changed to Siddonsburg by John Elcock, Jr., who carried on the business very successfully for some years, but sold to the present owner in 1882, and went to Illinois, to engage in tile-making.

The coach shops of Moore & Bushey in Siddonsburg, sleighs, buggies and spring wagons are manufactured. The shops are the most extensive of the kind in this section. The firm is also engaged in the undertaking business.

H. Deitz has a coach shop in Andersontown.

Monaghan Township has three saw-mills: P. Laucks' near Bowmansdale; Levi Lantz's on the Yellow Breeches, and L. T. Fortney's on a small stream a short distance southeast of Mount Pleasant.

One of the first grist-mills within the present limits of Monaghan Township was a small log-structure, with an undershot wheel, built by William Parks on the Yellow Breeches. After some years the log-building was torn down, and a stone one was built, with the same undershot wheel for motive power. John Gardner, Esq., of York, once owned this mill. The undershot wheel was exchanged and a "center discharge" was used up to 1882, when P. Lauck put in two thirty-inch turbine wheels. The capacity of this mill is 1,200 bushels per day (twenty-four hours).

Watts' Mill is situated three-fourths of a mile northeast of Siddonsburg. Robert Bryson built a grist-mill on the site of Clark's saw-mill, but taking fire it was destroyed, after which the present mill was built by Mr. Bryson. who also built ovens for drying corn and manufactured it into meal; he furnished hundreds of barrels to the city market.

LANDIS' ORE BANK.

The farm of Daniel Landis was first surveyed by Roger Cook, in pursuance of a warrant dated June 23, 1746, by Thomas and Richard Penn, Esqs., and after the lapse of over one hundred years, the first ore was discovered, when the land was in the possession of Mrs. Mary Knisely.

An Englishman by the name of Bosworth effected the first lease on the property in the year 1839, but did not develop the mine, and sold his lease to ex-Gov. Porter, of Harrisburg, who worked it successfully and hauled the ore to Harrisburg on wagons for a few years, and after that to Shiremanstown, and the ore was shipped over the Cumberland Valley Railroad. The Kniselys received 25 cents per ton royalty. About the year 1873, the farm and ore bank came into the possession of the present owner, and his first lease was given to H. O. Shelly April 18, 1874, who mined about 1,300 tons, when he sold out to Jackson C. Fuller of Philadelphia, January 10, 1875, for $2,500. At this time there was only one opening, and no machinery; about 500 tons of ore mined. Mr. Landis made a lease to J. C. Fuller, January 15, 1875, who held the property under lease until November, 1882, and mined about 7,000 tons of ore. In October, 1883, Mr. Landis leased the bank to H. O. Shelly. The vein is from ten to fourteen feet in thickness. The ore is magnetic.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Monaghan has an enviable reputation for the cultivation of fine fruit in great abundance. Small orchards were planted early in the history of the township, but it is within the recollection of the older inhabitants of this section that fruit culture became so prominent an industry. Jacob Cocklin originated the business here. He planted his first orchard in the township, in the year 1827, and became a citizen of it the following year (1828), no other nursery being nearer than Carlisle. Since that time he has introduced and grown over 180 varieties of apple, 120 varieties of peach, 80 varieties of pear, 40 varieties of cherry and 10 varieties of apricot trees, besides many other kinds of fruit, timber and ornamental trees. He planted the first vineyard here, importing a great number of his vines from Germany, but was unsuccessful in cultivating the foreign fruit. The greatest amount realized in one year from his peach orchard was in 1846; commenced gathering August 4, and finished October 10, and sold over 1,500 bushels for $980, and thirty-five barrels brandy at 75 cents per gallon. Nearly all the farms in the township have apple orchards, and some have been engaged in cultivating the peach.

The growing of small fruits, such as the raspberry, strawberry, blackberry and grape, has engaged the attention of quite a number of the inhabitants, and a profitable business has been developed. Thousands of dollars come into the township annually by this industry alone. The following is the yield for 1884, as nearly as can be ascertained by actual canvass: strawberries, 73,000 quarts, or over 2,280 bushels; raspberries, 39,900 quarts, or over 1,246 bushels; blackberries, 3,000 quarts, and about seven tons of grapes were marketed.

THE TOWNSHIP OF CARROLL.

THIS township was formed out of eastern part of Franklin and western part of Monaghan. The viewers appointed to make the division were William Caldwell, John Aughenbaugh and George Darron. The court confirmed their report in 1831. The names of the petitioners for the new township were Henry Logan, F. Eichelberger, Isaac Prosser, Alexander Cathcart, Samuel Anderson, W. Elcock, Andrew Mumper, John H. Carl, Robert Hamersly, Michael Bender, John Bentz, John Eichelberger, M. Arnold. John Hursh, Henry Smyser, Jacob Lau, George Klugh, Noah Mumper, James Black, Jacob Shearer, Jacob Knisley, Abraham Dehuff and Aaron G. Blackford and others.

Carroll joins the county of Cumberland on the north, the township of Monoghan on the east, Washington on the south, and Franklin on the west. The land, which is quite undulating, slopes to the north and is drained by the Dogwood Run and Stony Run, tributaries of the Yellow Breeches. The soil in general is very fertile and productive. This township contains some of the finest homes and farms in the county. There are valuable deposits of iron ore, much of which has been taken out. A bed of marl was found on the farm of John Dill in 1799.

The population of Carroll, including Dillsburg, in 1880, was 1,338; the number of taxables in 1884, in township alone, 348; valuation of real estate, $569,465; county tax $2,146; State tax, $65.

The Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad crosses the upper end of this township, and the Mechanicsburg & Dillsburg Railroad penetrates to the last-named town.

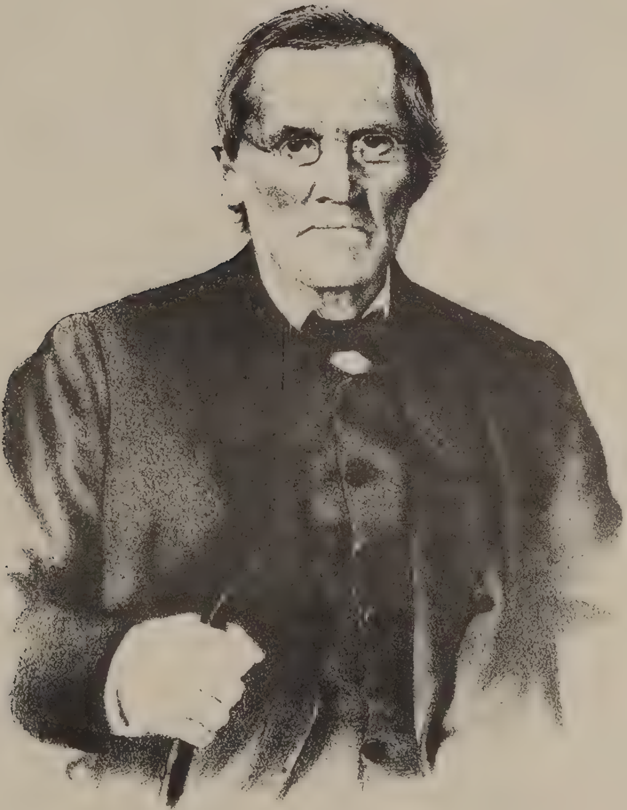
The iron interests of Carroll are of special importance, and future developments promise still more favorable results. The following article was carefully prepared by John N. Logan, Esq.

IRON ORE MINES OF CARROLL.

Iron ore was discovered in Carroll Township by Abraham Mumper, about the year 1847, and very soon afterward by John Mumper. These were the first known deposits of magnetic ore west of the celebrated Cornwall mines in Lebanon County, Penn., and they are supposed to be continuations of the same iron belt. The Mumper farms lie directly east of the town of Dillsburg, and the mines are but one mile from the town. The early discoveries consisted of large deposits lying very close to the surface of the ground; in fact, one of the very best pockets was only covered by about two feet of sand or gravel. These beds, or pockets of ore, were worked very successfully by the Messrs. Mumper and their sons for a number of years, and the ore hauled on wagons to Mechanicsburg, Penn., a distance of eight miles, that being the nearest railroad station, and in many instances it was hauled much farther.

Mining operations were conducted with varying success by other parties in the township and a great influx of prospectors followed, but with the exception of the beds of ore just mentioned, nothing of any magnitude was discovered, except a mine on the farm of Martin Smyser, adjoining Messrs. Mumper, and a deposit near the Yellow Breeches Creek in Monoghan Township, near the present mine of Mr. Landis. Subsequently Henry Sidle made a discovery on what is now known as the Price farm, near the mines now worked by Mr. D. W. Cox. The hemetite mines west of Dillsburg were of a much more recent date, and the deposit much more extensive, and the late developments have clearly shown that they are practically inexhaustible. Dr. Lewis Heck, of Dauphin, Penn., who, bought the Knaub Mine some ten years ago, has proved, beyond doubt, that the hematite ore on the south side of the South Mountain, is both much richer and very much more abundant than was at first supposed, and the McCormick Mine and the Wolf Mine now operated by Maj. H. D. Markley are both showing up rich and abundant deposits of a very superior variety of hematite ore, and the best territory is yet supposed to be untouched. These mines are situated about three miles west of Dillsburg.

But to return to the Magnetic Mines referred to in the beginning of this article. The panics in the iron trade variously effected them, and although the Messrs. Mumpers worked very successfully, they had many obstacles to overcome, and after mining thousands of tons of the surface ore, and reaping handsome fortunes, finally abandoned the mines, believing the paying ore had all been taken out, and that the cost of further search, and the long haul upon wagons would eat up all the profits. Little mining was done for a number of years, and Messrs. McCormick & Co., of Harrisburg, Penn., did the most of it. In 1867 Alexander Underwood, Esq., a son-in-law of Abraham Mumper, bought the Abraham Mumper farm, Messrs. McCormick & Co., having become the owners of the John Mumper ore lands. Mr. Underwood, with his characteristic energy, determined to investigate the property more fully, and sunk a shaft through the "Trap rocks," and was rewarded by the discovery of the magnificent mine now owned and worked by him. This was a wonderful event in the mining history of the country, and exploded all former theories regarding the finding of ore in this region. Whilst the building of the Harrisburg & Potomac and the Dillsburg & Mechanicsburg Railroads afforded a much needed outlet, by way of transportation to market, for the ore. Mr. Underwood's principal find was made in the fall of 1872, and was succeeded the next year by the important discovery made by John N. Logan, Esq. Mr. Logan had inherited from his father, Col. Henry Logan, a tract of land known as the "Cotton farm," lying directly east of the Mumper farms, but sold it at a very ordinary price, as the land was not supposed to be worth much, and the "practical miners" thought there was no ore on it. But as soon as he learned of the find of Mr. Underwood, he at once set to work to make a very careful survey of the surrounding country, and came to the conclusion he had sold the best iron land in the township, and that the great body of the Underwood vein of ore would be found on that tract. He at once determined to buy it back, and paid to Mr. Hafner, what at that



Henry Logan

time was considered a most fabulous price, and became the laughing stock of the country for being such a fool as to throw away his money on so hazardous an investment. But Mr. Logan was not to be driven from his purpose by any such impediments, but went immediately to work, and after what at that time seemed almost unsurmountable difficulties, sunk his shaft on a line directly east of Mr. Underwood, and at a depth of thirty feet, found the same vein of ore, and proved to the country that his opinions were well founded, and that he had not worked on a mere speculation. This was the advent for a wholesale influx of prospectors, and almost every piece of land that was supposed to contain ore, was leased by some party. But the terrible financial panic of September, 1873, struck a severe blow to the iron business, and the numerous failures that followed delayed greatly the development of the iron interests. But the advent of better times, revived business, and an industry of so much importance, could not lie dormant. Messrs. McCormick & Co., leased Mr. Logan's mine, and have worked it for ten years, and improving the mines both of Mr. Underwood and Mr. Logan, have shown a deposit of ore varying from five to fifty feet in thickness. After these discoveries the Smyser Mine was opened, then the Bell, next the McClure, the Price (which was operated by Mr. Cox,) and last and most important of all the mine opened, and the prospecting of Mr. G. A. Longnecker. Mr. Longnecker leased a considerable tract of land from Messrs. Underwood, Fleming and Logan, and after thoroughly developing the mine on Mr. Underwood's land, proceeded to drill down on Mr. Fleming's land with a "Diamond Drill" to a depth of more than 1,000 feet, and although the results of his operation have not as yet been made public, sufficient is known to warrant the statement that an immense deposit of ore has been found at great depth, and that the quantity is supposed to be inexhaustible. And we are now led to believe that our mining interests are after all only in their infancy. The quality of the ores have been given by other parties; suffice it to say, they are very rich in metalic iron and quite free from impurities, thus proving their great value.

It is learned that during the last twelve years, more than 120,000 tons of magnetic iron ore have been shipped from the mines referred to, and the amount of money paid out for labor alone, during that time, will exceed $250,000. There is no doubt very much more territory containing valuable deposits of both varieties of iron ore, as yet untouched, and all that is wanting is increased railroad facilities and more capital and energy to develop the untold wealth that must at some day return remunerative profits to the diligent investors.

TAXABLE INHABITANTS.

The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants of Monaghan in 1783, which then included Carroll and Franklin:

Henry Arndorf, 130 acres	£ 200
James Anderson, 1 still	211
Michael Alker	
John Anderson, 50 acres	25
Albert Andrew, 150 acres	242
Daniel Brinkerhoof	8
Edward Brady	2
Michael Brady, 20 acres	20
Daniel Bailey, 50 acres	116
Wendal Baker	42
Adam Brumer	27
James Brawly, 43 acres	53
Christian Baker, 50 acres	76
William Beans	23
Robert Bole	23
John Brown	23
Hugh Beans	24
Thomas Beans, 100 acres	150
James Beans, 100 acres	116
Samuel Beans, 100 acres	100
Robert Beans, 100 acres	100
Thomas Beans, Jr.	146
Richard Blackford, 182 acres	148
Charles Byars, 100 acres	148
Elizabeth Braken, 140 acres	151
Joseph Bash, 30 acres	48
Jesse Cook, 105 acres, 1 tanyard	148
Taylor Conrad, 140 acres	166
Amelia Cleveland	13
Robert Cunningham, 74 acres	98
William Colston, 100 acres	173
Charles Colston, 300 acres	583
David Colston, 100 acres	161
William Camlon, 160 acres	200
Christian Coiner, 24 acres	33
Patrick Campbell, 118 acres	162
Archibald Campbell	
Henry Coiler, 70 acres	23
John Carothers, 297 acres	395
Benjamin Cable, 166 acres	209
Thomas Campbell, 200 acres	200
William Crawford, 42 acres	25
Robert Crawford	16
Nicholas Coulson, 100 acres	172
Ann Daugherty, 80 acres	80
Jacob Deardorff, 132 acres	465
Jacob Deardorff, 180 acres	
Isaac Deardorff, 150 acres	485
Henry Deardorff, 100 acres	
Joseph Dixon, 1 tan-yard	30
Alexander Donaldson, 1 tan-yard	9
Thomas Dill, 130 acres	173
Col. Matthew Dill, 350 acres, 1 slave, 1 still	564
John Develin	21
Mathew Dill, Jr.	19
James Dill, 650 acres, 2 slaves	992
John Eickinger, 50 acres, 1 tanyard	104
David Eyres	
Isaac Elliot, 1 tanyard	46
Benjamin Elliot, 100 acres	192
Robert Elliot, 200 acres	270
Joseph Elliot, 250 acres	335
Henry Finley	8

George Fry	£59
Thomas Fullerton	12
William Fisher	3
Joshua Fresher	126
Anthony Fisher	18
James Fisher, 50 acres	91
William Godfry, 642 acres, 1 slave	797
Alex Galacher	18
William Garrettson, 290 acres	362
William Grist, 100 acres	488
Daniel Grist	550
Casper Groob, 100 acres	58
George Heikes, 103 acres	143
Isaac Hodge	19
Stoffel Hoffman, 90 acres	68
Peter Haushalter, 309 acres, 1 slave	538
George Heikes, 100 acres	119
George Hopple, 50 acres	90
Bailiff Kennedy, 170 acres	203
John Kerr, 100 acres	123
John Kneisly, 58 acres	53
Philip King	23
Christopher King, 250 acres	360
James Kitely	194
John Kennedy, 76 acres	99
Peter Keiser, 100 acres	129
George Lenhardt, 100 acres	78
William Lemer, 103 acres	82
Mathew Long	14
Abraham Lobach, 126 acres	270
Jacob Lerew, 100 acres	258
James Livingston	12
William Lemer, 200 acres	394
Henry Logan, 150 acres	444
Bryon McDonnel	8
Joseph McDowel	16
William Mitchel, 308 acres	371
Hugh McMullen, 50 acres	103
Hugh Moore	
Samuel McClure	40
Henry Miller, 10 acres	37
John Miller, 190 acres, 1 still	257
George Miller, 100 acres	101
John Miller	13
Stoffel Moody, 50 acres	45
Michael Mumper, 400 acres, 1 slave, 1 still	637
George Messersmith, 40 acres	82
John McGriffith	4
Peter Myers, 3 acres	10
Daniel Miller, 140 acres	162
George McMullen, 80 acres	140
Daniel McCurdy, 107 acres	147
Robert Moody	16
William Mills	6
Samuel Nelson, 161 acres	290
Jerey Newman	5
Samuel Nisely, 100 acres	80
Edward O'Hail, 70 acres	80
John O'Hail 143 acres	168
John Oldshoe, 20 acres	169
Benjamin Oram, 150 acres	169
Lawrence Oats, 40 acres	38
Andrew Peterson, 100 acres	17
William Patterson	17
William Potter, 139 acres	159
Philip Bence	4
John Prince, 240 acres	334
William Porter, 80 acres	188
William Parks, 190 acres	309
Richard Peters 1,300 acres	975
Henry Pearson	193
Pearson Vincent	14
Samuel Pedan, 190 acres, 2 slaves	228
James Quigley	51
Jacob Reever, 162 acres	202
George Riess, 45 acres	63
Jacob Richardson, 85 acres, 2 slaves	448

George Ross, 280 acres	£ 63
William Renolds, 50 acres	70
Thomas Robinson, 100 acres	123
George Steel, 200 acres	65
Isaac Steel, 10 acres	9
Henry Lever, 100 acres	65
Jacob Shull, 100 acres	90
Jacob Smith, 150 acres	121
William Squib	20
Daniel Spontle	7
Philip Smith, 5 acres	14
Gabriel Smith, 100 acres	220
Henry Stauffer, 200 acres	375
Henry Shafer, 93 acres	65
David Shoeman, 3 acres	127
Nicholas Shadow, 150 acres	175
Rudolph Stiers, 60 acres	93
Godfry Steel, 107 acres	122
Barnet Sneider	12
Andrew Sans, 30 acres	22
Daniel Stanton	10
John Thompson, 100 acres	126
Francis Travlet	12
Allen Torbet, 250 acres	297
John Trough	11
Andrew Wilson, 600 acres, 2 slaves	1026
Lewis Williams, 180 acres	230
Andrew Wilson, 287 acres	241
John Wilson	18
John Williams, 200 acres	450
Joshua Williams	
William Webster	14
Daniel Williams, 300 acres, 1 still, 1 slave	382
John Williams, 100 acres	113
James Wilson, 110 acres	95
John Wilson, 200 acres	374
Abraham Williams, 247 acres	345
Andrew Williams	19
Joseph Wilson	26
Amos Williams	129
Edward Williams	3
Henry Wales, 130 acres	176
Ludwig Zimmerman, 445 acres, 1 still	642

SINGLE MEN.

Peter Brunner.
Jacob Brunner.
Jacob Wagner.
John Heiser.
Joseph Moulen.
George Ross.
Richard Ross.
William Turner.
Alexander Wilson.
Robert Torbet.
Henry Deardorff.
Obediah Pedan.
Joshua Williams.
Robert Ayers.

THE BOROUGH OF DILLSBURG.

This town which bears the honored name of the most prominent Scotch-Irish settler of the vicinity, was laid out by one of his descendants in the year 1800. For more than half a century before this event, the immediate vicinity was quite densely populated and the home of the Dills and the Presbyterian Church near by, were the center of interest to the "Monaghan settlement." The town is situated on the old Harrisburg and Baltimore road, and consequently at a very early day, was on the line of a much traveled route. There was an Indian trail and trader's route at a still earlier period, extending north and south over nearly the same line. Two miles to the west and northwest of the town at an elevation of

1,000 feet above the sea level extends the southern ridge of the South Mountains, whose picturesque wooded height casts its evening shadow upon the honest villagers at an early hour of the winter's day. Nature in the long ago, by a great convulsion and upheaval, formed this, as it now seems to be, tutelary monitor of the destiny of its surroundings, clothed it in vernal beauty and made it the abode of the bear, the wolf, the deer, and the wild turkey. These and the palatable fish that swam in Dogwood Run and the Yellow Breeches,* furnished most of the necessary food for the red man of the forest, who was the first human inhabitant of this region and built his wigwam along these winding streams. From 1755 to 1758, during the French and Indian war, this settlement was several times threatened by the invasion of hostile Indians. As late as 1780, the township assessor reported that Elijah Adams, Adam Brunner, John Dickson, Philip King, Robert Moody, William McCadger, Alexander Wilson, Peter Brunner and Jacob Brunner who lived along the mountains were "drove by the Indians" from their lands which could not be assessed for that year.

Dillsburg when first laid out did not grow rapidly yet, it became an important stopping place on the routes between York and Carlisle, and Harrisburg and Baltimore. One or two taverns were kept there and the Dills and others conducted a mercantile business. During the Revolutionary period this was a very important section of the county.

INCORPORATION.

Dillsburg was incorporated with limited powers in 1833. At the first election John Lynch was inspector, Jacob Heiges and Charles Stough, judges, George L. Shearer was chosen chief burgess; Daniel Ahl, assistant burgess; Daniel Bailey, Robert Hammersly, John Bradley, Mode Griffith and Charles Stouch, councilmen; Peter Leitner, high constable; Jacob Heiges, collector, and Alexander Cathcart, clerk. The names of the chief burgesses in order of succession are as follows: George L. Shearer, 1834; James O'Hail, 1835-36; Jacob B. Hursh, 1838; James O'Hail, 1839-40; Abraham Debuff, 1841; David Bender, 1842; Daniel Baily, 1843; J. B. Hurst, 1844; Christian Pfahler, 1845; Thomas Campbell, 1846; Francis Leas, 1847; John Weimer, 1848; Frederick Ditmer, 1849; Jacob Lau, 1850; Daniel Bailey, 1851; Jacob Heiges, 1852; Joel G. Underwood, 1853; James G. Moore, 1854; Benjamin Knaub, 1855; Joel G. Underwood, 1856; Alexander Billifelt, 1857; John M. Heiges, 1858-59; Thomas L. Spahr, 1860; Henry C. Smyser, 1861; John A. Smith, 1862-63; Frederick Ditmer, 1864; Samuel P. Nelson, 1865; Frederick Ditmer, 1866; George W. Reed, 1867; Frank Ditmer, 1868; Robert A. Moore, 1869; Samuel Wagner, 1870; Abraham Lunkert, 1871; Frederick Ditmer, 1872-73; Samuel Ross, 1875; D. W. Beitzel, 1876; John A. Arnold, 1877; George Lau, 1878; H. C. Smyser, 1879; George Ditmer, 1880; A. Billifelt, 1881; James Porter, 1882; J. A. Smith, 1883; H. C. Smyser, 1884; M. J. Bailey, 1885.

The council for 1885 is as follows: E. W. Shapley, president; Lemuel Ross, J. H. Graff, A. D. Altland, Peter Spathe and H. R. Spahr; Emanuel Myers, is clerk to council and is also justice of the peace. The other justice is William Beitzel. Population of borough about 600; number of taxable inhabitants, 220; valuation of real estate in 1884 was $119,528.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Dillsburg Bank organized as a private banking institution under the style of Miller, Deardorff & Co., began business September 4, 1873.

Andrew G. Miller, then cashier of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Shippensburg, Penn., and James N. Blair, Esq., a capitalist of Dillsburg, Penn., were the projectors of the institution. When the object of their enterprise became known they were joined by Jacob Cover, Joseph Deardorff, William Beitzel, George Wick and John N. Logan. A permanent organization was effected September 4th, 1873 in the house of David Sheffer of Dillsburg, which had been secured for the business. Captain William E. Miller (son of A. G. Miller, Esq.), a leading hardware merchant of Carlisle, Penn., was elected president, and held the office for two years. Joseph Deardorff, Esq., the leading capitalist of Carroll Township, was elected vice president and John N. Logan, Esq., was elected the cashier. The board of directors consisted of William E. Miller, A. G. Miller, Joseph Deardorff, William Beitzel, Jacob Coover, James N. Blair and George Dick. The early history of the bank was a very trying one. Scarcely had the new enterprise been started, when the terrible panic of 1873 plunged the whole nation into the greatest financial crisis in our country's history. And the years 1873-78 were such as to severely try the solvency of any financial institution. But the principal stockholders stuck to it with a determined will, and in 1878 reorganized it as a National Bank. Joseph Deardorff, Esq., became president in 1875, and upon the death of Geo. Dick, Esq., his son, Edward Dick, was elected to his place in the board, while A. G. Blackford, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of N. G. Miller, Esq., on the failure of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Shippensburg, Penn., and in 1877 Mr. William Beitzel sold out his stock to M. J. Blackford, who upon the retirement of Daniel W. Beitzel, Esq., the first teller of the bank from its organization, succeeded him as teller. In September, 1878, a charter was obtained for the Dillsburg National Bank, and on November 1, commenced business as a National Bank with the following officers: President, Joseph Deardorff; vice president, Jacob Coover; cashier, John N. Logan; teller, M. J. Blackford; directors: Joseph Deardorff, Jacob Coover, A. G. Blackford, Andrew Bentz, Henry Bowman, William Sadler and Edward Dick. Paid up capital, $50,000. With the advent of better times came great prosperity, and those of the stockholders who stood by the old institution lived to see a flourishing business built up in the new bank. The officer bought the fine business house of T. L. Spahr and removed the bank there and conducted the business in that house until 1884, when they bought the present building in which the bank is now situated. In 1880, Mr. M. J. Blackford, the teller, was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and George W. Cook, Esq., a nephew of Mr. Deardorff, was elected teller. In 1880 the capital stock was increased to $60,000. The National Bank has been quite a success, and the business grew from a small deposit in 1878 of $20,000 to $120,000 in 1884. In the winter of 1884 Mr. Logan's health failed, and he was obliged to tender his resignation as cashier; but it was not accepted by the board of directors until August of the same year, when Mr. G. W. Cook was elected to succeed him. When Mr. Logan retired the bank had a capital of $60,000. Surplus and undivided profits of $5,000, a deposit of more than $100,000. The present officers are Joseph Deardroff, president; George W. Cook, cashier; John B. Firestone, teller. Directors: Joseph Deardorff, M. J. Blackford, Andrew Bentz, Henry Bowman, Jacob Coover, Lewis Strayer and William Sadler.*

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*The Indian name for Yellow Breeches was Callapascink. It signified "where-it-turns-back-again."

The tannery business was carried on by various parties at an early date and there were several distilleries in the vicinity. Daniel Bailey owned a tannery for many years. The Underwoods manufactured their celebrated whips in Dillsburg for a time. Jacob Heiges was known far and wide as a chair-maker.

General stores were kept by Jacob Lauman, Johnson Moore, Elcock Metzgar & Co., Henry Sidel & Son, who are now prominent citizens of Minneapolis, Minn., Lewis Spahr once owned a dry goods store. Calvin Riegle and John Arnold started the first hardware store. Beitzel & Bender, M. Arnold & Son and A. D. Altland now own dry goods and grocery stores; J. A. Arnold, hardware; L. H. Watts, drug store; Noah Heiges and J. F. Rearick, shoe stores; John A. Smith & Co., stove and tin store; J. M. Porter, clothing store; F. Lau, flour and feed store; S. N. Bailey & Bro., and W. H. Bryson, warehouses; Augustus Hursh and Atticks & Co., lumber yards. There have been a number of coach shops and cabinet-maker shops at different times.

The Nelson House, for a long time the site of Sidel's tavern, was built in 1863. The Howard House has long been a hotel stand.

After the completion of the Dillsburg & Mechanicsburg Railroad, the business interests of the town began to increase rapidly, and it has since been known as an important grain market.

The Dillsburg *Bulletin* is a wide-awake local journal, under the proprietorship and editorial management of E. W. Shapley. Special attention is paid to its local department, and it has thus become one of the essentials of the town and surrounding country, enjoying a large patronage, and is much valued by its readers. The paper was started in 1876 as the *New Era* by G. W. Nichols.

Physicians.—Dr. Armstrong Dill, a young man of great promise in his profession, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, died here December 31, 1788, at the age of twenty-seven years.

Drs. William Wireman and Solomon Marteemie lived in the vicinity when the town was laid out and many years later. Drs. Armstrong and Torbet owned a drug store in the village in 1826. Dr. George L. Shearer, a man of fine intelligence, and great public spirit, practiced medicine in the village for fifty-two years, and died in 1880. The names of other physicians who have practiced here are James Shearer, Ebert, Ziegler, Longecker, Free, W. H. Coover, W. W. Farrell, P. D. Baker, W. D. Bailey, M. L. Wolford,

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*The Dillsburg Bank item is contributed by J. N. Logan.

W. D. Bailey M.D

George P. Arnold, George Carmony and J. O. Hoffman.

Postoffice.—The postoffice was established at Dillsburg in 1815. Mr. Gillen was postmaster before 1828, and during that year Dr. George L. Shearer was appointed and served seventeen years. His successors in order of appointment were J. B. Hurst, in 1845; Mrs. Mary Stewart, 1849; Henry G. Sidel, in 1853; Alexander Wentz, in 1858; Dr. T. L. Cathcart, in 1861; Augustus N. Eslinger, in 1863, and served with great acceptability until July, 1885, when Lemuel Ross was appointed.

CHURCHES.

Dillsburg Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian Church in Dillsburg, ecclesiastically known as the "Monaghan Church," derives its name from the township in which it was originally located. The exact year of the organization cannot be determined, but preaching services were held as early as 1737. Hence, it is one of the very oldest churches in the county.

The original house of worship was a log-structure, and stood about a quarter of a mile southwest of the present site at what is known as "the old graveyard." The committee to judge of the location was appointed in 1760, and it was likely built during the following summer. Tradition says that for some years after the church was built the Indians continued to lurk in the region near to it, or make hostile incursions into the neighborhood, so that for the sake of protection, ramparts were built around the church, and a part of the congregation were accustomed to bring their firearms with them. It also says that the Rev. Dr. John McDowell, afterward provost of the University of Pennsylvania, attributed his conversion, when but a youth of eight years of age, to a sermon preached in that first house of worship by Rev. George Duffield, from Zech. ix: 12: "Turn ye to the stronghold, ye prisoners of hope;" in which he took occasion to illustrate, from the surrounding fortifications, the fact that the Lord Jesus Christ is the only sure defense for sinners.

The first settled pastor of this church, of whom there is any knowledge, was Mr. Duffield, above referred to. Since 1761 he had been pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Carlisle, and in November, 1769, he was installed over the church of Monaghan for one-third of his time, at a salary of £50 a year. He continued till 1772, when he accepted a call to the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where he is said to have established the first prayer meeting ever held in any Presbyterian Church in that city. Mr. Duffield was a man of marked ability, and an earnest and fearless advocate of civil and religious liberty. He was for a while chaplain of the Continental Congress; was one of two who, under the direction of congress, superintended the printing of the first American edition of the Bible in English (published in Philadelphia in 1782); served as colonel in the Revolutionary war; and was the first stated clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly. His portrait hangs in Independence Hall. His second wife was a sister of Gen. John Armstrong, the hero of the battle with the Indians at Kittanning, Penn., whose son was secretary of war under President Madison.

Monaghan Church was very loth to part from this her first pastor, and Andrew McDowell, James Dill, Col. Matt Dill, Robert Stephenson and Joseph Dodds were sent to Presbytery to remonstrate against his removal, but he felt constrained to go.

The next pastor was Rev. Samuel Waugh, who began his labors in 1782, and whose charge consisted of Monaghan and East Pennsborough (Silver's Spring) Churches. He was a native of "Carrol's Tract," in Adams County, Penn., graduated at Nassau Hall in 1773, and on the 14th of April, 1783, was married to Eliza, daughter of David Hoge, of what is now Hogestown, Penn. "He was a sound divine, a very acceptable preacher, and highly esteemed by his people,"—"a most worthy and excellent man." He remained pastor of Monaghan Church till his death in 1807.

The following is a copy of the subscription paper for Mr. Waugh's support. The original is in the hands of Mr. John O'Hail, of Dillsburg:

"We, the subscribers, do promise to pay, the sums annexed to our names yearly, on the 1st of May, unto the Rev. Samuel Waugh, or any collector, for his use while he continues minister of the united congregations of East Pennsborough and Monaghan, and we continue in the bounds of said congregation, or in case any of us fail to make payment on the 1st of May aforesaid, we will, before the administration of the sacrament in said year, give a note for said payment on short credit.

"Witness our hand April 28, 1791.

	£.	s.	d.
George Dickey	..	15	.
William Barber	..	10	.
James Crocket	.	10	.
George Crocket	..	7	7
John Crocket	..	15	..

	£	s.	d.
Matthew Trotter	..	7	6
William Scott	1	..	..
Samuel Scott	..	7	6
Thomas Haines	..	15	..
Robert Leech	..	10	..
John Lamb	..	15	10
William Ross	..	15	..
John Nesbit	1	8	..
Alex Nesbit	..	15	..
William Nelson	..	15	..
Alex Ross	1	2	6
John McClellan	1	..	..
William Mitchell	1	10	..
Andrew Sans	..	7	6
Allen Torbet	..	17	6
Charles Brewster	..	15	..
Peter Leman	..	15	..
John Fulton	..	10	..
Daniel Williams	1	5	..
Andrew Wilson	1	..	..
John Anderson	..	18	9
Graham Anderson	..	10	..
Andrew Bailey	..	10	..
Samuel Nelson	1	12	6
Henry Logan	1	2	6
Alex Hannah	..	10	..
Edward O'Hail	1	..	..
William Wall	..	5	6
Isaac Wall, Jr.	..	5	..
James Blair	..	15	..
William Gillespie	..	7	6
Jus Dennison	1	2	6
William Farra	1	..	..
John May	..	15	..
Thomas Black	..	15	..
Thomas Gray	..	8	4
John Cross	..	15	..
Joseph Dickson	1	..	..
James McMullen	1	2	..
Robert Moody	..	10	6
Thomas Dill	..	10	..
Thomas Campbell	1	10	..
James Dill	3	..	..
Robert Cunningham	1	..	..
John Caruthers	1	10	..
Daniel Carpenter	..	17	6
James Kennedy	..	17	6
Thomas Bonner	..	7	6
John Bonner	..	10	..
George Robinett	..	15	..
George Smith	..	10	..
Alex Sanderson	..	15	..
John Moorhead	..	10	..
Louis Williams	1	10	..
Lawrence McCafferty	..	10	..
William Porter	1	..	..
John Porter	..	12	6
Abram Williams	1	2	5
Joanna Young	..	7	6
Jessie Fulton	..	7	6
Daniel McCurdy	1	..	..
John Devlin	..	11	3
George Dill	..	10	..
Matt Dill	2	10	..
Joseph Roseberry	..	12	6
William Trimble	..	12	6
John Swan	..	12	6
John Williams	2	10	..
Robert Elliott	..	7	6
Thomas Dill	..	17	6
John Wilson	1	10	..
John Bailey	..	15	..
Joseph Elliott	..	17	6
John White	..	7	9
John Brenkerhoof	..	7	6
William Dorson	..	7	6
John Blair	..	7	6
William Fleming	..	14	2
Paul Thompson	..	15	..
John McCormic	..	5	..
Francis Boggs	..	15	10
George Burns	..	8	4
John Daugherty	..	11	3
Joseph Bradely	1	1	3
Daniel Glass	..	15	..
David Ayres	..	15	..
James McKin	..	7	6
John Mitchell	..	15	..
William Parks	..	15	..
Thomas Hummer	..	7	6
William Morril	..	7	6
Widow Dorson	..	7	6

In 1782, the first year of Mr. Waugh's pastorate, a new church was built and the location changed to the one at present occupied. This was a stone structure, about 50 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 15 feet high to the ceiling, entered by two doors, the one at the south and the other at the east. The pulpit, which was small and elevated, with a sounding board suspended overhead, was at the north side. A small stone building about fifteen square, with a fire-place in the northwest corner, was attached to the north side of the church. This was called "the study," but was also used as a school-room, a session-room, a prayer-room, and a fuel-room.

In March, 1809, the Rev. John Hayes—antecedently Professor of Languages in Dickinson College, where he was graduated in 1805—became Mr. Waugh's successor, and continued till 1815. He was a poet of no mean reputation. In 1807, he published a volume entitled "Rural Poems, Moral and Descriptive, to which are added Poems on several Subjects." He resigned his charge on account of ill health and died a few months afterwards, among his friends in Cumberland, Md.

During the pastorate of Mr. Hayes (1813), the church building, described above, was burnt, the fire originating in the small building attached, but in the following year it was repaired, and entirely remodeled inside.

After Mr. Hayes retired this church seems to have had no regular pastor for fifteen years. But during much of that time the pulpit was supplied by many different ministers. Among these were Rev. Dr. Alexander McClelland, and Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, grandfather of Col. A. Louden Snowden. The Rev. Nathaniel Todd, afterward a venerable preacher and teacher in western Pennsylvania, supplied the congregation for some time, and it was during his incumbency that the old and long cherished Rouse version of the Psalms gave way to the Psalms and Hymns of Watts—a measure which occasioned no little dissatisfaction and alienated some of the members from the church. Of the others who supplied during this long vacancy may be mentioned Rev. Drs. Cathcart, of York; Krebs, of New York; Duffield, of Carlisle, and DeWitt, of Harrisburg.

The next pastorate was that of Rev. Anderson B. Quay, Which extended from 1830 till 1739. In 1831, this church, in common with the other churches of Carlisle Presbytery, enjoyed a season of refreshing. The meetings at this church, in 1831, were so largely attended that on one occasion, while Rev. James Williamson, of Silver's Spring, was preaching to those who found room inside the church, Mr. Duffield, of Carlisle, was preaching it to those outside. It was during this pastorate, perhaps, that there occurred the first agitation of the temperance cause in this neighborhood. One Sabbath morning as Mr. Quay was about to enter the pulpit, a note was put into his hand asking him to announce an anti-temperance meeting to be held in the church on a certain day. When the proper time came Mr. Quay read the note and then announced: "There will be no anti-temperance meeting held in this church, or, if there is, I will take my little family by the hand, and leave the place immediately!" That anti-temperance meeting was held outside of the church.

Mr. Quay's pastorate was succeeded by an interval of stated supplies; among them Rev. A. T. McGill, D. D. of Princeton Theological Seminary, and, for two years, Rev. Edmund McKinney, who afterward went as a missionary among the Indians.

April 13, 1842, Rev. Joseph Murray, D. D., then a licentiate of the Presbytery of Carlisle, was ordained and installed and remained sixteen years. His was not only one of the longest pastorates, but, in many respects, the most noteworthy and interesting, though the salary at that time was only $450 per year, this was his first and only charge and was relinquished on account of impaired health. W. D. Patterson a young man then supplied the pulpit for about eighteen months when he died. For a time then the pulpit was filled by Rev. John R. Agnew, an uncle of Mr. Patterson, and in June, 1863, Rev. John O. Proctor was installed as pastor. He, resigning in 1865, was followed by supplies, among whom were Rev. S. S. Orris now of the Princeton College faculty.

In October, 1872, Rev. A. W. Hubbard, now a missionary of the American Board Christian Foreign Mission in Sivas, Turkey, began a most earnest and fruitful pastorate of eighteen months. He was followed by Rev. J. Q. A. Fullerton, who remained from June, 1873, till May, 1879, during which time the present very tasteful and commodious parsonage was built. The present incumbent, Rev. I. P. Barbor (to whom we are under many obligations for this sketch), began his labors in the autumn of 1879 and was installed pastor June 14, 1880.

The names of the ruling elders of this church prior to 1830 cannot now be given, but the following is a complete list of those who have served since that date: George Crockett, James Porter, James Black, G. W. Howard, George Dare, William Ross, Washington Jones, Jacob Ritner, Jacob B. Hurst, James Clark, Daniel Bailey, Matthew Porter, Washington Williams and John N. Logan.

Of the many sons and daughters of this church who have gone forth to honorable service in other fields, may be mentioned Revs. Calvin W., John and Robert Mateer of China, Rev. Thomas Black, Rev. Thomas Elcock, now a venerable pastor in Van Wert, Ohio, Rev. George L. Shearer, D. D., of the American Tract Society, New York, Rev. Fred. E. Shearer, editor of *The Occident*, San Francisco, Rev. W. H. Logan of Millerstown, Penn., and Rev. B. B. Blair, who, with Rev. Thomas Black, died soon after entering the ministry.

October 23, 1882, the 100th anniversary of the occupation of the present site of the church was made the occasion of a very delightful reunion of former members and friends, most prominent among the exercises of which was the delivery of historial addresses by Rev. Drs. Joseph A. Murray and George L. Shearer, from whose manuscripts are gleaned most of the facts given above.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist preacher to visit Dillsburg and hold services, was Elisha Butler, from the Gettysburg Circuit, about the year 1834. The first preaching services were held in the house of Mrs. Marks on Main Street, west corner of first alley west of public school building. Preaching was afterward held in a small house on corner of public square, where now stands the store room of John Smith. After this, in a small schoolhouse east of town, near the old York road. Revs. Brown and Jones were then pastors.

The first class was organized about the year 1836, in the house of Mother McGuire, on South Railroad Street, and was composed of William Burns, leader, Mrs. Burns, Mother McGuire, Widow Marks, and Miss Eliza Johnson, (now Mrs. Alex Billifelt). In 1843 the church, on West Main Street, was built. Rev. Thomas Myers was then pastor, with Thomas Fulton, class leader. Mr. Fulton afterward entered the ministry, and John McMullen became leader.

The original board of trustees was composed of Thomas Jones; John S. McMullen, Jacob Dorsheimer, John Hyer, Jacob Byer, George Webbert and Robert Nelson.

The church was dedicated by Dr. Durban, then president of Dickenson College.

The first Sunday-school was organized in the church by Miss Rebecca Culver, then a teacher in the public school, from Carlisle, and Miss Eliza Johnson.

The church was repaired and enlarged in 1879.

The congregation was served by the following pastors, viz.: Revs. Elisha Butler, Young, Monroe, Jones, Brown, Myers, Keller, Cook, N. S. Buckingham, C. Graham, R. Norris, (Bishop) Hurst, G. W. Dunlap, Prettyman, Alem Brittain, Moorehead, Melville Brittain, J. A. Ross, J. W. Feight, J. B. Shaver, H. R. Bender, C. W. Marshall, G. M. Hoke, F. Rogerson, Dr. Clark, W. A. Carver, R. H. Gilbert, J. Eckersley and J. F. Anderson, present pastor. Present membership is sixty-five, with Alex Billifelt as class leader. The Sunday-school numbers 115 with John Mumper as superintendent.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church.—The first religious services under the auspices of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Dillsburg, were held in the schoolhouse, and were conducted by Rev. J. R. Focht. On the 25th of August, 1855, a meeting was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of building a church. Nine persons were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. Of this number but two, H. C. Smyser and George Lau, are now living. December 1, $760 were raised, and on the 15th, a building committee was appointed, and on the same day a lot was purchased on which to build a church, which, by contract, was "to be forty-five feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and eighteen and one-half feet high. The comb of the roof to contain a gallery on one side." The contractor was George Lau. The building was to cost $1,250. The corner stone was laid May 3, 1856; and the church dedicated November 16, of the same year. Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, D. D., of Baltimore, preached the dedicatory sermon. The congregation was not properly organized, until the spring of 1857, when twenty-four members signed the constitution. The following pastors have served it: J. R. Focht, from March 5, 1855, to March 5, 1859; Aaron Finfrock, from May 26, 1859, to November 26, 1864; J. R. Groff, July 16, 1865, to October 1866; J. T. Williams, from November 9, 1866, to July 16, 1867; August Babb, from April, 1868, to March, 1869; J. K. Bricker, from March, 1869, to February 1, 1871; D. Sell, from January 1, 1872, to May 10, 1874; H. D. Kuntz, from April 1, 1874, to January, 1875; E. Studebaker, from February 18, 1875, to January 1, 1876; J. F. Dieterich, from January 1, 1876, to October 1, 1877; E. Minter, from November 15, 1877, to March 29, 1881; D. Stock, from May, 1881, to November, 1881; Adam Stump, from November 1, 1881, to present time. Some of these persons were only supplies. The Sunday-school is in a good condition.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of Dillsburg have long had an excellent reputation. The site of the old school building is where the present one stands. In that building Prof. S. B. Heiges and his brother, George W. Heiges, Esq., who are natives of this village, taught, and greatly assisted in popularizing the cause of education in the town and vicinity. A number of other persons who have since gained more or less prominence, taught here.

The fine two-story, brick schoolhouse, located in the south end of Baltimore Street, was built in 1877, at a cost of $3,500. The teachers of the grammar department since then, have been George W. Nichols, W. W. Grove, M. R. Beck, J. B. Firestone, R. Forrest and S. H. Bradley; of the primary department, Ida M. Diller, J. C. Mumper, J. B. Firestone, Kate Gohn and Sallie J. Kerr. The board of directors for 1885 are Dr. M. L. Wolford, president; M. J. Bailey, secretary; S. M. Chronister, L. H. Watts, John Atticks and Samuel Altland.

CONFEDERATE INVASION.

During the invasion of 1863, on a Sunday evening in June, a detachment of Gen. Ewell's corps of Confederate soldiers, coming from Carlisle, entered Dillsburg under command of Col. Jenkins. They encamped south of town a quarter of a mile, and sent out foraging parties through the country and in the mountains to capture horses. There were many horses concealed in the South Mountains, which were taken by them. The day after the engagement at Hanover, a portion of Stuart's cavalry, under command of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, passed through town toward Carlisle, and accompanying them was a part of same troop, under command of Gen. Wade Hampton. The two leading stores were robbed of about

$300 worth of goods, and $30 were demanded of the postmaster. They encamped for the night on John Mumper's farm, north of town. The camp was waked up just after midnight, and one party of them took the Mountain road, and the other the State road toward Gettysburg, where the great battle had already begun.

MILITARY.

Dillsburg was a noted place for military parades, Fourth of July celebrations, and encampments of the volunteer companies. Jacob Spidel, half a century ago, had a well drilled company, and Col. S. N. Bailey, at a later date, became a skilled military officer. On battalion days he was frequently the commander of all the militia and volunteer soldiers that assembled here and at Lewisberry. During the civil war he entered the service as colonel of the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves.

Henry Logan, Thomas Campbell, J. Williams, James McClure and J. Eslinger, father of Postmaster A. N. Eslinger, were soldiers of the war of 1812, who lived to an advanced age. Mr. Eslinger was wounded in the battle of Lundy's Lane, by a buckshot which struck his forehead and lodged in the crown of his head, where it remained until his death. Probably the most noted military character of Dillsburg was Edward Cavenaugh, an Irishman, and a brave soldier of the Revolution, who died about 1843 at an advanced age. In 1775 he enlisted in Capt. Matthew Smith's company, and joined Gen. Arnold's army in the march from Boston through Maine to Quebec. While on the way thither by a miraculous circumstance, Cavenaugh, or "Honest Ned," as he was always termed, saved the lives of John Joseph Henry, one of his comrades, who afterward became president judge of the Lancaster and York courts, and of Gen. Michael Simpson, whose biography will be found in the history of Fairview Township. The men attempted to swim the Dead River, when both, being overcome with exhaustion, were rescued by Cavenaugh, who himself was captured by the British in front of Quebec, and being a native foreigner, was compelled to enter the British service for a time; a few months later, when he was supposed to be true to England, he and a British soldier were put on guard by the palace gate at the outer walls of the city, when Conner, one of Cavenaugh's old comrades, who was also compelled to enter the English army, came and gave the British soldier a drink of rum. At that instant Cavenaugh struck him with the butt of his gun, which so stunned him that he and his friend Conner escaped to the American lines, after making a leap of twenty-five feet from the wall into a pile of snow, and being fired upon by a relief guard. He afterward became a great hero with his comrades, and Congress granted him a special pension. The above incident was related by Judge Henry, who was an eye-witness to it. In 1810 Judge Henry visited him, when he lived at Dillsburg, but found him very poor, and with great sympathy gave him some money. At the military parades at Dillsburg "Ned" Cavenaugh was the great hero. In 1842 he was taken to an encampment near town in a carriage drawn by four black horses.

The semi-centennial of American independence was celebrated at Dillsburg, July 4, 1826, with imposing ceremonies. The citizens assembled at the house of George Howard. "The Dillsburg Guards," Capt. Bradley, attended the celebration, followed by citizens with two Revolutionary soldiers at their heads, and went to the spring on lands of Col. Eichelberger. A meeting was organized and William Diven was chosen president and Col. Eichelberger vice-president. The Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. G. L. Shearer, after which they sat down to a repast provided by George W. Howard. The following were among the regular toasts:

The signers of the Declaration of Independence.
The soldiers of the Revolution.
The memory of Gen. Washington.
Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence.
The day we celebrate.
The Union.
John Quincy Adams, President.
The memory and virtues of our late Gov. Snyder.
J. Andrew Shultze, Governor of Pennsylvania.
Pennsylvania.
May the voice of the people be heard and skulkers tremble at the next presidential election.

The following volunteer toasts were given:

By Sergt. John Cavanaugh, of the Revolution:

There is a health to the United States,
Likewise to General Gates,
Who in the year of seventy-seven,
Through the assistance of Heaven,
Did conquer the valiant Burgoyne.

By Edward Cavanaugh, a soldier of the Revolution:

The memory of Gen. George Washington and his brothers in arms, who assisted in gaining the independence we this day celebrate. May it be handed down to the last ages of time.

Toasts were also given by Capt. J. Bradley, Lieut. Henry Sidel, Dr. Jacob Sawyer, Washington H. Lewis, Samuel Henry, Jacob Sawyer, John Livingsberger, George Dare, Peter Leibner, William R. Gilleland, John Galitin, Martin Carl, Dr. Jacob Weaver, John Cannon, Daniel Brawley, John Vanest, Thomas Methran, G. L. Shearer and Col. F. Eichelberger.

COL. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

The present State treasurer of Pennsylvania was born in Dillsburg in 1833 in the oldest house in town, now owned by A. N. Eslinger. He is a son of Rev. Anderson B. Quay, who was pastor of Dillsburg Presbyterian Church from 1830 to 1839. He was admitted to the bar in Beaver County in 1854, and elected prothonotary in 1855, and re-elected twice. He enlisted as a lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Reserves in 1861, but soon became assistant commissary general of the State, and afterward private secretary to Gov. Curtin. He next took command of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and commanded it at the battle of Fredericksburg, and then was selected by Gov. Curtin, State agent and military secretary, which position he resigned to enter Pennsylvania Legislature from Beaver County. He has since shown great power and influence as a legislator and politician.

THE DILLS.

Matthew Dill was one of the first settlers of the vicinity of Dillsburg, locating there about 1740. He came from county of Monagahan, Ireland. The name "Dill" is Danish. The ancestors moved to England and some of them from thence to Scotland, during the time of the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell. Matthew Dill, the immigrant, in 1749 became one of the court justices of York County, but before this had commanded a company against the Indians. He died October 13. 1750, aged fifty-two years. His remains were interred in the Presbyterian graveyard, a short distance west of Dillburg, and the spot is marked by a marble slab. He had several sons, but none of his descendants by the same name now live in the village. Dr. A. B. Dill, of York Springs, is a descendant. Col. Matthew Dill, son of the settler, was very prominent in York County during the Revolution. Col. Richard McAllister, founder of Hanover, was chosen lieutenant of York County, an office created by the government, to organize all the militia of the county during the Revolution. He was married to a sister of Col. Dill whom he had appointed sub-lieutenant of York County. Col. Dill served in that office from January, 1781, to April, 1783, during which time he paid to various captains of companies $2,136 in government money. The names of those persons, most of whom lived in the upper end of York County, according to his account, paid by the government July 1, 1788, were William Dodds, Alexander Nesbitt, John O'Bleanes, Andrew Wilson, Thomas Gould, John McMaster, William Coulson, Francis Bonner, William Ashton, Daniel Williams, Peter Spese.

Col. Dill commanded the Fifth Battalion of York County for three years, and was one of the framers of the constitution of 1790. For his services in the army he obtained a free patent for a tract of land three leagues square, on part of which Dillsburg is built, and on another part is a valuable ore bank. He was also granted a tract of land in Washington County, Penn., now known as "Dillwood." He married a second time. Late in life he moved to Fairfield, Adams County, where he died and was buried. He left seven sons, Col. Matthew Dill, Jr., Maj. James Dill, Col. John Dill, Capt. Thomas Dill, who was a student at Princeton College, entered the army and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. He was afterward presented by his father the tract called "Dillwood," where he moved. His daughter Jane Dill married Henry Wilson, from whom descended Rev. Thomas B. Wilson, and whose children are Rev. Maurice Wilson, of Baltimore, and Rev. Calvin D. Wilson, of Harford County, Md. A second son of Jane Dill Wilson, was Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D. LL. D., late of Alleghany, Penn., whose son Robert D. Wilson is a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh.

A daughter of Jane Dill Wilson viz. Elizabeth, was married to John Paxton, whose sons are Rev. John R. Paxton, a clergyman in New York City, and Capt. Wilson A. Paxton, of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Armstrong Dill, a graduate of Princeton College, was a son of Col. Matthew Dill. He died at the age of twenty-seven years, December 31, 1788. His widow married Dr. Witherspoon, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The following paragraph is copied from the United States *Gazette*, published in Philadelphia, and appeared June, 1791:

> WITHERSPOON—DILL.—Married, at Philadelphia, Penn., on Monday evening, the 30th ult., by Rev. Dr. Nesbit, President of Dickinson College, the REV. DR. JOHN WITHERSPOON, President of Princeton College, to MRS. ANN DILL, widow of Dr. Armstrong Dill, of York County, Penn., a lady of great beauty and merit.
>
> On Wednesday after the President's return to Princeton with his amiable wife, a deputation of

the students waited upon him to congratulate him upon the joyful occasion, and he politely gave them two days' holiday. In the evening, in regard to their worthy President, and, to testify their joy on this happy marriage, the students illuminated the college, which afforded a grand and beautiful sight to the numerous spectators, who had assembled upon the occasion. There were 600 candles in the front of the college, which were lighted almost instantly on a signal given by the discharge of a cannon, and on a like signal they were all immediately extinguished. During the illumination, which lasted about an hour, a number of students in the belfry entertained the great concourse of people who attended, with a most agreeable and delightful concert of music from different kinds of instruments. The whole was conducted with elegance and taste.

Joy sparkled in every eye,
And every heart was glad.

BEAVERTOWN.

A short distance above Dillsburg, about a half a century ago, a widow named Rebecca Beavernour kept a little confectionary store, and sold "cakes and beer," which, on account of the excellent quality, were very much coveted by the boys and girls of that day. Gradually a number of houses were built, until at present there are about thirty-five, owned mostly by workmen in the ore mines, and other laborers. The hamlet has had many names, but "Beavertown," using a part of the name of the founder, has been decided upon by the mayor and select council. John Hoffman conducts a store here. About 1876 the Evangelical Association built a church here. The congregation now has about thirty members. Revs. Schleb, Davis, Wallace, Jarrett and Anthony have ministered to the congregation.

CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

This house of worship is situated about seven-eighths of a mile from Dillsburg. In 1856 Micah Arnold, at his own expense, put up a small brick building on the same site, as a place of Union worship. On a marble tablet above the door, he placed the following inscription:

DOGWOOD SPRING MEETING HOUSE.

About this time Rev. Fohl and others began preaching the doctrines of the United Brethren Church, and soon after Mr. Arnold presented his building to that denomination. In 1862, while Rev. Daniel Eberly was preaching on the circuit, an organization was effected. The pastors since then have been J. Clem, John H. Young, J. O. Farrell, John Fohl, Samuel Young, J. Neidig, S. Bradford, L. A. Wickey, George W. Bingham, John O. Klippinger, William Quigley, and Samuel Wallace.

In 1880 the present red brick church was built at a cost of $2,800. It is eclesiastically known as "Arnold's Church," after the founder. The trustees were John Hoffman, Henry Kinter, Henry Bender, Dr. George P. Arnold and A. N. Eslinger. Membership is sixty. A Sunday-school is held in the church. William H. Weavers i superintendent.

Pleasant View Chapel, near the Cumberland line, is now used by the Dunkers and River Brethren. The first named denomination have a house of worship in township called Walgemuth's Meeting House.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of Carroll for the year 1885 were under the control of the following named board of directors: Dr. George P. Arnold, president; John Underwood, secretary; Lewis Burtnet, William R. Cook, John W. Wireman and Jacob Peterman, Sr. The names of the school buildings are Northern, Western, O'Hail's, Stony Run, Hamma's and Chronister's. The houses are in a very fair condition, and a healthy sentiment favorable to public education, prevails.

THE TOWNSHIP OF FRANKLIN.

THIS township was originally included in Monaghan. In 1808 a petition was presented to the court asking for the erection of a new township, whereupon Henry Gentzler, Michael Spangler and George Julius were appointed viewers. They presented their report of the survey to the court, which was confirmed in 1809, Judge John Joseph Henry presiding. On the original draft "Dill Township" appears as the name, which was crossed and the present name written. Stony, or Fisher's Run, was made the eastern boundary of Franklin. In 1810 there were 175 taxable inhabitants in Franklin. The property valuation was $97,521. This is less than the present assessed valuation of Dillsburg, which then was a collection of but half a dozen houses. Michael Mumper, the largest land owner in the district, was assessed with 790 acres, valued at $7,740. Francis

Coulson was justice of the peace; William Butt, constable; Peter G. Arnold, Jarries Kennedy and Samuel Smith, inn-keepers. William Wireman, who also owned a tannery, and Solomon Marteemie were physicians; Peter Wolford owned a grist-mill, saw-mill and one slave; John Lease, a saw-mill; Jacob Knoop, a saw-mill and grist-mill; Adam Ehrhart, a distillery, saw-mill and grist mill; Peter Kline, Michael Mumper and David Myers, each owned a distillery; Thomas Furgeson was "the village schoolmaster:" Henry Deardorff, Jacob Dollheimer, John Deardorff, Abraham Frederick, William Heikes, Lemuel Heikes, William Heikes, William Kerr, Michael Kneisly, Jaob Lerew and Jacob Muntweiler were weavers.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Franklin was reduced to its present quadrangular shape by the erection of Carroll out of parts of it and of Monaghan, in 1831. It is the extreme northwestern part of the county, with Cumberland County on the northern boundary, Adams County on the western, Carroll on the eastern, and Washington on the southern. The South Mountains, which still contain wild turkeys, wild cats, and an occasional deer, extend across the northern part of the township, at an elevation of 1,000 feet above sea level. The township is drained by small tributaries of the Yellow Breeches and the north branch of the Bermudian. It lies within the Mesozoic sandstone belt, and contains much fertile and valuable farming land.

In 1884 the number of taxable inhabitants was 390; valuation of real estate, $421,003; county tax, $1,610; State tax, $116; population in 1880, including the borough, was 1,186.

There are eighty-two townships in the United States, and thirty-one counties, which bear the honored name of Franklin.

FRANKLINTOWN.

This village is delightfully situated in the eastern corner of Franklin Township, with a commanding view of four townships: Warrington, Carroll, Washington and Franklin, all of which meet at a point, a short distance east of the town. Early in the present century, William Butt and Jacob Schultz conducted a store here, and kept a tavern on the site of the town. In the year 1813 a tract of land was surveyed and laid out in streets, and 186 lots. It being located on the road leading from Harrisburg to Baltimore, the main highway, sixty-one feet wide, was called Baltimore Street. The two running north and south parallel with it, were named Water and Church Streets. The three facing at right-angles to these were denominated North, Spring and South Streets. The town of Dillsburg, two miles north of this point, had already become a business center. The two villages were likely to become rivals. In order to sell the lots off rapidly, the founders of the town, Butt & Schultz, instituted a lottery, and sold the tickets at $30. There were no blanks; each one drew a lot. A ticket for the store, valued at $1,000, and building in which it was kept, was included in the number. The "wheel of fortune" turned to the original owners the much coveted prize, and they continued the mercantile business in the same house. Probably owing to this incident, the town did not at first prosper. The original name given was Franklin, but the disappointed persons who purchased tickets for $30, which was a considerable sum in those days for a small plat of ground, called it "Buttstown." This appellation is not entirely forgotten.

In 1849, which was thirty-six years after the town was laid out, there were only a dozen houses. About that time Capt. John Klugh purchased a number of vacant lots which had been drawn at the time of the lottery. He built some houses, sold some lots and encouraged building. The town then continued to grow.

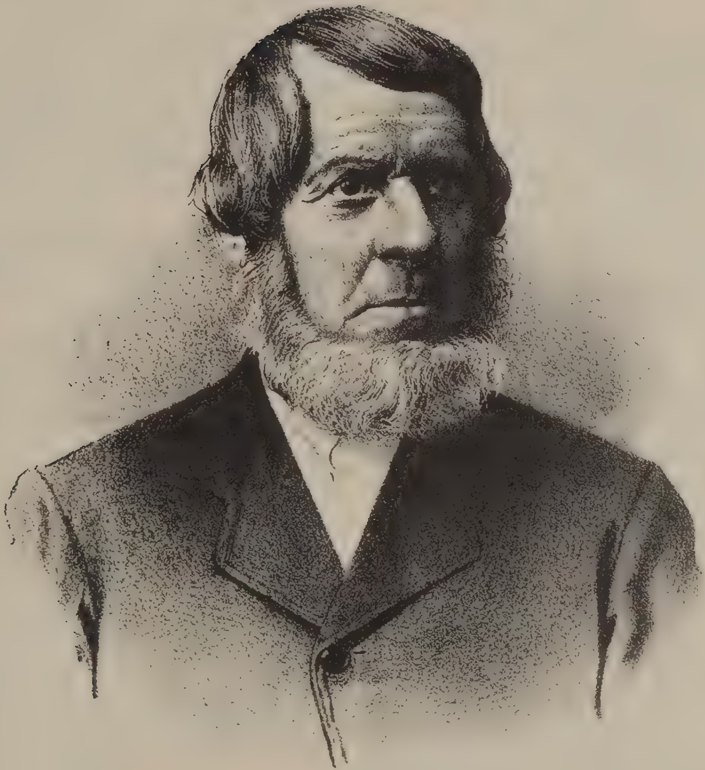
BUSINESS INDUSTRY.

In the year 1826, Martin Carl succeeded Butt & Schultz in the mercantile business, and secured the establishment of a postoffice. He was followed in the same stand by Henry Ritter, David Leidig and Capt. John Klugh. The last-named gentleman who has done much for the interests of the village, was postmaster from 1861 to 1885. In the year 1882 he disposed of his store to his son-in-law, George Lehmer, who has recently furnished a new room with a large supply of goods, and succeeded as postmaster.

A store has been kept in the northern end of the village in order of succession by Ritter & Leidig, Albert Crowl, and for several years past by William Heiges.

INCORPORATION.

The town was incorporated in 1869, Daniel Hershey was the first chief burgess. A re-survey of the town plot was made by Joseph Ritner, civil engineer of Mechanicsburg, son of Gov. Ritner. The streets were graded and paved the same year. Population is 270. There is no hotel in the borough. The town council in 1885 was as follows: chief burgess, Jacob Lau; secretary, William Straley;



John Klugh

Capt. John Klugh, George Byers, William Heiges, Luther D. Gettys and M. Burtner, councilmen.

MILITARY.

The Franklintown Guards was the name of a uniformed military company of fifty volunteer members, organized many years ago by Capt. John Hursh. His successors were Capts. George Klugh, George Harbold, and John Klugh. The last-named gentleman is now a prominent citizen of the community, and during the civil war raised a company that entered the Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment of Pensylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman and Nottoway River in Virginia.

The old Franklintown Guards was a well drilled company of infantry, which existed for fifteen years.

CHURCHES.

United Brethren Church was built in 1849 at a cost of $1,000, Capt. John Klugh was the contractor. The building committee were David Heiges, Joseph Brenneman, and Valentine Elicker. The Sunday-school is superintended by Israel Heiges. This church belongs to York Springs Circuit, the pastor residing in the village.

Evangelical Lutheran Church was built in 1884. The Lutherans of the village previously worshiped with the congregation at the Franklin Church two miles distant. The pastor of the congregation is Rev. Henry Seiffert. The building committee under whose direction it was built were Capt. John Klugh, Jacob Lau, Frederick Murray, William Straley and P. R. Lehmer. A Sunday-school of 100 pupils meets in it; George Evans is superintendent.

BOROUGH SCHOOLS.

For the past few years a graded system has been adopted. During the last session William H. Weaver and William H. Lehmer were the teachers. An annual appropriation of $65 is received from the State. The school board for 1885 is as follows: Peter Heiges, president; Capt. John Klugh, secretary; George Lehmer, treasurer; Jesse Wagner, A. B. Elicker and William Heiges.

THE CHURCHES.

St. John's Reformed and Lutheran Church.—This historic house of worship, better known as "The Franklin Church," is situated near the state road, a short distance south of the center of the township. Neither existing records nor tradition seem to establish the date of the origin of the congregation that now worship here, nor the time when the first log, weather-boarded church was built, except that "it was more than a hundred years ago." The adjoining burying ground contains tombs that are a century old. Near the old church, for half a century, stood a building in which a school was kept that was supported by the congregations.

The present two-story brick church was built in 1847, at a cost of $3,000. The building committee were Peter Wolford, George Dick and Jacob Stickel. The Reformed pastors who preached here, as far back as they could be traced were Charles Helfenstein, Frederick W. Vandersloot and Edward Vandersloot. Since 1839 the venerable Rev. Daniel Riegle has served the Reformed congregation, whose membership is now 150. The Lutheran pastors were A. G. Deininger, Gotwald, Weil, Peter Sheurer, A. G. Deininger (second time), John Ulrich, Samuel Henry, J. Williams, Joseph R. Focht, Aaron Finfrock, Peter Warner, Jacob K. Bricker, E. Studebecker and Henry Seiffert. The Lutheran membership is 120. A Union Sunday-school of about seventy pupils, is held in the church. Samuel Heiges is superintendent.

South Mountain Union Church was built in 1867, and dedicated by Revs. Warner, Fohl, and Hunter. Rev. Samuel Diller superintended the building of the church, which cost $1,500. There is no church organization here, but services are held in the building by clergymen of the Evangelical Association United Brethren in Christ, German Baptist and Church of God. John Arnold is church superintendent; Jacob Brandt, George P. Weaver, Abraham Flemming, Samuel John and J. M. Sollenberger are the trustees. A Sunday-school was organized in 1868. Its membership is sixty-five. G. W. Brandt is superintendent.

Harmony Bethel.—This church belongs to the Church of God, an order of Baptists. The house was built in 1877, Abraham Flemming being the chief contributor toward paying for the church, whose cost was $800. The pastors who have ministered to the congregation are O. H. Betts, William Sanborn, Daniel Mumma, and Frank Bardeens.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

There are six school buildings in Franklin, in good condition, bearing the following names: Locust Grove, Central, Chestnut Hill, Bender's, Glenwood, and Mountain. For 1885 David Carl was president of school board; Cornelius Murray, secretary; William Weaver, treasurer; J. Gasswent, Abraham Flemming and George Spahr, directors. The State appropriation to this township for 1884, was $322.

THE TOWNSHIP OF WARRINGTON.

IN 1744 Thomas Cookson, deputy surveyor of Lancaster County assisted by William Richardson laid off the township of Warrington. The original shape of this township was that of an irregular pentagon, extending northeast and southeast, and included the present township of Washington and a small portion of what is now Adams County, with the Conewago Creek as its southeastern boundary, Newberry to the east and Monaghan to the north. The names of many first settlers of this and adjoining townships will be found in the article in this work on "The Friends or Quakers." Warrington, like the names of nearly all the original townships of York County, is English. There is a town and township by that name along the Mersey River, in Lancashire, England. Many actions between the royal and parliamentary forces took place on its soil during the civil wars of England. The Friends of Bucks County, Penn., gave a township the same name, and two or three post villages in the United States also bear it.

BOUNDARY LINE FIXED.

Previous to 1770 a small section of Warrington extended south of the Conewago, and gave rise to disputes and inconvenience. The Conewago and the Bermudian formed the dividing line between the early settlements of the Quakers and the Germans, consequently a petition, dated the fourth month, twenty-fourth day, 1770, asked the court to establish a definite boundary, conceding the "little corner" to Dover Township. The names of the petitioners were Peter Cook, William Griffith, William Garrettson, William Penrose, William Thomas, Robert Nelson, Jacob Williams, Samuel Cook, Thomas Atherton, William McClellan, Thomas Edmundson, Robert McMullin, Thomas Leech, Henry Atherton, Robert Thomson, Richard Ross, Nathan Philips, John Clarke, Robert Madson, Joseph Bentz, William Underwood, William Gardner and Samuel Nelson. The petition was granted. The small tract mentioned is located a short distance below the "stone bridge." It included only a few farms at the bend of the stream.

WARRINGTON IN 1783.

The following is a list of taxable inhabitants of Warrington Township for the year 1783, together with the valuation of property and number of acres owned by each person. It includes also the present territory of Washington:

John Alcock (weaver)	£ 9
Peter Ashefelt, 100 acres	134
Michael Asher, 150 acres	
Philip Bartmess, 100 acres	132
Peter Bentz	14
Peter Arnold, 156 acres	313
Joseph Bennet (cooper)	9
Brice Blair, 100 acres	273
Thomas Brunton	
Peter Bower, 66 acres	132
Abraham Bales, 50 acres	635
Jacob Bowman, 150 acres	243
John Brinton, 100 acres	94
Charles Brouster (wheelwright), 25 acres	42
William Butt, 100 acres	442
Thomas Black (tailor), 186 acres	81
Henry Beam, 50 acres	45
George Boyd, 50 acres	179
Daniel Brand, 100 acres	34
Andrew Bower, 170 acres	339
Michael Bower, 150 acres	440
Martin Binder, 200 acres	
John Blair, 50 acres	61
Jacob Brindle, 150 acres	651
Jacob Brough, 250 acres	543
Jacob Bream, 100 acres	171
Moses Baker, 150 acres	347
Henry Billey (weaver)	16
Peter Beisel	16
Joseph Beisel, 150 acres	179
Joseph Bentz, 150 acres	290
John Bentz, 100 acres	187
Felix Bensley, 200 acres	346
Jacob Bream, 90 acres	111
David Bew, 100 acres	89
James Barkison (inn-keeper)	341
Peter Cline	9
Matthew Cooper, 200 acres	13
Nicholas Cimble, 260 acres	353
John Cough	26
William Coxen, 2 acres	450
Jacob Cox	158
Widow Cough, 100 acres	201
Conrad Cronister (cooper)	19
David Cadwalader	15
Samuel Cook, 150 acres	144
Martin Claudy, 125 acres	158
William Clark	32
William Contry	26
John Crawford, 20 acres	9
Widow Cox, 80 acres	180
Abraham Cox, 90 acres	170
William Cox, 200 acres	450
William Cox, Jr., 100 acres	145
Samuel Cooper, 90 acres	64
Adam Cramer, 150 acres	360
John Cramer	16
Peter Clever, 150 acres	225
Joseph Cook (saddler), 100 acres	150
Anthony Deardurf, 150 acres	135
John Davis, 144 acres	361
Joshua Davis	
Nehemiah Dean, 50 acres	£15 10s
James Denniston, 263 acres	429

Walter Denny	£ 9
James Driver, 60 acres	154
George Elley, 100 acres	329
Widow Edmonson, 200 acres	501
Thomas Edmonson, 200 acres	511
Henry Etherton, 100 acres	164
Richard Etherton, 150 acres	858
Widow Blackford	116
James Cadwalader 125 acres	190
Ezekel Frazier, 50 acres	49
Daniel Fahnastock, 100 acres	241
Boreas Fahnastock, 100 acres	208
Benjamin Fahnastock, 100 acres	237
Widow Fahnastock	350
Philip Frankleberg, 50 acres	109
James Fegan (tailor),	24
John Fulweiler, 100 acres	186
Michael Fulweiler, 67 acres (potter)	132
Henry Foster, 50 acres	105
Philip Fogelsong, 60 acres	182
William Fara, 100 acres	240
Moses Frazier, 200 acres	85
Joseph Green (carpenter)	128
John Garretson, 200 acres	383
Aaron Garretson	33
William Garretson, 250 acres	407
John Garretson (weaver)	26
Daniel Glass, 80 acres	83
Joseph Grist, 200 acres	337
Hugh Guin	36
Widow Griffith, 250 acres	329
Jacob Griffith, 68 acres	85
David Griffith, 68 acres	68
Abraham Griffith, 68 acres	68
John Gillespy	17
Peter Gardner, 850 acres	670
John Gilespy	
Henry Holland, 50 acres	28
Widow Hole, 100 acres	106
Samuel Hole, 57 acres	120
John Hover, 150 acres	149
Dewald Hess, 150 acres	182
Frederic Herman, 150 acres	263
Richard Hussey, 200 acres	216
William Howe, 45 acres	63
Peter Hollow, 230 acres	706
Peter Henry	191
David Jordan, 250 acres (blacksmith)	334
Amos Jones	9
Thomas Kirk (carpenter)	25
Anthony Kneisly	22
Anthony Kneisly, 200 acres	361
John Kneisly	32
Michael King (cordwainer), 200 acres	222
Frederic King	24
James Kennedy	12
Francis Lamnet, 180 acres	160
John Leamer	733
Peter Latshaw, 100 acres	338
Thomas Leach, 150 acres	387
John Moody	
Samuel Maughlin, 200 acres	326
Isaac Morgan	21
Philip Meinhardt, 200 acres	443
William Maughlin, 150 acres	259
John Mash, 140 acres	200
Jonathan Mash, 200 acres	350
George McMullen, 150 acres	230
John McMullen, 200 acres	300
William McMullen, 130 acres	209
Widow Holland, 85 acres	31
Hugh Maughlin, 100 acres	233
John Moody, 295 acres	176
John May, 100 acres	170
Gravener Mash, 250 acres	436
John McFadden	32
Peter Millhouse	22
Peter Mash, 150 acres	341
John Mull (cordwainer)	£
John McClellan, 285 acres	502
Matthew McMullen (weaver)	19
Robert McMullen, 100 acres	100
Samuel McMullen, 300 acres	436
Charles McClure, 100	53
James McClure, 50 acres	59
William Morrison, 200 acres	359
Joseph Morris	9
William Nevet, 100 acres	175
Christian Newcomer, 110 acres	618
Robert Nelson, 200 acres	236
William Nevet, Sr., 200 acres	
John Nesbit, 200 acres	390
Alex Nesbit, 100 acres	133
Jacob Nervy	22
Widow Owings	10
Nathan Philips, 50 acres	74
William Penrose, 200 acres	305
John Philips, 50 acres	74
Thomas Penrose	33
Robert Parks, 150 acres	132
Andrew Russ, 150 acres	247
Frederic Russ, 150 acres	258
Alex. Ross, 175 acres	264
Peter Smith, 150 acres	436
John Smith, 150 acres	511
Thomas Shipton	13
William Squibb, 30 acres	42
Thomas Shanks, 150 acres	275
William Smart (carpenter)	26
John Stouffer, 200 acres	389
Philip Sherer, 150 acres	201
Balthaser Smith, 100 acres	248
George Stickle, 90 acres	183
Peter Stickle, 100 acres	198
Jacob Stickle, 130 acres	233
Widow Stevenson, 250 acres	352
Joseph Spangler, 6 acres	60
Christian Stickle, 50 acres	14
David Sherer	24
William Sims	60
Jacob Swigert, 50 acres	89
Widow Thomas, 50 acres	32
Jehu Thomas, 100 acres	117
Anthony Trimmer, 300 acres	432
Michael Tedrow, 150 acres	274
James Thomas, 270 acres	372 10s
Joseph Taylor, 100 acres	163
John Thomas	12
Alexander Underwood, 150 acres	303
Elihu Underwood, Sr., 100 acres	246
Zephaniah Underwood (schoolmaster)	20
Elihu Underwood (schoolmaster)	
Benjamin Underwood, 228 acres	
William Underwood, 150 acres	
William Updegraff	41
Dietriech Uppough, 150 acres	228
Michael Ury, 150 acres	354
Widow Ury	164
Robert Vale, Sr., 150 acres	234
Robert Vale, Jr. (or Veal), 100 acres	129
Joshua Vale	20
William Vale, 100 acres	104
Jacob Vore (cordwainer)	137
Isaac Vore, 150 acres	20
Jesse Vore, 100 acres	123
Henry Weaver, 130 acres	216
Benjamin William, 50 acres	40
Abel Walker, 150 acres	145
Benjamin Walker, 200 acres	342
Adam Wiley, 100 acres	129
William Witherow, 170 acres	141
John Witherow, 150 acres	250
Jacob Williams	14
Abraham Williams, 100 acres	55
John Wright, 243 acres	399
Aaron Wright, 60 acres	18

Widow Wickersham, 50 acres	£ 91
William Webb, 100 acres	64
Mordecai Williams, 128 acres	152
Widow Wissel	
Peter Sprenkle, 89 acres	289
William Fell, 200 acres	100
Jacob Bales, 50 acres	25
Daniel Peterson, 15 acres	10
Isaiah McNeas	10
Peter Bissel	

SINGLE MEN.

Brice Blair.
Jacob Brinley.
Joseph Cox.
George Cough.
William Enas.
Philip Fogelsong.
Samuel Moody.
John Mash.
Jacob Cline.
Christian Newcomer.
Samuel Nelson.
David Griffith.
Jonathan Mash.
John Mash.
James Stephenson.
Reuben Tedrow.
Philip Uppach.
Henry Cramer.
Jonathan Mash.
Thomas McMullen.
Thomas Nelson.
John Penrose.
Samuel Smith.
John Smith.
Daniel Guing.
Christopher Bean.
Conrad Beats.
Alexander Ross.
Thomas Cox.
Peter Cough.
Peter Cleaver.
Joseph Grist.
George Hoover.
Peter Arnold.
Jacob Underwood.
Lazarus Nelson.
Mordecai Pew.
Henry Smith.
David Shanks.
Jonah Thomas.
George Uppough.
John Underwood.
John Driver.
Teaghart Butt.
Daniel Davis.
John Arnold.
John Arnold.
Morgan Jones.
Thomas Jeannians.
William Kees.
Joshua Kennedy.
Conrad Leamer.
John McClellan.
George McMullen.
Thomas McMullen.
Robert Maughlin.
Joseph Morrison.
Samuel Morrison.
Samuel McAlwa.
James Nelson.
Thomas Popp.
Samuel Beissel.
Abraham Beissell.
Michael Pressel.
Manus Smith.
James Shanks.
John Sherer.
Michael Tudro.
Conrad Uppough.
Elis Underwood.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Warrington was reduced in its limits in 1803, by the formation of Washington out of the southwestern end of it, and as at present formed has for its northern boundary the townships of Carroll, Monaghan and a portion of Fairview, with Newberry to the east, Dover to the south, and Washington to the west. The surface is undulating and portions of it mountainous. There is a great variety of soil, some of which is very fertile. It is drained by the Conewago and its branches. The general slope of the land is southward.

ROUND TOP.

Round Top is an isolated peak in the extreme northern part of the township, and it may tell its own tale. Tradition is very seldom history, but the story of Round Top is true. "You come to me for history; ah! my dear sir, I am older than history, and I know it all; but I have never before spoken. Away back in the dim mists of the past I was born, and being proud of my birth, I tossed my crest heavenward, 1,100 feet above the sea, and 600 feet above the plains immediately around me. Such was my origin. There was then a mighty convulsion of nature, and old mother earth shook from center to circumference. This occurred before the wooded forests, the fowls of the air, the beasts of the sea, the untutored red man, or the adventurous Quaker settler, were present to witness the thrilling scene. Hence, for thousands and tens of thousands of years, have I been a silent monitor, to guard the destiny of the surrounding country. First to my fold came the birds and the beasts, and then a copper-colored people who built their temporary wigwams around my rocky base. Centuries passed, and to my summit in 1735, came a few white settlers from the East to gaze on the wooded plains below me, and select a spot for their future habitations. The red man was still here, and for a time the scattered few of both races lived in harmony. The one derived his subsistence from hunting and fishing, and the other by felling trees, clearing the land and tilling the soil. There was a clash of arms between these people, and in 1755, America's great philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, with four other whites, met representative Indian Chiefs, not far to the north, within my field of vision, to make a treaty of peace; but soon your own people passed by my side armed for a conflict with this tawny race. Twenty-one years passed, and my new neighbors determined to govern themselves. One year later and the noblest patriots the world has ever seen, came on horseback toward the town of York to make it the capital of the United States, and escape the imminent perils of an invading foreign foe. I gazed down on them with intense interest, and welcomed them to my dominions, within which they remained for nine long months. The fates were propitious and they returned to the city of brotherly love.

Thirty-seven years rolled by and I gazed in weird astonishment upon a motley group of 12,000 citizen soldiers, from the east the west and the north, collecting at York by order of the State executive, to impede the progress of the same foreign enemy, whose unprincipled leader had already destroyed the capitol at Washington. When near the Monumental City, he fell, an inglorious victim to the well-directed aim of two young men, and the gallant sons of toil who had gathered at York were sent home to their farms and work-shops.

Forty-nine years more of peace and prosperity reigned supreme; my dominions were changed from wooded forests to fertile fields of waving grain and golden corn. The valleys smiled in vernal beauty, and the hillsides teemed with a busy people. My joy was unbounded, when suddenly piercing through the mountain gaps far to the southwest, came an invading army 90,000 strong, marching with hostile intent toward my own beloved county seat. I seemed to know them in their suits of grey, as they were not a foreign foe. From the South, with hastening pace, came an equal number of boys in blue, eager for the coming fray, and within my own horizon there was a booming of cannon, a rattle of musketry and a clash of sabers, such as never before was equaled on the American continent. It was a family quarrel, and the world looked on in silent wonder. It is all ended now, and our nation is at peace. Within my circular horizon now are included parts of two States, and many counties in which live a thrifty and prosperous people, and if I should ever speak again may my story be less thrilling."

The golden orb of day was just setting behind the western hills, the canopy above was clothed in a roseate hue, the valleys below and all around were bathed in liquid light, the trees were covered with the changing foliage of variegated autumnal tints, and all nature smiled in radiant beauty, as we retraced our steps down the steep descent of the mountain on the occasion of a delightful visit October 24, 1884.

ROSSVILLE.

The region of country around this village was thickly settled at the time of the Revolution. The town is named after William Ross, who owned the house now the property of Henry Gardner, and also a tannery near by. The name was given to the place in 1815, when the postoffice was established here, and Samuel Smith, uncle of William Smith, druggist of York, became first postmaster, and kept a store. In 1822 his store and Alexander Underwood's tavern were burned. The house now owned by Matthew Spangler was used as a hotel for more than half a century. In early days this was a prominent stopping place on the route between York and Carlisle. There is no hotel in the entire township now. Michael Wollet became postmaster in 1830. W. L. Gardner for a number of years conducted a mercantile business here, and was succeeded in 1884 by George Smith, both of whom were postmasters.

John C. Nesbit, who died near Rossville a few years ago, was a mathematician of more than local note.

The tannery owned by William Ross was greatly damaged by the flood of Beaver, Creek for a description of which see article on page 476 in this work.

CHURCHES.

The Union Church of the Lutheran and Reformed, and other denominations near Rossville, was built in 1819. It was dedicated on the 11th of June, 1820. The officiating clergymen were J. G. Schmucker, D. D., J. McKnight, D. D., and Rev. Ebach.

A few years ago the old building was removed.

The Lutheran Church.—The Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshiped in the Union Church, standing at the road leading from York to Carlisle, about one mile from Rossville. The Lutheran, numbering then about 200, thought it would be to their advantage if they had a building of their own. A meeting was called by Rev. James Harkey, some time in 1848, when it was agreed to build a church. A building committee was chosen, which consisted of the following: Messrs. D. Hobaugh, T. T. Gardner, W. Bushy, J. Bushy and J. Drawbaugh. Mr. Gardner donated the Lutheran congregation one acre of ground to build the church. The work of building began in the summer of 1849, the corner-stone was laid September 29, 1849, by Rev. James Harkey, assisted by Revs. Keller and S. Harkey, from Fredericksburg, and was dedicated in the winter of the same year. The following ministers have been elected as regular pastors: James Harkey, J. P. Focht, A. Finfrock, D. Sell, J. K. Bricker, S. Dasher, H. Seifert, J. F. Dietrich, E. Minter, A. Stump and A. B. Erhard. For 1885 the elders are A. Bentz, D. Hobaugh, A. B. Elecker, T. T. Gardner, J. Ritter, J. Weirman, G. Seifort; deacons, A. B. Elecker, J. Moody, A. Bentz, H. J. Gardner, J. Wierman, W. McClellan and N. H. Spangler. Church membership, eighty-seven. Sunday-school scholars enrolled, ninety-five. Names of superintendents, T. T. Gardner, A. B. Elecker (deceased), W. McClellan.

The Reformed Church near Rossville was built in 1869, at a cost of $1,600. James Comfort and John Spangler were the building committee. The preachers who officiated here since 1869 have been Aaron Spangler, Aaron Leisse, A. Wanner, D. D. and G. H. Derr. The membership is about thirty. L. Spangler was for many years superintendent of the Sunday-school. David Witmer succeeded him.

WELLSVILLE.

This town was the direct result of the whip factory here and was started about the year 1843. It is located on land taken up by William Ailes about 1737. The land around it is quite fertile, and the village presents a neat and attractive appearance. It was once visited by a destructive fire. Mr. Harlacher is the village store-keeper and Dr. Garretson has recently been appointed postmaster. August 7, 1872, Wellsville was granted a money order office. The population in 1880 was 125. The town is situated in the west end of the township on the road from York to Dillsburg.

Well's Whip Factory—This industry originated in York, in 1837, with McIntyre & Wells, Judge McIntyre and Abraham Wells forming the copartnership. In 1841 the factory was moved to Wellsville, the home of Abraham Wells, and John E. Wells became a partner. They also started a tannery. In 1859 a branch establishment was started at Pittsburgh. At this time William Riddle became a partner and the firm was changed to Wells, Riddle & Co. This partnership ceased in 1865. During the civil war this firm did an extensive business in making all kinds of whips for the general trade, and furnished the United States government with several large contracts of artillery whips and belts. Sixty of the employees at different times during the war entered the Union army. About this time, in the establishments at Wellsville and at Pittsburgh, 150 workmen were employed, and, on account of the scarcity of hands, boys from the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania were taken and trained to work in the whip factory.

When the business, in 1865, was discontinued at Pittsburgh, the firm changed again to A. & J. E. Wells, and all the interests removed to Wellsville. Abraham Wells, the senior member of the firm, died in 1870, and the business was then continued by J. E. Wells & Co., with James Gowen Wells, a son of Abraham Wells, as a partner. In 1878 the Wells Whip Company was formed, under whose direction the present extensive business is conducted. Twelve traveling salesmen are regularly employed. The old building first used is still standing near by the new factory, which was erected in 1880. A fifteen horse-power engine, and a thirty horse-power boiler are used as a motive power to run the machinery. The new building is heated by steam. All kinds of whips now in use are made here, and a business of $100,000 annually is done. About forty employes, men and women, are at present (1885) at work in the home factory. The same firm, by a special contract with the legislature of New Jersey, have a leather whip factory in the State prison at Trenton, at which place about forty men are employed. Thirty or forty of the employes at the home factory, at different times, have been boys from Girard College, Philadelphia.

The handsome, large dwelling house, of an excellent quality of native sandstone, was erected by Abraham Wells in the year 1868, at a cost of $12,000. The manager of the factory, R. J. Belt, has recently built a cottage within a short distance of the factory.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Religious services were held by the Methodists in the vicinity of Wellsville as early as 1830. Meetings were conducted by Methodists in the farm house of Edward Wells (now owned by Jacob Brenneman) and the dwellings of Abraham Harman and Mrs. Wolgemuth. Permission was obtained to use the old frame schoolhouse which stood one-half mile northwest of the present limits of the village. For nearly 100 years the Society of Friends was the only religious sect that conducted meetings in the vicinity. The Quakers allowed, and even yet permit people of all religious beliefs to inter the remains of their dead in the graveyard adjoining the Quaker Meeting House. This is the only burial place in the neighborhood.

Some of the early Methodist clergymen who preached here were George Cooper, H. Boggs, John Monroe and William Prettyman. Arrangements were made to build a church. Abraham Wells presented the lot, and $2,200 were raised by subscription. The cornerstone was laid in 1852, and the building completed in 1853. The dedicatory services were conducted the same year by Rev. Dr. Wentworth, of Dickinson College.

The building committee were Daniel Coover, Abraham Wells, J. E. Wells, George Heyd, Joseph Mosser, Wells A. Farrah, and Jacob Byers. Revs. John Monroe and William Gwynn traveled the circuit at that time. Many changes have been made since. Rev. Joseph P. Anderson, of Dillsburg, was the pastor for 1885. The church membership is about ninety communicants. E. A. Bell is president of the board of trustees; T. B. Hoover, secretary, and C. F. Ross, treasurer.

The flourishing Sunday-school which is

connected with this church, was organized in 1842 in the old schoolhouse, with George Bushey as superintendent, and Catharine Harman, assistant superintendent. It now numbers 165 pupils and teachers. Charles N. Kuhn has been its efficient superintendent since 1876.

MOUNT TOP.

This elevated point, located in the extreme western part of the township, near the border of Washington, is a business center for the surrounding country. In the year 1849, Jacob Gensler began store-keeping, which he continued several years, and then moved to the State of Michigan. He was succeeded by Michael Sheaffer, J. Myers and Hezekiah Lau. In 1861, while J. C. Bower was conducting a store here, he applied for and secured a postoffice. It was then that the locality received the name of "Mount Top." In 1864 Michael Anthony became postmaster and proprietor of the store. He was succeeded by his son, C. C. Anthony.

MOUNT TOP HORSE COMPANY.

A number of the farmers of Warrington and adjoining townships, for the purposes of mutual protection, organized a company with the above title. A charter was received in 1884. The object of the company is a protection to members against horse stealing. The board of directors is as follows: President, Millard J. Blackford; vice-president, William Kimmel; secretary, C. C. Authony; treasurer, Solomon Bentz. The directors from Warrington are Ephraim Smith and John Wireman; from Washington, W. K. Strayer and Jacob Gochenour; from Franklin, George Grove and John T. Smith; from Carroll, Dr. P. D. Baker and John McCreary; from Latimore, Adams County, Daniel Stitzel. The regular place of meeting is Mount Top.

ALPINE.

Alpine is a small village, which received its historic name from the romantic surroundings. For many years the place was known as Ramsey's Store. The present name was given when a postoffice was secured, during the Centennial year. At this place Joseph Updegraff commenced store-keeping half a century ago. He was succeeded by Eli Fissel, G. Darrone, Isaac Walker, William Ramsey and W. W. Ramsey. Alpine is located on an eminence in the eastern part of Warrington, midway between York and Harrisburg, almost on a direct line and thirteen miles from either place.

MAYTOWN.

Maytown is a hamlet of half a dozen houses in the extreme eastern part of Warrington, on the road from Lewisberry to Rossville. It obtained its name from the fact that families by the name of May have long resided there.

In 1871 the present United Brethren Church was built near the village in a beautiful grove, which, when visited by the writer, was clothed in all the variegated charms of autumnal foliage. Before the erection of this church services were held in a schoolhouse.

HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

The Quaker Meeting House.—The historic old building located near the village of Wellsville, surrounded by a beautiful grove of native trees, is one of the landmarks of the county. For more than a century it was the central point of interest in the township. A cut of it will be found in the article on "The Friends, or Quakers," in the front part of this work.

Salem Church of the Evangelical Association.—As early as 1820 religious services of this denomination were held in Warrington in private houses, and in a schoolhouse. The church with the above name was built in 1849. The building committee were H. Bierbower, J. M. Ettinger, E. Boring, George Glatfelter and M. Lentz. The congregation was then in the Gettysburg Circuit. The membership is now twenty-one. Trustees are Henry Wentz and Daniel Stickel. In 1861 the circuit was divided and the Conewago Circuit formed. In 1872 the name was changed to Lewisberry Circuit.

The names of the pastors in order of succession from 1849 to 1885 are as follows:

Daniel Kramer, B. F. Hall, J. C. Sunger, E. B. Wilson, S. W. Seibert, Henry Althous, S. W. Seibert, S. Aurand, George Hunter, W. C. Detwiler, W. Reeser, J. C. Farnsworth, A. L. Reeser, H. A. Detrich, A. W. Kramer, J. A. Irvine, H. N. Wallace, S. E. Davis, B. F. Anthony, L. Dice and J. D. Shortess.

Blue Ridge Bethel at Alpine was built in 1856 by the Evangelical Association. Services were held first in a schoolhouse for twenty years before the church was built. The church lot was surveyed by an erratic recluse with considerable native intelligence, and known to all the country around as "Sammy Fettrow, the doctor, lawyer and surveyor." The building cost $1,000, and was dedicated by Rev. Adam Ettinger. The building committee were William Ramsey, Daniel Shetter and Ezekiel Boring. The pastor for 1885 was L. Dise, of the Lewisberry Circuit, to which the church belongs. Membership about forty. A Sunday-school is held in the audience room.

Mount Airy Church of the Evangelical Association.—This church was built in 1883. About 1868 a class was formed in the vicinity, a schoolhouse was purchased and first used as a place of worship. The building committee of the new church were Rev. L. Dise, pastor, C. Bushey, John Ferrence, John Miller and Morris Smith. There is a Sunday-school of seventy pupils. L. C. Bushey is the superintendent. The church membership is thirty. Trustees, Frederick Myers, John Ferrence and J. B. John. The church stands on elevated ground. Fortney Postoffice was established here in 1882. A store was kept at this place by Daniel Bierbower for many years.

Church of God.—Religious services were held under the auspices of this denomination in Warrington as early as 1855, and conducted at stated times by ministers who served as supplies until April 1, 1884, when Frank L. Bardens became the regular pastor. The church now owned by the congregation was built through the energies of Elder R. E. Reever at a cost of $1,000, and dedicated May 21, 1883. Elder G. W. Seilhammer preached the dedicatory sermon. David Brillhart and H. Kapp have served as elders of this church, and William Beitner, G. Spangler and Wesley Weigle as deacons.

Mount Zion Church of the United Brethren in Christ in Warrington was built more than a fourth of a century ago. It is now in York Springs Circuit, and the pastor resides at Franklintown. Pastors' names will be found in history of the United Brethren Church in Carroll. The membership of Mount Zion Church is forty-nine. A Sunday-school of sixty pupils is superintended by William Morthland. The trustees for 1885 are Millard J. Blackford, William Beitzel and Philip Altland.

VISIT OF LORENZO DOW.

Rehoboth Meeting House was a place of worship and schoolhouse located in the eastern part of Warrington. It accidentally caught fire in 1835, was burned, and never after rebuilt. It was used principally by the Methodists. During the winter of 1829–30 Daniel M. Ettinger, the well-known surveyor and citizen of York, was teaching a school in this building when the erratic yet world-renowned evangelist, Lorenzo Dow, visited Warrington and preached to a large audience in Rehoboth Meeting House. His text was, "The end of all things is at hand." In the course of his sermon he related how he and his brother had put an end to a robin's nest on one of his father's apple trees, and for the misdeed received such an application as boys seldom relish or appreciate; but he said, "the end of that robin's nest was at hand," and he destroyed no more. This visit of Dow was made soon after his return from England, when 5 shillings were paid in that country to hear him preach or lecture. The next evening he preached at Lewisberry.

HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

Among the first immigrants to Warrington was William Griffith, who "took up" land now owned by his descendants above Rossville. Another immigrant at same time in 1736, obtained a warrant for the land now owned by Frank Elcock; a third located land near the Conewago. They came from Newcastle County, Del.

James Lenox, the first surveyor of this section, was an Englishman, and owned large tracts of land which he disposed of to new settlers, as they arrived.

Tradition says the first Quaker settlers of this township crossed the Susquehanna at Wright's Ferry, obtained permits for land, passed across the county, here and there meeting an occasional settler. They came either on foot, or on pack horses, camped out, had with them rifles, and a few of the simpler agricultural implements. They built cabins, cleared small tracts of land, sowed grain, went back to their former homes to relate their experiences, and prepare to return the next summer, to reap the first harvest, some of them bringing with them young wives to share their experiences of backwoods life among the Indians who were their neighbors.

William Griffith, great-grandfather of James Griffith, of Warrington, died in the township at the age of one hundred and five, and his remains were interred in the Friends' burying ground. He came to America with William Penn. He often related the following interesting incident:

In 1736 and later, a party of Indians were neighbors to the early settlers about the site of Rossville. Among those who had their wigwams near the site of Ross' Tannery, was a very old Indian. One day Griffith and his comrades saw the young Indians build a large fire and went to inquire for what purpose, as they were on friendly terms with them. They were horrified with the response, saying, "Burn old man, no hunt, no fish, only eat, no longer good Indian." The kindly intervention of the friendly whites finally caused them to desist from their cruel custom of burning the aged and infirm, which was not uncommon among our aborigines.

Many Indian darts and spears made of native blue stone or quartz, have been found in this locality.

A number of interesting Indian relics, arrow heads, spear points and hatchets, all of stone, have been found on the farm of Levi Spangler, along the Warrington side of the Conewago, below the stone bridge. On both sides of the stream here, from Emig's Mill to Kunkel's Mill, is the fertile Conewago Valley, containing many beautiful and level tracts on which the Indians frequently encamped, and pursued their vocation of hunting and fishing.

William Griffith, son of the immigrant, was once lost in the dense woods surrounding Round Top Mountain. remained out over night, and died from the results of exposure and excitement. His son, Abraham Griffith, could read and shoot squirels at the age of ninety-five years, and died aged ninety-six.

The property near the foot of the mountain, now owned by John Krall, was once in possession of Gen. Henry Miller, of Revolutionary fame, whose biography appears elsewhere. For half a century or more it was the site of one of the old-time taverns in which was introduced a "Franklin" stove, built in the fire-place, one of the first in that section. Frederick Watt, father of Judge Watt, of Carlisle, once owned it.

James Mitchell, one of the first congressmen who represented York County, lived in Warrington on the State road, six miles southeast of Dillsburg. He interested his neighbors by bringing home relics from Washington. David Cadwalader, of Warrington, his nephew, owns the cane used by him when a representative in Congress.

By an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1784, the Conewago Creek was made a public highway as far up the stream as Emig's Mills.

Street Hill is a singular geological formation of dolerite, extending northeast and southwest in Warrington, a short distance north of the Conewago. The name was used as early as 1748 by a surveyor, who located a road across it toward York. It is now locally known as "Straight Hill.

A level course of two miles in length in the east end of Warrington, on the road leading from the Newberry Friends' Meeting House to the Warrington Meeting House, for a century past has been called the "Quaker Race-ground." The young members of the society on the way back and forth from attending their monthly meetings, used this inviting place to try the speed of their horses.

On the Hobaugh farm in Warrington, exists a singular geological feature of great interest, familiarly known in the vicinity as "Ship Rocks." They are dolerite rocks, about twelve in number, some of them of immense proportions. The largest ones bear a striking resemblance to a sailing vessel, from which characteristic the name originated. They lie entirely on the surface. One of them, forty feet long, ten feet high and eight feet thick, lies beside a near neighbor of similar dimensions, from which it was evidently separated by a convulsion of nature during a remote period of the world's history. This cluster of surface rocks covers an area of half an acre.

Portions of the wooded tracts in the eastern part of Warrington are nearly covered with bowlders.

Fine specimens of copper ore have been found in Warrington, but not as yet in sufficient quantities to be profitably mined.

The cultivation of strawberries has become a profitable business in the eastern part of Warrington. In 1884 F. S. Myers raised 4,000 boxes on two acres, and 2,000 boxes of raspberries on the same number of acres. Frederick Myers raised 6,500 boxes of strawberries the same year; Benjamin Bailetts, 5,000; Jeremiah Boring, a short distance east in Newberry, raised 8,000 boxes of strawberries in 1884. The amount of 4,000 boxes of berries to the acre can be raised in a good season. This fruit is sold in York and Harrisburg.

A court record directs the building of a wooden bridge over the Conewago Creek on the road to Carlisle from York in 1765. The old stone bridge now there, was built between 1811 and 1814. It cost $4,000. The contractor, tradition says, found he was going to lose money, hence he secured all the labor and material he could on credit. When the bridge was completed, he disappeared with the money received from the county authorities, and did not pay his employes or any creditors.

A roof on the house of Levi Spangler near this bridge is still in good condition. It was placed on the house in 1822. The shingles then cost $5 per 1,000, and boards $7 per 1,000 feet. The same year was the great drought, when the Conewago was without water, and turnips were raised in its bed near the bridge.

The wooden bridge over the Conewago

Creek at Kunkle's Mill, at the northeast end of the township, did not yield its honored position to the flood of 1884. It rests on two stone abutments, one at either end, and at a height of thirty feet above the water, spans the stream at a breadth of 100 yards. A glen, south of this bridge in the Conewago Hills, is a romantic spot and worthy of visitation on account of the natural curiosities. Down the stream a distance from this place, was the home of the noted "cancer doctors," Bull and Anderson, who lived in Dover Township. "Witches" reigned supreme in this region once upon a time, which no one but the noted doctor near York could drive away. It is not known where they went, but they were driven away sure, and it is not many years since they were compelled to take their flight. "Pow-wowing" did it, and it requires nothing but a strained conscience and blind faith to believe in such a remedy or such a disease.

A short distance east of the base of Round Top, at a spot affording a most enchanting landscape view far to the south and west, on one quiet evening of June, 1866, immediately after a thunder shower, was committed the foulest murder known to the annals of York County. The Squibb family, grandfather, grandmother and grandchild, each and all, were the victims. There was no one left to tell the tale of that dreadful homicide. The remains of the victims were interred in one common grave in the southwest corner of the historic burying ground adjoining the Friends' Meeting House. A neat but unpretentious head-stone marks the spot.

According to the religious principles of the Society of Friends, they were opposed to any kind of military display. John Blackburn and John Pope, and many other early settlers of Warrington, were temporarily suspended from meeting in 1758 for "appearing in warlike manner, and going to fight the Indians" during the French and Indian war. The militia law which compelled every voter between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, to muster regularly, pay a fine or go to jail, was a cause of great annoyance to the ardent followers of the religion of the great founder of Pennsylvania. A few even accepted the last remedy and went to jail, or allowed some personal property to be sold to pay the fine rather than submit to what they considered an unjust law.

The militia muster grounds were at Rossville. Joseph Wright and John Koch were captains of two of these companies.

The "Warrington Rangers" was a volunteer company, started in 1829, commanded at different times by Capt. Black, Baily, James Griffith, Lesley Porter and Martin. It existed for many years.

Hugh Morthland, of Warrington, a soldier of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, was accdentally killed at Fortress Monroe in 1865, while firing a salute in honor of the fall of Richmond.

The township of Warrington in 1783, including Washington, had 173 houses, 11 mills, and contained a population of 1170. The population of Warrington alone in 1880, was 1825. The number of taxable inhabitants in 1883, was 610 ; valuation of real estate, $630,295.

THE TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON.

THE name of this township is very familiar. It has been given to one territory in the United States, thirty counties, the capitol city, twenty-one post villages, and one hundred and thirty-one townships. The cause and signification of this is familiar to every one.

For sixty years, the area now included in Washington was embraced in Warrington. In 1803, a petition was presented to the York court, asking for the formation of a new township which was granted, and the present historic name given it.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This township is a bent rectangular figure. Its length extending northwest and southeast, with Warrington to the east, the Conewago Creek, bordering on Dover and Paradise to the south, Adams County to the west and Franklin to the north. It is drained by the Bermudian and Conewago Creeks and their tributaries. That section of it northeast of the Bermudian was settled by the Quakers, and the portion southeast of the same stream by the German Baptists as early as 1735. Washington Township has a variety of soil. A vein of black dolerite crosses it, and also a small vein of copper ore. Iron ore has been taken out at two or three places in large quantities. Most of the land is now fertile and productive, yielding abundant crops. Improved modes of cultivation and increased fertilization, have changed the agricultural condition of this township very materially within the past few years. There are a number of grist mills along the streams. In 1884, there were in this township 432 taxable inhabitants, entire population, 1,457, valuation of real estate, $710,159.

The Barrens is an area covering about 3,000 acres of pure red shale soil, lying mostly in the northern part of Washington, near the village of Franklintown. The name originated with the early settlers, owing to a lack of the fertility of the soil. Much of it was found by the first white settlers to be a barren waste, destitute of trees, and only here and there covered with scrub oak, and a sort of prairie grass. This land, by improved methods of cultivation and proper fertilization, is now productive. Tracts which fifty years ago were nearly valueless, can now be made to grow twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre.

MULBERRY POSTOFFICE.

This place was known for more than half a century as "Raffensberger's Store." In 1824 Christian T. Raffensberger began the mercantile business, and continued it until 1854, when his son Amos succeeded until 1864, when another son, Jacob, followed him for five years, then Amos returned. J. C. Bower was his successor, then Mr. Harlacher, who now owns the property and the adjoining farm. L. W. Lichty began the store buiness in 1881.

In 1864, when application was made for a postoffice at this place, a difficulty arose as to its name. A large mulberry tree stood in front of the store, and the venerable Christian Raffensberger, who is now living at the age of fourscore and four years, asked "Uncle Sam" to call the new postoffice "Mulberry," in honor of his tree. The old tree passed away before its original owner, but a new one has been planted on the same spot. The large bridge over the Conewago near this place was taken away by the flood of 1884, after having served the public for nearly fifty years.

HALL POSTOFFICE.

Hall Postoffice is a hamlet near the center of the township, and is the voting place. It is fast growing into an attractively built village, the local name of which is "Kralltown." A store was first opened here, by Jesse Krall. The house, now used as a store and hotel, was built in 1853. Stores have since been kept by John Krall, Samuel Reed, Henry B. Smith, John Straley, and at present by Andrew Straley. The postoffice was established near Bower's Church, and named "Hall." Michael S. Bower, who had a store there, was first postmaster. It was moved to Kralltown, and Samuel Reed became postmaster. The name remained unchanged. The village now contains about twenty houses. There is no hotel now in this township. A mail route passes through from York Springs to York.

The Union Meeting House near Hall Postoffice, is now used by the Mennonites, Evangelical Association and Lutherans, pincipally by the first two denominations. The Mennonite preachers are Jacob Hershey, Samuel Roth and Isaac Kauffman. This building was for a long time used as a schoolhouse. A fine schoolhouse was built in 1881, at a cost of $900. David Newcomer, once associate judge of York County, was born near Kralltown, in this township. When a young man he drilled a militia company, and afterward a volunteer company, in his native township. He died in Hanover.

Jesse Krall's mill, on the Bermudian one mile and a half from the village was built by William Butt in 1782. Michael Myers run it for twenty-six years. A mile farther south is Absolom Trimmer's mill.

Some of the other industries of the township are Lewis Strayer's wool carding mill on the Bermudian, Cornelius Strayer's tannery, and Diehl's and Eisenhart's mills on the Conewago.

HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

Bermudian Meeting House.—The German Baptists, or Dunkers, were among the first persons who settled in Washington Township. In the history of that denomination, found in a chapter in this work on that subject, it will be found that an organization was effected near the Bermudian as early as 1738. Religious worship was conducted for nearly a century in the houses of members.

In 1857 the present stone meeting-house was built one-half mile from Mulberry Postoffice at a cost of $1,500. This denomination do not have dedicatory services. The congregation has about seventy-five members. The preachers are Daniel Altland, John Raffensberger, Peter Trimmer and William Wiley.

The deacons are William Harbold, John Wolf, Rolandus Altland, George Firestone and Isaac King.

A deacon in this denomination is elected for life. See page 388.

St. Paul's Lutheran and Reformed Church.—This church is familiarly known as the "Red Run" or "Sower's" Church. The first was given it from the small stream by that name in the vicinity, which flows through the red shale formation of that section. The congregations that now worship in the building were formed in the year 1844; the Lutheran by Rev. Peter Sheurer, and the Reformed by Rev. John E. Albert. The corner-stone was laid April 21, 1844, and the building consecrated October 5 and 6 of the same year. The building committee consisted of George Sower and John Shive, from the Lutheran congregation, and John H. Smith, from the Reformed congregation. The first church council was composed of the following-named members: Lutherans—John Leib, elder; Jacob Emig and Solomon Gross, deacons. Reformed—Christian Guber, elder; George Spangler and Peter River, deacons. Samuel Sheaffer and John H. Smith have since served as elders, and John Liebenstine and Jacob March as deacons. Rev. Sheurer, who organized the Lutheran congregation, was succeeded by Rev. A. G. Deininger, who continued until his death in 1879, when the present pastor, Rev. D. Sell, was elected. Rev. Mr. Riegle, of Dillsburg, has ministered to the Reformed congregation almost continuously since it organized. The Lutheran membership is 225, Reformed about 150.

Emanuel's Church of the Evangelical Association, is known as "Bower's Church." It was built about 1855. The building committee were Abraham Byers, Daniel Shelley and M. S. Bower. The membership at present is small. John Anthony and W. Beaumont are the pastors. A Sunday-school is held in the church, of which Peter Detter is superintendent.

Salem Lutheran and Reformed Church, one of the landmarks of Washington, is what is known over a wide extent of country as the "Barren's Church." The date of its origin was about 1800. It is located near the upper end of the township. The Lutheran pastors who officiated here, as far as could be ascertained, were Revs. Conrad Reiman, in 1807, John Weible, J. Garman, Samuel Henry, Joseph R. Focht, Aaron Finfrock, Peter Warner, Jacob Bricker, Emanuel Studebecker, and the present pastor, Henry Seiffert. Membership about 150.

Of the Reformed pastors Rev. Jacob Lischy conducted services in the community as early as 1750. Rev. Edward Vandesloot officiated for a time, and was succeeded, in 1839, by Rev. Daniel Riegle, who still ministers to the Reformed people here, having begun his work forty-seven years ago. The membership is 125. The old church was torn down in 1863, and the present brick one built. A Union Sunday-school is held in the church.

THE TOWNSHIP OF DOVER.

THIS township was erected before 1749. Until the erection of Conewago, in 1818, the western two-thirds of that township was embraced in Dover. In 1783, there were in this township 219 houses, 146 barns, 697 male and 670 female inhabitants, 4 slaves, 7 mills and 23,811 acres of land not vacant. The form of Dover Township is irregular, with the southwestern boundary as a base resting upon Jackson and Paradise, Washington and Warrington to the west and north, and Conewago, Manchester and West Manchester to the east. The Conewago Hills begin in the western part of this township and extend in a northeasterly direction to York Haven.

From the first ridge of the Conewaga Hills, near Mount Royal, along the public road to Rossville, the observer is afforded a landscape view to the south, east and west, almost unrivaled in enchanting beauty. The panorama unfolded includes one-half the area of York County, and equally as much of several other counties.

Dover is drained by the Great Conewago in the north, and the Little Conewago, which crosses its southeastern extremity.

The population in 1880 was 2,378; value of real estate in 1884 was $1,340,784; there were then 741 taxable inhabitants, county tax paid for same year, $4,980; State tax $246. Nearly all land in the township was first settled by the Germans, and the language of that industrious people yet predominates. English is taught in the schools exclusively.

THE DOVER CHURCH.

On a slightly elevated spot about three-fourths of a mile southwest of the village of Dover, stands the large and commodious building, familiarly known as the Dover Church (Strayers, or Salem). Here for about 130 years have the inhabitants of this delightful country met in solemn worship. The present building is the third that has been erected since the formation of the congregation. The situation is peculiarly interesting, as the observer has, from it, an excellent view of the broad acres of fertile fields in Dover Township of which the church is exactly in the center. The first German settlers of this region located here about 1736, though not many that early. The oldest land warrants bear that date. The earliest religious services were held in the small houses of the first settlers. On the 30th of May, 1757, the following twenty-eight members of the German Lutheran and German Reformed denominations, entered into an agreement for the purpose of founding a church:

Peter Streher.
Jacob Hoffman.
Martin Reisinger.
Philip Jacobs.
George Kochener.
George Kann.
Nicholas Herrmann.
Hans Adams Bartmess.
Hans George Spaar.
Joseph Klepser.
Michael Spaar.
Jacob Kirstler.
Jacob Meyer.
Jacob Kimmel.
Hans George Stauch.
Dietrich Danner.
Valentine Flohr.
Christopher Kobler.
Leonard Shetrone.
Henry Shetrone.
John Zinn.
George Harbold.
Jacob Bupp.
Andrew Gross.
Barnhart Müeller.
Michael Bunslob.
Jacob Lambert.
Henry Rahauser.

The first building of logs was located within the old graveyard, west of the present church. The land for it and the church were purchased from *die Ecke*, the corners of the plantations of Peter Streher, Jacob Lambert and Jacob Upp. George Spaar and Peter Streher were first elders. Hans Adam Bartmess and Nicholas Hoffmann, first trustees. Carl Albert, Wendell Gross and Matthew Swartz, deacons. Some of the articles for sacramental service and for other purposes in 1767, were one black altar cloth, bought by congregation, cost £3 English currency; one round altar table, two white cloths for communion, presented by Henry Shetrone; three towels, one bought from Philip Jacob Julig (Julius), by Widow Rahauser; one pewter baptismal font, 15s.; one great can and cup for communion, one box of wafers, one small plate and two pewter plates and one bell, *klingelbeutel.*

Several Lutheran missionaries conducted services in the locality at an early period, among them Rev. Schaum and Raus of York, Revs. Candler and Bager, of Hanover, and Rev. Jacob Lischy, the German Reformed missionary.

In 1763, Rev. Lucas Raus organized the Lutheran congregation, and Rev. Lischy, the German Reformed, with the above-named elders and deacons. The original Lutheran Church book, written in German, and from which valuable treasure was obtained much of information herein given was found. The title page of this old relic contains the following inscription in German, neatly written:

"Church Book of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Dover Township over the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania, was bought in 1763, by me, Lucas Raus."

The genealogy of some of the first members is here given: The asterisks designate the names of those who died in childhood.

John Peter Streher was born in the Province of Starkenburg, County of Sponheim, June 22, 1718. He was married in 1751, on his birthday, to Anna Barbara Burghart, widow of John Nicholas Hantz. The last named died in 1737, leaving four children, John Andreas, Anna Elizabeth, Mary Margaretta, Catrina Elizabeth* and Maria Catrina. Peter Streher and his family immigrated to America in 1740. He became the teacher and was empowered with certain privileges to conduct religious services in Dover Church, in the absence of a regular clergyman. His first wife died in 1764, and he married Jacobina Stouch, in 1766. His children by both marriages were John Nicolaus,* John Mathias,* Anna Catharine, John Peter, John Nicolaus, Catharine Elizabeth, John Jacob and John Peter. According to the record these children all died except three before growing to manhood and womanhood.

John Adam Diehl, born along the River Moselle, Germany, in 1734, came to America with parents in 1739, married Magdalena Burghart, 1760, she was born, 1740. Their children were John Nicolaus and Anna Maria.

Mathias Hartmann, born in Frederick Tal, in Hohenlohe, Germany; 1718, came to America, 1749; married Anna Catharine Horch, in 1750; children were Maria Dorothea, Catrina and Elizabeth.

George Spaar, born in Altenberg, three hours from Tuebingen, in Germany, on the 11th of December, 1699; married, in 1724, to Mary Catrina Kauffman, who was born in 1703. He immigrated to America in 1740. Their children were John Frederick, Anna Maria,* Maria Barbara,* Eva Margaretta, Sophia Margaretta,* Susan Maria, Maria Catrina,* John George, John Casper,* John,* John George,* John Casper, John, Philip, Adam.

Martin Reisinger, born in Heyebronn, Germany, in 1722, came, with his father, to America in 1737; married in 1747 to Anna Magdalena, daughter of Lorentz Bingmann. They had nine children: John, Barbara, John Martin, John Conrad, Mary Magdalena, Mary Margaret, Catharine, Anna Elizabeth, Anna Maria.

John George Stauch, born in 1717 in Bueblingen, Kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, married Anna Margaretta Deish in 1774, immigrated to America and came to Dover Township in 1752. The ship called "Brothers," set sail from Rotterdam in Holland, from which city nearly all German emigrants embarked, especially the Palatines. His children by his first wife were Maria

Jacobina, Maria Barbara,* John George,* John George. These children were born in the fatherland. He brought with him three children then living, and one year after their arrival, married Maria Catrina Winegarten, by whom he had four children, namely: John Leonard, John Andrew, John George and John Jacob.

Gotfried Stauch, born in Germany, 1724, married in 1751 to Anna Maria Dartl, came with his brother to America in 1752, although he did not sail in the same vessel with his brother. It was the ship, "President," commanded by Capt. Donlap. He had one child by his first marriage, John George. This boy, while yet an infant, and his mother died on the sea while on their way to America. He was married in Dover Township to Charlotte Kessler, on Christmas day, 1754, it being her birthday. They had four children, namely: Elizabeth, John, Philippina, Susanna.

Some of the first births recorded were John, son of John and Susanna Lenhardt, born February 18, 1762. Susanna, daughter of Casper and Anna Barbara Danner, born April 8, 1762. John William Grim, born June, 1762. Ten births are recorded for the same year and about twenty each of the following years to 1766. The first death recorded, was that of George Frederick Scheatl (Shettle), who died of apoplexy, May 20, 1763, aged fifty years, buried on Whit-Sunday, "*In die neue Kirchof.*" "There was a large assembly of people present," says the record book. The second death was that of a child of John Peter Streher, July 5, 1763, aged five years, ten months and fifteen days. George Adam Diehl and Christine Spangler were married May 30, 1758. The first marriage on record. Matthew Meyer (widower) and Christine Dorothea Nueller were married November 19, 1758.

The first confirmation services on record were held November 7, 1762. The persons confirmed were George Adam Oberdier, seventeen years old; Susanna Oberdier, fifteen years; Margaret Gensart, Mary Barbara Gensart, Catrina Burgart. On Ascension day, 1765, there were twenty-eight persons confirmed, most of them children, and new settlers. April 13, 1766, there were twenty-two confirmations; many of them from "Peter Wolf's Church, in Manchester Township." April 26, 1767, there were thirty-six confirmations. Confirmation services were held once every two years. John Peter Spaar and Andreas Gross, young men, were designated on record of confirmation in 1767 "children of good hopes."

The following is a copy of a legal record:

> I, Peter Streher, of Dover Township, in the county of York and Province of Pennsylvania, farmer, in consideration of the esteem and affection I bear toward the German Lutheran and German Reformed congregations of said township, for the Sum of 5 Shillings paid by George Stouch and Adam Bartmess, trustees and representatives of the Lutheran congregation, Jacob May and Jacob Meyer, trustees and representatives of the German Reformed congregation, do convey unto them and their successors forever in trust for said church congregations, 3 acres of land.

The deed of the three acres as a site for a church and burying ground, was dated January 5, 1765.

Upon the death of Peter Streher, his two sons, who inherited his property, had the church land surveyed, and in accordance with letters patent on the 8th day of May, 1797, executed another deed in trust for same tract of land to John Overdier and Jacob Stouch, trustees of the German Lutheran congregation, Peter Upp and Jacob Lauer, trustees of the German Reformed congregation. The second indenture was made in order to make the title to the church property good after the surrounding land was patented.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the two denominations that worship in Salem's Church, on the 29th of May, 1824. The persons named in the charter were as follows: Peter Streher, Frederick Stough, Peter Lecron, John Sheffer, elders; Nicholas Hoffman and John Hantz, wardens of the Lutheran congregation; John Lauer, Jacob Zinn, Christian Hamm, William Caldwell, elders; Jacob March and Jacob Kann, wardens of the Reformed congregation.

The pastors of the Lutheran congregation were Lucas Raus from organization to 1776; Jacob Goering from 1776 to 1783; N. Kurtz and John Groop. A. G. Deininger, for fifty-two years, consecutively until his death in 1880, aged eighty-five years. D. Sell is the present pastor of the Lutheran congregation, whose communicant membership is 800. As many as 500 persons have communed in one day.

The Reformed congregation as nearly as can be determined, was served by pastors Vandersloot, Charles Helfenstein, Daniel Ziegler, D. D., for twenty-seven years; Jacob Kehm, four years; Jacob Ziegler, eight years, and by I. S. Weisz, the present pastor for twelve years. The Reformed membership is 400. The combined membership of this church is over 1,200 communicants, the highest number of any church in York County.

Jacob Fink died in Dover, in 1882, aged ninety-two years, seven months and eighteen days, he and his wife, Elizabeth, had been married, sixty-seven years at the time of his death. Near the center of the burying ground adjoining the Dover Church, rest the remains of John G. Quickel, who died November 7, 1870, aged one hundred years, eight months and eleven days. In this graveyard two acres in area, there were about 3,000 interments from 1763 to 1883. A beautifully located cemetery was laid off by Dr. Lenhart, a short distance southeast of the church. The first interment was the remains of Elizabeth Neiman, who died September 6, 1870. There are now many fine monuments in this cemetery. Daniel Hamme, who died in 1874, aged ninety-five years, was here interred.

THE BOROUGH OF DOVER.

In 1752 Gerhart Greaff, who afterward wrote his name Graves, petitioned "the worshipful justices of the county of York, to grant him their recommendation to the Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, for a lycence to Keep a public house, on the road leading from York to Carlisle, being greatly Burthened with travelors passing. To remedy that inconvenience he has furnished himself with Liquor and other Necessaries suitable for the Entertainment of travellers, and is desirous of Keeping Tavern." His petition was granted and doubtless "mine host" Gerhart kept an orderly house. He also started the first store there. In 1776 he organized a company of soldiers in his township, which joined Col. Swope's regiment, then forming in York. Before leaving Dover for York, however, his men made a certain Tory stand on a stump and give three cheers for Gen. Washington, and the Continental Army. Capt. Greaff and his brave German soldiers, all except eighteen, were captured in the battle of Long Island, and for a time languished in a British prison. Before the Revolution, and during the year 1762, Gerhart Greaff had a new neighbor in the person of Jacob Joner (pronounced as in German Yoner), who purchased 203½ acres of land, and in the year 1764 laid out the town of Dover. This was twenty-three years after the founding of York, and one year after Hanover. Joner had his new town regularly platted, and sold the lots subject to a quit-rent. The deeds were printed at Ephratae, Lancaster County, he having lived in Leacock Township, that county, before moving to York County. Dover was the original name of the town, and is so mentioned in Joner's deeds; "Joner's town" and "yonerstettle," for more than half a century, were the names locally used. In fact the town was rarely called Dover, until 1815, when a postoffice was established there. The original deeds, called for an annual quit-rent of 7s. 6d, and required that a house of at least sixteen feet square, with chimney of brick or stone, must be built by the purchaser of a lot, within three years from date of purchase. Joner's signatures were in a clear legible hand. Most of the original houses of the town were built of logs, and a few of these old relics are still standing.

DOVER IN 1783.

In 1783 the village of Dover contained a population of 81; of this number 44 were males, and 37 females. Jacob Joner owned twenty-five lots and a house on the square. Various trades were represented. Nicholas Joner and Henry Matthews were cordwainers, and made boots and shoes for the surrounding populace. George Marik owned a house and six lots. John Gross, Samuel Wilt and Jacob Bigler were weavers, and with the old style tread machines, manufactured the cloth for the wearing apparel of themselves and neighbors.

John Swan, a good-natured Irishman, was the village blacksmith. While diligently working at his trade, he related many stories of his war history to the little boys and girls who frequently gathered around him. John Urban was a locksmith. Joseph Spangler and Barnhart Rudy, inn keepers; Martin Reisinger, tailor; Peter Trien, tanner, John Cook, Thomas Metzler, Michael Gross, James Montgomery, John Stewart, Conrad Miller, Abraham Fisher and George Stouch, each owned houses and lived in Dover. Daniel May was justice of the peace.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Dover was incorporated in 1864, just one hundred years after it was founded. Reuben Hoffheims, now of York, was the first chief burgess, and Jacob B. Fink, secretary of the council. There are now two hotels and several stores. It is a very pleasant village, with a population of 550, and a real estate valuation of $125,776.

The hotel on the square was kept by George Darrone, father, son and grandson, from 1809 to 1859, without change of name. It has been kept in the Wiest name, father and son, for thirty years continuously.

Dr. Lewis, a prominent physician of this town, was the agent of the "underground railroad," through Dover during times of slavery in the South.

The oldest person of the village, Elizabeth Fink, is ninety years; Daniel Gross is eighty-six and John Rodgers eighty. The Dover cornet band was organized, and at first was connected with Capt. Worley's volunteer military company. It now has a membership of eighteen, with Roman Bowersox as leader.

Carriage building for many years past, has been an important industry, and large numbers are now being made. Reuben Hoffheins, in 1858, began the manufacture of a reaper of his own invention. In 1860 he began to make also the "Ball reaper" in large quantities.

The postoffice was established in 1815. Soon after the Revolutionary war, Israel Melchinger, an ex-Hessian soldier located here, and so far as can now be stated, became the first postmaster. He was still in office in 1830; he prospered in business. His son Englehart Melchinger, succeeded him. O. J. Yost and Samuel Aughenbaugh were also postmasters.

A destructive fire occurred in Dover, in March, 1844. Two houses, a tavern and a stable were destroyed, on the Public Square. Soon after this event the town purchased the old engine from the Vigilant Fire Company, of York. It is kept in an engine house on the square.

The carriage shop of Theopholus Gross burnt down a few years ago. There being too small a supply of water in the vicinity, the engine could not be effectively used.

As early as 1770 a parochial school was started in a building connected with the Dover Lutheran and Reformed Church. At this place most of the youths of the vicinity received their mental training. Early in the present century schools were held in the private houses of the villagers. A house was built in the northern part, and another in the southwestern part of town. They continued in use until they became very much dilapidated. There arose a great contention about the erection of a new graded school building. In the year 1881, during the same night, both old buildings were destroyed by fire, and the same year two new ones built on the same sites, at a combined cost of $2,200.

Near the village of Dover was a noted place for the "big musters" and other military parades. The battalions drilled on the most eligible fields. As many as ten or fifteen companies of militia and some volunteer companies annually collected here during the month of May, and were reviewed by Brigade Inspector Archibald S. Jordon and later by Cols. Henry Stover, S. N. Bailey and George Hay. The local companies, toward the last of militia days, were commanded by Capts. John Worley John Sharp, Samuel Miller and others. These annual gatherings ceased about 1856. Conrad Kline, the last Revolutionary soldier of Dover Township, died in the village at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. His remains were interred with the honors of war by a local volunteer company. He was one of many brave Germans who, early in the war for American independence, championed the cause of their adopted country. He followed the occupation of a gunsmith.

WEIGLESTOWN.

This is a hamlet near the southern boundary of Dover Township, about five miles from York. Among the first settlers in this section were two men by the name of Weigle. One of them was a tavern keeper, and the other a blacksmith. The village received its name about 1825, at which time there was a collection of half a dozen houses. It is located on an inclined plane of the characteristic mesozoic red sandstone, of which most of the township is composed. The first store was kept by John Noss. The postoffice was established in 1878, and William Weigle appointed postmaster. He still fills the position, and keeps a store and tavern. In the same spot where his house now stands there was recently removed an old stone one which was erected by Jacob Weigle near the middle of last century. At the south end of the village, in 1878, St. Paul's United Brethren Church was erected. It is the only house of worship in the village. The present population is about 100. A few hundred yards north of Weiglestown, at the forks of the Dover and Shippensburg roads, Capt. Sharp was killed in the autumn of 1814. The circumstances of his unfortunate death were as follows: He was commander of a company of militia of Dover Township. At the time of the approach of Gen. Ross with the British Army to Baltimore, his company, together with all others in the county, was called to the place of rendezvous at York, where many thousands of soldiers had collected. Upon the news of the death of Ross and the retreat of his army from Baltimore, nearly all the soldiers who had gone to York were discharged. On his way home Capt. Sharp was riding a race, when the horse, at the forks of the road, threw his rider against a tree, and he was instantly killed.

DAVIDSBURG.

This is an interesting little village on the Shippensburg road near the west end of the township. It was the home of Dr. Frederick Ernst Melsheimer, the distinguished entomologist, a sketch of whose life will be found in the history of Hanover, in the medical history in this work..

There are two stores here and a tavern. The population is about 100, a short distance south is the pleasant little hamlet of Newport or Slabtown.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Mennonite Meeting House.—On the 10th of May, 1825, John Lethra, Henry Sipe and Joseph Hershey as trustees for the Mennonite congregation of Dover Township purchased of John Brubaker for $1, eighty perches of land on which to build a meeting-house. The land was deeded to the above named members in trust, and to their successors forever who may be appointed by a majority of the members of said congregation after the death or resignation of said trustees.

The land was located on the road leading then from Jacob Frick's Mill to Philip Symser's Mill. This church now belongs to the Codorus charge, which includes a church in Washington and one in Codorus. Daniel Bare and Abraham Roth were among the early preachers of this church in York County organized in 1753. Next ministers were Josiah Hershey, Benjamin Hershey, John Frantz, Isaac Kauffman, Jacob Hershey and S. L. Roth. The last three are the present ministers. The membership is forty-five.

Rohler's Union Church.—This church is located in the northeast end of the township, was built in 1870 of excellent native sandstone at a cost of $800, and dedicated by Revs. Raber, Craumer and Brickley. Philip Crone and John H. Myers, did the mason work. The trustees and building committee were Samuel Kunkle, John H. Myers and Henry S. Crone. It is now used by the United Brethren in Christ only. There are thirty members.

On the 19th of March, 1800, Jacob Rohler for 1 pound and 10 shillings deeded "one acre of land adjoining a graveyard to Hugh Laird, John Richcreek and John Miller, trustees, on which land was to be built a new schoolhouse and Union meeting-house for any that preach the gospel." Near this same spot the old Dover Baptist congregation worshiped, of which mention is made on page 384.

Lutheran Church.—A few hundred yards west of Rohler's Church stands the new Lutheran Church, built in 1870. The congregation previously worshiped in the Union Church built in 1800. The new church cost about $1,000. The following named clergymen have officiated here: Revs. Finfrock, Focht, Dasher, Seiffert and Ehrhard.

United Brethren Church is located on the Bull Road, in Dover Township, near the boundary line with Conewago. It was built in 1858.

INDIAN RELICS.

On the road leading from Dover to Strinestown, on farms now owned by Henry Stouffer and Henry Rahauser, along Fox's Run, Indian graves, mounds, arrow heads and other traces of our aborigines have been discovered. That section was doubtless a favorate hunting ground, and evidently for a time the site of an Indian village. A mortar, which was the common instrument used by the Indians to grind corn or maize, was found on this spot by George Ensminger of Strinestown. There is a large stationary mortar near Harmony Grove Church, in this township. It was hewn out of a large rock.

SMALL FRUITS.

Strawberry raising has lately become an important industry in the northern part of Dover Township. In 1884 Jesse Crone, county auditor, raised 7,700 boxes on two acres, which were disposed of at 7½ cents a box. Henry Wilt, of Conewago, raised 2,500 boxes; Henry Fahs, of Dover, 1,300 boxes; Joseph Boring, of Newberry, 8,000 boxes on four acres of land. The Ball Hill country, mostly lying in Newberry Township but adjoining Conewago and Dover, is noted for the raising of small fruits and peaches. The land here is a pure red shale, and generally slopes to the south, absorbing warm rays of sunlight during the early spring time. By proper cultivation the strawberry crop on this land yields luscious fruit abundantly.

The sandstone, for the trimming of the Harrisburg Court House, was quarried in Dover Township by Philip S. Crone. Furnace stone containing sixty cubic feet were also obtained years ago near the base of the Conewago Hills. A quarry was opened on the Drawbaugh farm in 1884. Some years ago a live toad was found in a hole without a vent in the center of a large sandstone, in this township.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

John Sharp, who, in 1885, was living at the age of eighty-one, served thirty-two years as a school director for Dover Township. He is a son of Capt. George Sharp, who was killed in 1814 by being thrown from a horse near Weiglestown. The present public school system, under the act of 1834, was not accepted in Dover Township until the passage of the act of 1848, which recognized all school districts in the State as having accepted the system, and during the winter of 1849-50, the great contest arose in this township, to introduce the "free schools." John Sharp, Peter Stough, Peter Boyer, Jacob Emig, George Beck and Samuel Meisenhelder, composed the first board of directors. Schools had been regularly kept up before this time, under the supervision of two directors. Andrew Dinsmore, of York, in the fall of 1849, held the first examination. The incidents of this examination would no doubt be interesting to relate, but we forbear to give any of them here. Some of the directors were not favorable to accepting all the provisions of the school law, and resigned. The court then appointed John Sharp, Moses Hoover, Adam May, Sr., Jacob Sheaffer, and Henry Bender, to serve. Two of these resigned on account of opposition to the system. There are now fifteen schools in this township.

EMIG'S MILLS.

For more than three-fourths of a century one of the old-time houses of public entertainment was kept at this place, first by Derrick Updegraff, who "took up" the land in 1745. A store has been kept here for many years, and is now owned by Henry Emig. Jacob Emig purchased the mill site in 1831, of Jacob Frick, who bought it of Adam Speck in 1813. Tempest Tucker was the owner of the property for many years before this time. The mill originated in colonial times. Martin Emig is the present owner. The covered wooden bridge across the Conewago at this place, was built in 1848, by John Finley. By a special act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, the Conewago is a public highway as far up as the mouth of the Bermudian. The picturesque point formed by the confluence of the Conewago and Bermudian, is familiarly known as the "picket."

THE TOWNSHIP OF CONEWAGO.

THIS township was formed out of a portion of Newberry and Dover. The eastern third belonged to the former, and the western two-thirds to the latter township. It contains 11,000 acres, according to the survey made in October, 1814, by Jacob Spangler and Daniel Small. Viewers were appointed whose report was confirmed at the January term of court in 1818. It was named after the winding streams that course its northern, southern and eastern boundary. The name is of Indian origin and means "at the rapids." The Big Conewago flows into the river at the foot of the rapids. This township has the form of a wedge, blocked in between Manchester and Dover. Newberry forms its northern boundary. Conewago Township at the time of its formation contained 245 taxable inhabitants. The assessed valuation of real and personal property was $185,000. Col. Henry Stover was the largest land owner—328 acres valued at $6,275. Frederick Hevel and Henry Miller were inn keepers. Frederick Shetter owned a carding-mill; Philip Fettrow a saw-mill and hemp-mill; Andrew Miller an oil mill; John Becker, and Stoehr & Demuth, saw-mill and grist-mill; Daniel Reeser, grist mill; John Datisman, tailor; John Keener, tailor; Samuel Parks, nail-maker. The coopers of the township were Peter Wilt, George Fink, David Gross, John Hoffman, Michael Weyer, and George Finck. The weavers were George Benedict, William Barnes, Henry Brenneman, Peter Fink, Jacob Frysinger, Jacob Peters, Adam Keener, Jacob Meyer, Jacob Rupert, Jacob Schlothour, Henry Vickers, George Wintemeyer, John Finck, Michael Benedict, David Miller and Jacob Wentz. The following persons owned distilleries: Peter Grass, Frederick Ilgenfritz, Martin Meyer, John Reeser, Henry Stover, Michael Shettle, Henry Schmidt, Jacob Stover, Michael Wilt and Peter Zarger.

CHURCH HISTORY.

Zion, Lutheran and Reformed Church.—Near the banks of the little Conewago, on a gentle elevation with a commanding view of the surrounding country, stands a large and handsome building, long since known as "Quickel's Church," owned by the Lutheran and Reformed denominations. Three early German settlers, Frederick Eichholtz, Ludwig Weir and Henry Shunk, in 1767 purchased a tract of land containing thirty acres for £7 15s. 9d. This land is now a part of Jacob Bear's farm, and was at the time of the purchase located in Dover Township, as Conewago was not formed until forty years later. Upon this tract was a stone school building, the first one erected in that section, and tradition says was then old. It had been used for school purposes and occasionally for religious worship. Rev. John George Bager, an earnest and faithful missionary among the German settlers, and a man of rare culture and intelligence, effected an organization of the Lutherans June 2, 1767, soon after the purchase of the land. The Reformed congregation was organized about the same time as the Lutheran. The large tract was sold and March 20, 1770, a deed was executed by Michael Quickel and Barbara, his wife, conveying two acres and forty-seven perches, the site of the present church, for a consideration of 40 shillings, to "Conrad Becker, Sebastian Fink, Jacob Hake, Paul Wilt, Ludwig Meyer and George Schmied, elders and trustees of a church which the Lutherans and Calvinists (Reformed) now have in this township." Michael Quickel stipulated in the deed of conveyance that his wife Barbara should have a pew during her life in the new church, which was built of logs the same year. The stone building continued to be used for a parochial school.

For many years these humble worshipers who gathered here were satisfied with the log building; eventually it was enlarged, weather-boarded and rededicated. Becoming old and dilapidated, and not large enough to accommodate the congregations,in 1850, after being used eighty-three years, was removed and the present large brick church erected. In 1881 it was remodeled and surmountedwith a spire 100 feet high,and a bell weighing 1,500 pounds was purchased. Rev. C. J. Deininger became pastor of the Lutheran congregation in April, 1858, since which time to his death in 1885 he administered here the rite of baptism to 690 infants, 63 adults, officiated at 333 funerals and confirmed 419 members. The Lutheran pastors who have served this congregation since its organization in order of succession have been as follows: Revs. Bager (Baugher), Lucas Raus (Rouse), John Nicholas Kurtz, Jacob Goering, John George Schmucker, A. H. Lochman, C. J. Deininger and J. Henry Leeser. The present church membership of the Lutheran denomination is 425.

The Reformed Congregation was organized in 1765, and at first ministered to by the pastors of the York Church, among whom were Revs. George Geistweite, James Ross Riley, Lewis Mayer, Daniel Ziegler and David Bossler. Rev. Rhinehart Smith is the present pastor. The church was incorporated in 1790.

Green Spring Church.—This church was built in 1877 by S. Aurand, preacher in charge. The following ministers were present when dedicated: S. Aurand, H. W. Buck and H. W. Gross. The trustees are Samuel Bahn, John Thomas and William Linebaugh. S. Aurand and H. W. Gross were the first pastors, followed by S. Yearick, C. M. Finkbinder, H. D. Greninger, M. J. Snyder and L. E. Crumbling. The last named is pastor at present.

THE VILLAGE OF STRINESTOWN.

This town, which originated in 1800, was for many years called Mount Pleasant. It is pleasantly situated ten miles from York, near the northern part of the township, and has two or three stores, a hotel and a population of 160. The manufacture of cigars has been an important industry here for half a century.

The property owners of the village in 1819, were George King; Widow Miller; Charles Heyer; Peter Redman; Charles Lindeman; Frederick Miller; Frederick Hevel, inn keeper; Martin Shetter; John Strine, cordwainer; Henry Miller, inn keeper; Elizabeth Zorger; Frederick Stoner, justice of the peace; Christian Strine; Godfrey Lenhart; Jacob Zorger,wheelwright; JacobWolf, tobacconist; Conrad Sandreman; Jacob Keyer, cordwainer; Widow Weyer. Jacob Stoehr, of Manchester Township owned one house, and George Neuman, one. Michael Weyer was a blacksmith. In the war of 1812 he was at Baltimore.

Mount Pleasant Chapel was built in 1872 at a cost of $1,500. The building committee were Barnhart Zorger, Daniel Wehrley and John A. Krafft. It was dedicated by Rev. William Kramer as a union chapel, all orthodox religious denominations are allowed to worship in it. At present it is used by the United Brethren in Christ, whose pastor is Rev. Wagner, and also by the Old School Brethren (Dunkers). The preachers of this denomination are Revs. Wiley, Cook and Daniel Altland.

The Strinestown Union Sunday-school meets in this building. It numbers about fifty members and is superintended by John A. Toomy. It was organized in 1859. Barnhart Zorger, who was the first superintendent, remained in the position twenty years.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There are nine public schools in Conewago; the names of them are as follows: Bower's, Strinestown, Fink's, Rudy's, Crone's, Bear's, Green Spring, Shettel's and Neiman's.

INDIAN RELICS.

The fertile and alluvial flats along the

Conewago Creek were favorite resorts for the red man, especially parts of the tribes of the Conoys and Shawanese, who were numerous near the mouth of the stream and on the opposite side of the Susquehanna. In company with George Ensminger, the writer found evident traces of an Indian burying ground near Green Spring. Along the Conewago, Indian pipes, scalping knives, tomahawks, spear points and arrow heads were discovered. On the land of Barnhart Zorger, near Strinestown, perfect arrow heads were found and close by were piles of spauls of dolerite, the same kind of stone as the arrow heads, showing that here they made arrows from the rough stone. This was the site of an Indian village.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

John Garrettson, in 1742, built the first mill along the Conewago, possibly on the Newberry side of the stream. He was one of the first Quaker settlers, and owned the rich alluvial lands on the north side of the stream immediately below the bridge. The large mill, north of Strinestown, is now owned by Mr. Cline. On lands owned by H. B. Strine, three-quarters of a mile northwest of Strinestown, is the spot of one of the first industries of this section. It was a very old mill in 1820, and was used in grinding grain, with a fulling-mill and carding-mill attached. John Ellis, in 1850, was the last owner, when it was torn away.

On the road leading from Quickel's Church to Lewisberry once stood a tannery. The business was carried on by Martin Copenhafer. Basket-making is now, and long has been, an important industry, carried on by many inhabitants along the Conewago Hills. John Steffee, for many years, conducted a pottery from native clay. After the father retired, the two sons continued the business, Gabriel near the "Seven Stars Hotel," and Adam near Strinestown.

A thrilling and fatal accident occurred along the Conewago near the mouth of Bennett's Run. It was during the time of the early settlement, and according to tradition was as follows: A man named Sipe went out hunting wild turkeys and had a tame turkey on his back. He used a turkey bone as a whistle to call the game and the turkey on his back would answer. This was done in order to attract the wild turkeys to him that he might shoot them. He was thus crawling on his hands and knees, when another hunter who saw only the turkey on his back and not the man, through the dense thicket, fired at his supposed game. The ball passed through the man's neck and killed him.

Ann Plow, an eccentric individual, who before 1812 lived north of Newberry, was accustomed to place iron bars over the top of the chimney of her house in order to keep witches out.

Militia parades, were held near the west end of the township on land now owned by John N. Bull, Col. Stover had more than a local fame as a commander. He was succeeded by Col. Bear. There was a volunteer company in 1848, commanded by Capt. Eisenhart of Dover Township and Capt. Daniel Motter afterward the proprietor of the Motter House in York. This company was called out to assist in quelling the Philadelphia riots, in 1844.

During the Confederate invasion of 1863, a scouting party of Stuart's cavalry entered the west end of the township captured a number of horses from the farmers, and obtained coffee, sugar and some wearing apparel at a store then kept by Eli S. Quickel.

There are veins of valuable sandstone in this township. The stones used in erecting the front of the York jail in 1855, were obtained in Conewago. Henry Kochenour had the contract to furnish them.

Henry Kochenour in 1825, assisted in killing the last wolf that lived in the Conewago Hills. Deer and wild turkeys were seen much later, foxes and raccoons are still plentiful.

Near the southern base of the Conewago Hills, there issues forth in all its crystal beauty a constant stream of water, which has long been known as "Green Spring." Just as the snow and frost of winter disappear, there is a dense growth of grass around the spring, which fact gave this spot its interesting name. In early times it was a favorite resort for the timid deer and the voracious wolf, which harbored in the adjoining hills.

Near this spring, in a public schoolhouse, a union Sunday-school has long since flourished. It was superintended several years by A. W. Ensminger, who was accidentally drowned in the Conewago.

Samuel Fettrow was an eccentric though intelligent individual, and for many years lived alone in the Conewago Hills. He was born in Fairview Township, and was a descendant of a very respectable ancestry that came from Holland. He claimed to be a doctor, lawyer and surveyor, and had an office on the summit of the mountain. He always wore a white crowned high silk hat, light colored suit, and was never without an umbrella. He boiled his drinking water in order to purify it. His own burial casket he made himself, long before his death. The limestone pyramid at the head of his grave, in the burying ground adjoining Rohler's meeting-house, was made by his own hands.

THE TOWNSHIP OF PARADISE.

THIS township, which originally included Jackson, was erected under the act of the provincial assembly of 1739, and laid off in 1747 by Joseph Pidgeon, a surveyor who lived in Philadelphia County. Doubtless the wooded hills which are partly in its southern limits, were named after him. Its original shape was rectangular, with irregular lines for its boundaries. The word Paradise is significantly interesting. A township by same name had been organized in Lancaster County, in the beautiful Pequa Valley, a few years before. These two townships are the only ones in America so highly honored, though a number of villages have assumed the name. Possibly the beautiful surroundings or the enchanting view from the summit of the hills, afforded to the early settlers or the surveyor, led them to appropriate this significant word to designate the name of their new township. The land was mostly taken up by Germans.

In 1783 Paradise had 141 houses, 116 barns, estimated area 19,344 acres of settled land, five mills and a population of 943. A considerable portion of the township, which is now fertile, was a woody swamp, hence called by the first German settlers "Holzschwamm." In early days it was not thickly settled.

The population in 1880 was 1,372; the number of taxable inhabitants in 1883 was 426; valuation of real estate, $765,890.

The township, since the formation of Jackson from it, is an irregular parallelogram, its length more than equal to twice its breadth. Dover joins it on the north, Jackson on the east, Heidelberg on the south, and Adams County on the west. The soil is in general sandy; the northern part is red shale. The York & Gettysburg Turnpike diagonally crosses it.

CHURCHES.

The Holz-Schwamm Church.—This historic old church originated in 1775. Rev. Jacob Goering, who then lived at Carlisle, was first pastor. Rev. Dr. Schmucker was pastor in 1809. Rev. Conrad Reiman in 1817, who lived in Abbottstown. It was first owned by the Lutherans, and the congregation for many years ministered to, by the pastors of St. Matthew's Church of Hanover. Rev. Jacob Lischy, as early as 1750, performed the duties of a missionary through this section for the German Reformed denomination, and Rev. William Otterbein, of the same denomination, for a short time preached here.

On February 15, 1826, an article of agreement was formed between the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, which gave to each equal rights and privileges to the church, church property and burying-ground. Both congregations appointed a day to meet in said church on account of a disturbance that took place concerning the title made for the land and all the improvements thereon erected. Rev. Jacob Albert, the pastor, was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Jacob Ernst, secretary. Rev. Albert stated to the meeting that the original deed of the land was granted to the Lutherans only, but as the Reformed congregation had assisted for a number of years past to improve the building, graveyard and fences, he requested all present at the meeting to decide whether the "Reformed people, or Presbyterians" shall have the same right as the Lutherans. It was unanimously agreed to, and also that the elders and wardens then belonging to the two congregations shall enter into an article and bind themselves that none of said congregation shall be disturbed, and that one denomination shall have the same power as the other. "That the words in the old deed which saith 'only for the use of the Lutherans,' shall be considered null and void forever, and shall also be for the use of the Lutherans and Reformers, or Presbyterians, forever." The following-named church officers bound themselves and their successors to fulfill the article of agreement: John Trostle and Ludwig Swartz, elders, and William Trostle, Samuel Zerfas, John Baker and Daniel March, wardens of said congregations, Lutheran and Reformed. It was witnessed by Henry King, John Wehler and George Trostle. It was acknowledged before Jacob Ernst, Esq., on February 27, 1826. The name Presbyterian was frequently given to the German Reformed Church in early days.

Since 1826 those who ministered to the Reformed congregation were Revs. Vandersloot, Charles Helfenstein, Daniel Ziegler for twenty-seven years; Jacob Kehm, four years; Jacob Ziegler, eight years, and I. S. Weisz, D. D., twelve years. The last named, in 1885, is pastor of the congregation which numbers 250 members.

Rev. A. G. Deininger was pastor of the

Lutheran congregation for fifty-one years in succession, and died September 28, 1880, aged eighty-five years, eleven months and twenty-six days. He was succeeded by Rev. D. Sell, who resides in Abbotstown. Lutheran membership, 500 communicants. In 1884 the present church was frescoed, carpeted, chandeliers and new pulpit purchased —all at a cost of $1,100. Four acres of land is church property.

Paradise Catholic Church.—The land on which this church now stands, was purchased by Frederick Brant, in 1782, and paid for in Continental money, which soon thereafter became worthless. Brant was an economical German, and prospered as a farmer and miller. His large grist mill, which stood by the stream north of the church, however, burned down about 1816, and was never rebuilt. Religious services were held in a hall of the old Brant mansion at an early date, by the Catholic people of the vicinity, and conducted by visiting clergy from Conewago Chapel, near McSherry's town. Upon the death of Frederick Brant, in 1822, aged seventy-four years, he bequeathed to the Catholic Church, one half of the proceeds of his farm of 260 acres of valuable land, for the education of young men for the priesthood. The present large and commodious church building of an excellent quality of blue and grey sandstone, was erected in 1843, and consecrated with imposing ceremonies. Henry Kuhn and Henry Felix, were the masons. For a time a parochial school was kept in the basement of the church. The auditorium was finely frescoed by experienced workmen, in 1880. A fine pipe organ has been placed to the rear of the room on a gallery, and a well trained choir furnishes the music.

Altland's Meeting House.—About three-fourths of a mile east of Bigmount, the German Baptists, or Dunkers, worship in a neatly constructed brick building. It was erected as a union meeting house; any orthodox denominations are allowed to hold religious services. At present, it is used only by the German Baptists, an honest, unassuming and industrious people. Nearly all the members of that denomination are farmers, and are among the well-to-do people of the township. In 1853, they departed from their former custom of conducting religious meetings in the houses and barns of members, and assisted in the erection of this building, familiary known as "Altland's Meeting House." In the year 1880, it was blown down by a high wind storm, but was immediately rebuilt.

The preachers who conduct the services in both the English and German languages are Daniel Altland, William Weiley, Hezekiah Cook, John Raffensberger and Emanuel Gochenour. Trustees are Isaac King, Thomas Julius and Cornelius Spangler. This meeting house belongs to the Lower Conewago District, composed of four places of worship, including this one. One is located in Washington township, on the Bermudian Creek; another near Dillsburg, and another in Strinestown.

PARADISE BRICK YARD.

In the year 1858, P. S. Alwine, began burning bricks, on his farm in this township, and has continued the business in the same place ever since, even during the exciting times of the civil war. At this yard, about 300,000 bricks were made annually, or about 8,000,000 in the twenty-six years of its existence. About 3,000 cords of wood have been consumed in burning the bricks. Mr. Alwine owns a large yard and kiln at New Oxford, and one at Spring Grove. At each of these places, he manufactures about 700,000 bricks annually.

NAMES OF TAXABLES IN 1783.

The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants of Paradise (which then included Jackson) in 1783:

John Appleman,
Philip Altland,
Jacob Amend,
Daniel Amend,
Samuel Arnold,
George Beck,
Henry Berkheimer,
Peter Brihner,
Thomas Beissel,
Nicholas Bentz,
Andrew Bentz,
Fred. Brandt, grist-mill,
David Baker,
Peter Bobb,
Joseph Baltzly,
Peter Boose,
Andrew Bally,
Adam Christ,
George Conrad,
Peter Dierdorff,
John Dierdorff,
Peter Dewald (joiner)
Conrad Doll,
John Dicks,
Tempest Tucker,
John Denlinger,
Frederich Decker,
Paul Emes,
Nicholas Entres,
Martin Fort,
Henry Fissel,
John Fissel,
Michael Fissel,
Paul Fegely,
Michael Fried,
Matthew Graff,
David Griffith,
David Griffith, Jr.,
Valentine Graff,
Peter Geiss,
Wendel Geier,
Charles Keim,
Christian Keim,
M. Herman (tannery),
Tobias Haberstock (still),
William Kasper,
John Heidler,
Andrew Haberstock,
Patrick Haney,
Conrad Henry (still),
Tobias Heltzel,
Andrew Hershey,
Peter Hershey,
Joseph Hershey,
Philip Haberstock,
Jacob Howry,
Andrew Young,
John Joseph,
Philip Jacobs,
George Jacobs,
Lorenz Krone,
John Kell,
Christian Kell,
Casper Kerber,
Rudy Klinepeter,
Nicholas Henry (hatter),
Yost Keiner (mason),
John Longmuth,
Christian Leinbach,
Henry Long (still),
Elick Leese,
J. Lehn (saw and oil-mill),

Jacob Lischy,
Peter Moore,
Jacob Marks,
Peter Meinhardt,
Jacob Miller,
John Myer,
Richard Mummert,
William Mummert,
John Nagle,
Christopher Nagle,
George Peterman,
Adam Pfeiffer,
Christian Raffensberger (blacksmith),
Martin Raffensberger (blacksmith),
Widow Rentzel,
Francis Raymer (tannery and still),
Jacob Roth,
Abraham Roth,
Jacob Rummel,
Geo. Rudy (inn-keeper),
John Stouffer (grist and saw-mill),
Lorentz Swigart,
G. Shimpf (cordwainer),
Michael Strasbach,
Joseph Sunday,
Frederick Stover (still),
Jacob Stover,
Jacob Sarbach,
Henry Spangler,
Barnhart Spangler,
Rudy Spangler,
Barnhardt Spangler, Sr.,
Christopher Spies,
Casper Sneider,
Philip Sheaffer,
Spring Forge (1,000 acres),
John Trimmer,
Andrew Trimmer,
Peter Trump,
George Tressler,
Adam Walter,
Henry Walter (still),
Ludwig Walter,
Jos. Wilson (inn-keeper),
Christian Wiest,
Peter Wolf,
John Wiest,
Joseph Weston,
Henry Weller,
Jacob Wantz,
Peter Zollinger.

SINGLE MEN.

John White,
John Dressler,
Christian Hershey,
Adam Stover,
Rudolph Kleinpeter,
Adam Kleinpeter,
John Boose,
Jacob Boose,
Henry Kleinpeter,
Philip Eppleman,
Daniel Jacobs,
Philip Jacobs,
Christian Danner,
Henry Stover,
Andrew Sontag,
David Myer.

BIGMOUNT.

This village is situated in a thickly settled, highly productive region in the northern part of the township near the border of Dover and the Big Conewago Creek. The name originated with Emanuel C. Beck, who, in 1860, kept the village store, when Shearer & Lake made their map of York County. They asked for a name to designate the place, whereupon he gave "Bigmount" after a village by that name in Iowa. It was printed on the map, and the place has since been known by that name. It is located on a moderately elevated large mound, of nearly circular shape, with a commanding view of the surrounding country. The land here was taken up under a warrant issued by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania in the year 1750, December 8, to Peter Craver. It was conveyed to different persons from that date until 1837, when John S. Trimmer, at present a highly respected citizen of the village, purchased the surrounding farm, and in partnership with his brother, opened a store in a small room adjoining the farm house. They continued two and a half years, and John S. Trimmer alone conducted a prosperous business for twenty years longer, so that even now the familiar name of "Trimmers' Store" is frequently applied to the place. His successors were: E. C. Beck, Christian Raffensberger, Jacob Kochenour, Miller & Fickes, J. O. Goodling and Isaac Glatfelter. Clement G. Trimmer has been the proprietor of the store during several years past. This interesting little hamlet is located on the Canal Road extending from York Haven to Abbottstown and contains about fifteen houses, most of them in excellent condition. The public school building is a convenient brick structure. It has a cupola and bell.

BAUGHMANSVILLE.

Baughmansville is in the western end of Paradise. J. B. Baughman, now of York, began the store business at this place in 1844, and continued until 1865. There were then no houses in the vicinity except one, and a blacksmith shop. This business was conducted by George Jacobs, and now by his son. Stores have been kept at this place since 1865, by Joseph W. Kraft, J. Hantz, J. H. Baughman, George W. Spangler, John O. Baughman, N. G. Waggoner, J. C. Bower and H. H. Geist. There is now a collection of twelve or fifteen houses.

Union Chapel was built in 1867 for Sunday-school and religious purposes.

The land upon which this village is built, was in the hands of the proprietaries until 1774, when Mathias Stump paid the small sum of £2 17s. 4d. for fifty-five acres, adjoining lands of Andreas Trimmer and John Frankelberger. The land in this vicinity was not cultivated as early as some other portions of the township, and was not considered fertile until a third of a century ago.

In 1844, Peter Waggoner and J. B. Baughman began to place lime on the soil. It produced good results, and by 1846 was put into general use. Before this a very small amount of wheat or corn could be raised on an acre. Much of the land of Paradise, at an early day considered barren, now grows twenty to thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. Rye was raised with considerable success, before wheat. Peaches and apples were plentiful and cheap. An abundance of cider, peach brandy and apple-jack were made and hauled to Baltimore to be sold. Before large covered wagons were used, market men sometimes used boxes on top of the horse in which the market products were placed and taken to town and city.

John Buse, of Paradise Township, was killed near Gen. Hetrick's place, in Codorus Township, May 20, 1820. He was driving a team to Baltimore; his horses ran away and the wagon passed over him.

James Denny was killed by a stone falling on him, at a quarry on the farm of Jacob Crist in Paradise, October 12, 1819.

This township had its militia companies also. Capt. George Trostle, half a century ago, drilled a company of 100 men at different places in the district. Philip Beck was first lieutenant. The commands were given in English and translated into German.

MILLS.

One of the old landmarks of Paradise Township is the place known as Jacobs Mills in the upper end of the township, near the Adams County border. The land was originally taken up by a land warrant issued to George Jacobs in 1750. Soon after this date a mill was erected which has, ever since that event, been owned by a lineal descendant of the original settler. At present it is owned by Amos Jacobs, who has a wool carding-mill, grist-mill and saw-mill. They are run by water and steam. The old stone mansion near by was erected in 1780. Hollinger's Mill and Noel's Mill on Beaver Creek have long existed. Masemer's Mill, on the Beaver Creek and Berlin Road is a very old mill site. The stone building now standing, was erected in the year 1794 by Abraham Swigert and was long known as the "Beaver Creek Mill." The mason who constructed it, John Nagle, left his name and the date of erection on a large stone tablet in the west end of the mill. The large bridge across the Conewago near here was taken away by the flood of 1884, as well as the bridge over the Beaver Creek. Handsome iron bridges have taken their place by authority of the county commissioners.

SCHOOLS.

There are now seven public school buildings in Paradise, all of which are new and in excellent condition. Their names are as follows: Harbold's Church, Eisenhart's, Miller's, Gable's, Stoner's and Bigmount.

For the year 1885, John A. Trostle was president of the school board, Amos Jacobs, secretary; Henry Marshall, treasurer; the other directors are Daniel Jacobs, George W. Baker and Aaron Moul. State appropriation received for the year 1885 was $360.

THE CONFEDERATE INVASION.

The most notable events in the history of Paradise and Jackson, occurred during the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, when during the night of the 27th of June, Gen. Early, the commander of the division which led the advance of Gen. Lee's Southern army, encamped for the night in the former township, and Gen. Gordon's brigade in the latter. Gen. Gordon was since a United States senator from his native State, Georgia, and now a railroad magnate of the South. Gen. Early, now at an advanced age, is living at Lynchburg, Va. In private letters to the writer, dated Lynchburg, March 5 and June 4, 1885, among many other facts he gave the following information, which will doubtless be read with interest:

> The night before my force reached the town of York, the place where I stayed, was at the house of a German widow (Mrs. Zinn, the house is now owned by George W. Trimmer), about three and a half miles east of East Berlin. I had reached there on the afternoon of June 27, on my way across the South Mountains on the road from Mummasburg, *via* Hunterstown, Newchester, Hampton and East Berlin. I moved on that road with my main force, while Gen. Gordon with his brigade had moved east on the pike from Gettysburg to York. He camped four miles south of me along the pike. When I had placed the different parts of my command in the positions they were to occupy for the night, having no camp equipage or baggage wagons, I looked out for a place for myself and staff to stay. Near the road was a cornfield into which I directed my detachment of cavalry to turn their horses. Not far distant, I saw a large barn, but failed to observe a correspondingly large farm house. My troops were not a little astonished at the large Pennsylvania barns of your prosperous farmers. I did not stay with that farmer over night. He could not speak a word of English, at least he would not for me, possibly he was scared so badly that he could not speak. I therefore gave up the idea of quartering with him, and rode on a little farther, where I found quite a decent looking brick house with a porch in front, and several rooms to the house. As I rode up, the woman who owned the house, came out to the gate in great trepidation, exclaiming in broken English, "Are you goin' to destroy us, are you goin' to take all that we've got?" I told her, "No madam, and to give you the best protection possible I will stay with you, with my staff and no one shall trouble you." I directed my staff to take possession, stating that the porch would do for sleeping. I then rode southeast four miles with a small escort to give Gordon final instructions about entering York the next day, and did not return until 9 o'clock P. M. My staff had eaten supper. The old lady who was now calmed of all her fears, had reserved supper for me, and I found it a very plentiful one, with about fifteen varieties of food—meats, vegetables, coffee and milk. While I was eating the old lady was very talkative. A good and clean bed was given me, and I rested for the night. A battalion of cavalry under Lieut.-Col. White had been sent by me along the railroad from Gettysburg to Hanover, and from thence to Hanover Junction to burn all the bridges, and to go from thence to York. I then proceeded on the morning of the 28th of June toward Weigelstown, and at that point, sent a small regiment of cavalry (the Seventeenth Virginia) under the command of Col. French, to the mouth of the Conewago Creek to burn the railroad bridges there.
>
> Gen. Gordon's brigade entered York first on the pike, and later I entered the place myself from the north, on the road from Harrisburg, having two

> brigades in camp north of the town near some mills.
>
> The bridge across the Susquehanna, between Wrightsville and Columbia, was destroyed by the Federal force there, on the approach of Gordou's brigade which I had sent there on the 28th to seize it.
>
> On the 29th, in examining the depot, car factories and railroad depot at York, to see if they could be burned without setting fire to private houses, and while discussing with your mayor and others about my requisition on York for $100,000, I was unexpectedly approached by a messenger bearing a dispatch from Gen. Ewell, who had gone to Carlisle with the rest of the corps, containing the information that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, and was moving north. The message ordered me to retrace my steps to join the army of Gen. Lee. I told the gentlemen around me that I would see them in the morning concerning my demands on the town, well knowing that they would not see me in the morning, as I intended to move my force by night. I left the town before sunrise the next day with my troops, and you all know where we went. I did not send a message to Gen. Stuart, ordering him to attack Gen. Kilpatrick at Hanover. Gen. Stuart ranked me, and I could not have ordered him. Before we crossed the Potomac, we had been ordered by the commanding general to co-operate in the event of our coming together, but I had received no information from him and did not know on that day where he was. Kilpatrick did not impede my progress toward Gettysburg. At East Berlin a small squad of Federal cavalry was seen and pursued by my cavalry, but it soon made its escape. While in East Berlin (as I retreated westward through that town, north of the pike) I received a message from Col. White, whom I had sent from York toward Gettysburg, on the pike, with his battalion, that a force of Federal cavalry had been in Abbottstown, and that it was the advance of Kilpatrick's cavalry. This is all the force I heard of until I reached the vicinity of Gettysburg.

Gen. Gordon on his way to York on the night of the 27th of June, encamped east of Farmers Postoffice, now a village of twenty houses, on the turnpike, a few miles east of Abbottstown. He remained over night at the house of Jacob S. Altland, on the north side of the pike, and slept that night in a feather bed. His staff officers had a tent close to this house. Near by twelve cannon were planted. He arrived at that point at 3 P. M. A large number of valuable horses were taken from the surrounding country. Early the next morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the brigade began the march down the pike to York. Gen. Gordon himself rode to York on one of the "borrowed" horses. It was a fine animal belonging to Samuel L. Roth, a Mennonite preacher. This horse, we believe was afterward recovered.

The squad of soldiers that passed back over the pike on the 30th, when near the former camping ground of Gordon's brigade, hearing the booming of the cannon at the engagement then taking place at Hanover, planted cannon on Henry Ramer's farm, in Jackson Township, expecting the arrival of the Union troops. Scouts soon returned reporting there were none near, and they then proceeded to join Early at East Berlin.

THE TOWNSHIP OF JACKSON.

THE area now embraced in this township, for 110 years was a part of Paradise. In 1857 a petition was presented to the court, Judge Fisher presiding, asking for the appointment of viewers to lay off a new township. The request was granted, the report confirmed, and the new district was called Jackson, a name well known to history. 23 counties, 120 townships, and 30 towns and villages in the United States, have the same name.

Jackson Township in this county, corresponds in shape, to the State of Indiana, and its democracy is of the same sterling kind. Most of its inhabitants support the principles advocated by the gallant "Hero of New Orleans," with unflinching fidelity. The early settlers were nearly all Germans, except a few English Quakers, the Richardsons, Coateses, Tuckers, etc., who settled with Peter Dicks, founder of Spring Forge, in 1756. The German language now predominates in the township. The land is fertile and very productive, and its owners are industrious and prosperous. There are many valuable limestone and sandstone farms in the highest state of cultivation. Jackson is drained by the head-waters of the Little Conewago, and small tributaries of the Codorus. Valuable iron ore has been taken out from various parts of this township. The Conewago Iron Company, located at Middletown, Penn., have been the chief operators of late. On the farm of Michael H. Myers, this company leased a bank in January, 1881. From that date to March 1885, they took out 16,263 tons of brown hematite ore. Thirty-five men are regularly employed. Lewis Krall is superintendent. The percentage of iron is 47. At the "Jackson" bank, on the farm of Samuel H. Bechtel, from January, 1881, to November, 1882, with 20 workmen, 4,892 tons of brown hematite ore, 47 per cent of iron were taken out. At the "Spring Grove" Bank, on the farm of John Roth, from January, 1881, to April, 1883, with 20 workmen, 4,792 tons of specular ore, 47 per cent iron, were obtained; at the "Oak Hill" bank, from November, 1881, to January, 1883, with 20 workmen, 2,663 tons of specular ore, 45 per cent iron, were obtained. All these mines were operated by the Conewago Iron Company. Ore has been taken out in this township for nearly a century, and there are vast deposits there yet. Jackson Township, though not large, is quite thickly settled. Its population in 1880 was 1,836; the number of taxables in 1883, was 562; value of real estate, $972,303; county tax, $3,736; State tax, $255. The York & Gettysburg Turnpike crosses the township. The west end of the township along the pike is densely populated, and Farmers Postoffice has been in existence there since 1830. Thomasville is a collection of a dozen or more houses toward the east end of the Jackson, on the pike. Nashville is a beautiful hamlet located on the York and Hanover road. Its population is sixty. This point is noted, according to tradition, as being the place Gen. Washington was met on July 2, 1791, by a York delegation while on his way Eastward. The famous "York Imperial" and "York Stripe" varieties of apple originated here a dozen years ago with William Johnston.

Spangler Valley, located north of Pidgeon Hill Church, and extending from a point near Farmers Postoffice eastward below Spanler's tavern, obtained its name from the fact that the land was "taken up" by the Spanglers during the time of the first settlement. The spring on the farm now owned by the Rev. Aaron Spangler, of York, was a resort for the Indians when the white settlers first came. There were wigwams at this place. Much of the valley was a vast, woody swamp, hence the name "Holz-schwamm." It was covered with large hickory trees. Bernhart Spangler and his brother were among the first to commence cutting these large monarchs of the forest, and to clear the land for farming. The head-waters of the Little Conewago Creek are in this valley.

The Wiest property, near where the Hanover and Spring Grove roads diverge, was for a long time the site of a hotel, and an important stopping place. Dr. John Wiest, of York, has in his possession an advertisement dated 1808, of Tempest Tucker, offering for sale this "well-known tavern stand on the road from Philadelphia to the Federal city."

The "Jackson and Codorus scare," caused by a false report that all male citizens were to be impressed into the service during the Confederate invasion, is not yet forgotten.

REFORMED AND LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Reformed and Lutheran Church, generally known as the "Pidgeon Hill Church," was originally a union church for three denominations, Reformed, Lutheran and Mennonite. Abraham Roth on the 15th of August, 1785, deeded thirty acres of land in trust for church purposes, for which £6 14s. and 8d. were paid. The trustees were Barnhart Spangler, Abraham Roth and Christian Wiest. A log church was first built, then the log building was weather-boarded. In 1845 the present brick church was built. The original grant of land was to the Reformed Church only, but the other two sects were allowed to worship in the church. The Reformed element in this community at the time of the building of this church, was the strongest. The celebrated clergyman, Rev. William Otterbein, soon after his arrival in America, preached to the German Reformed congregation here, and held enthusiastic meetings. The same clergyman who officiated at Paradise and the Dover Churches, ministered to the congregations here. Of the Reformed pastors the following could be obtained in order of succession: Revs. John Ernst, Charles Helfenstein, F. W. Vandersloot, John Umrich, Daniel Ziegler, D. D., eighteen years; Jacob Kehm, Jacob Ziegler. Rev. I. S. Wiesz, D. D., is the present pastor.

The first Lutheran preacher known to have ministered here was Rev. Albert, who was then pastor at Hanover. Rev. A. G. Deininger succeeded him and preached fifty-two years. Rev. Daniel Sell, who now has charge of Paradise, Dover and Red Run Churches, is the Lutheran pastor.

Emanuel Eppleman is trustee for the Reformed congregation, which numbers 160, and Levi Stover for the Lutheran congregation of 120 members, Elders Henry Stouch and John Roth of the Reformed, and Fredrick Stambaugh and Andrew Spangler of the Lutherans. One of the best remembered personages who lived in this community nearly a century ago was Hans Adam Wertz, the parish "schulmeister," who for many, many years taught the rudiments of a German and English education to the descendants of the early Teuton settlers of this region. Tradition says "he was very smart." Just seventy-one years ago, when nearly four-score years old, he emigrated to Ohio, where he soon after died.

SPRING GROVE BOROUGH.

This thrifty and prosperous town sprung into existence within the last decade as the direct result of the prosperity of the paper-mill. The history of the forge will be found in the

article on the "Early Iron Industries," page 484, in this work. Most of the inhabitants of the borough are employed in the manufacture of paper. The postoffice of this place was originally known as "Pidgeon Hill," and was located one mile north of the forge. It was established in 1828, with Abraham Bletcher as postmaster. Mrs. Bletcher, Michael Fissell, William Wilson and George Waggoner have since been postmasters. C. W. Bauer was appointed in 1885. The present name of the office is Spring Forge. Since the incorporation of the town, the streets have been graded, pavements laid, the town illuminated by electric lights, a number of new streets opened, and houses furnished with hydrant water from a reservoir. Many houses have been built lately. An immense freight business is done here by the railroad. The company in 1885 built a fine depot and freight office. There are a dozen or more stores, and most of the mechanical trades are represented. Drs. Bahn and Hoke are the physicians of the town.

SPRING GROVE PAPER MILLS.

The manufacturing of paper was begun by Jacob Hauer soon after the iron business was discontinued. He conducted this new business until his death in 1853, after this event it was continued by his heirs, and managed by Mr. Bradley for a time, and then leased to a firm in Philadelphia. In 1863 the present owner Mr. P. H. Glatfelter purchased the paper mill and all its interests for $14,000. He had carefully learned the art of paper-making with the firm of Loucks & Hoffman at Paper Mills, Md., having been in their employ from the year 1857 until the time he purchased the Spring Grove Mills. The capacity then was 1,500 pounds of paper a day; which by improvement was increased to 4,000 pounds in 1868. He began the erection of new buildings in 1874, and furnished them with entirely new machinery, at a great expense. The capacity of the new mill was 10,000 pounds of paper a day, and its entire cost, $200,000. Owing to the continued prosperity of his business, Mr. Glatfelter built additions and purchased new machinery, until the present capacity is the enormous amount of 30,000 pounds a day, or about 3,700 tons yearly, and is continually worked to fullest allowance. The buildings as they now stand, cover about five acres of land and with the machinery are valued at $450,000. The printing paper is manufactured from wood, straw and waste paper. The wood used is hickory-poplar and pine, and it costs $8 a cord delivered. The machinery is run by one 300-horse power engine and three forty-horse power engines, which for effective completeness is unsurpassed. Water is also utilized as a motor. The process of making printing-paper at this mill is completed from the raw material in ten days. About forty tons of coal are consumed daily. There are now 110 employes. The mill is run day and night and is lighted by electricity. One of the smoke stacks is 100 feet high, one 90 feet and another 70 feet. During the past few years, over $500,000 worth of business was transacted annually, and the demand for paper frequently exceeded the amount manufactured. The disbursements yearly to employes is over $50,000. The valuable printing paper made here is sold in nearly every section of the United States. Mr. Glatfelter owns and runs a number of his own cars which are specially constructed for his purpose. The location is most admirable, being on the railroad and convenient to pure water, which is essential to the production of paper. A siding runs from the railroad to the establishment, and connects with the Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. P. H. Glatfelter, the enterprising proprietor of this extensive manufacturing industry, is a native of York County. He was born in 1837 on a farm in Spring Garden Township, where his father still resides. The first twenty years of his life he spent on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of his native township. He spent seven years as an employe of Loucks & Hoffman, who owned a manufactory on the Gunpowder River at Paper Mills, Md. At the age of twenty-seven he purchased the Spring Forge Mills which, until the time he became the owner, had made paper only in small quantities. He began paper-making here for himself, with a small amount of capital, but by abundant native energy, natural adaptability to the business, and judicious care in management, continually increased his trade until he gained a reputation equal to any manufacturer in the same business. Mr. Glatfelter was one of the first persons to engage in the manufacture of paper from straw and wood pulp. His mill is the largest establishment devoted exclusively to the production of printing paper in America. The now prosperous village of Spring Grove owes nearly everything to him, for its substantial and rapid growth. In matters of public improvement for the material, educational and moral interests of the town, he has always shown a generous and philanthropic hand. He is ably assisted by his son William and his brother Edward.

CHURCHES OF SPRING GROVE.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church.—On the east side of Main Street, in Spring Grove, stands the conspicuous building, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was erected in 1879, through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Glatfelter, together with others. P. H. Glatfelter and Abraham Reiff were the building committee. On Whit Monday, 1879, the corner-stone was laid by Rev. Drs. Hauer and Lochman, in the presence of Revs. A. W. Lilly, Peter Anstadt, John H. Menges, A. G. Fastnacht, Daniel Schindler, M. J. Alleman, and a large audience. The building was completed in 1880. On the 11th of March, of the same year, a congregation was organized by Rev. Daniel J. Hauer, D. D., consisting of twenty-six members. On Easter, 1880, the dedication took place. The ministers present were Revs. Hauer, the pastor, Anstadt and Alleman. The edifice is a handsome and commodious brick Gothic building, with a tower, in which is placed a sweet toned bell. In the audience room, the recess behind the pulpit contains an excellent pipe organ. The building is lighted by electricity, and in the winter warmed by steam. It is an ornament to the village, and was designed by J. A. Dempwolf, the architect, of York. The cost of the erection, with the furniture, amounted to $13,200. On the day of dedication it was ascertained that only $3,000 had been secured, when Mr. P. H. Glatfelter generously came forward, and in the name of himself, Mrs. Glatfelter and his children, assumed the payment of the balance, viz.: $10,200.

After the dedication, Rev. Hauer resigned the pastorate, and Rev. M. J. Alleman succeeded until the autumn of 1881, when he resigned. Rev. Hauer was then recalled. There are at present 140 persons whose names are on the records as members. The membership of the congregation is 140. The Sabbath-school, under the superintendence of P. H. Menges and Edward Glatfelter, is growing, and more room is needed to accommodate the scholars.

Mount Zion's Reformed Church.—On an elevated site to the north end of the borough stands, the Reformed Church, a fine brick building erected in 1883. The congregation was organized by Rev. H. Hilbish, of Hanover, who was its pastor for a time. The building committee were George Hoke, George Rennoll and Zachariah Miller. Rev. Hartman, of Hanover, in 1885, is the regular pastor of the congregation, which has fifty members. A Sunday school of sixty pupils is held in the church.

SCHOOLHOUSE.

When the Colemans owned the forge, they donated a tract of land on which was built a house for public religious worship and for school purposes. A school was well kept in it nine months of the year, for a long time. Different religious denominations were allowed the use of the building. It was finally rented by the township directors for public school purposes. A few years ago it was torn down and the present excellent school building put up on the same site by the township authorities at a cost of $1,200. Of this sum P. H. Glatfelter contributed

$600 gratis. J. A. Dempwolf was the architect and Michael Little, contractor.

BRICK YARD.

Peter S. Alwine, who owns a brick yard in Paradise Township and one near New Oxford, Adams County, commenced burning brick at Spring Grove in the year 1879, and makes at Spring Forge about 700,000 bricks annually. Ten men are regularly employed. June 26, 1884, the great flood destroyed nearly the entire yard to the amount of $2,000; but in the autumn of the same year it was in full operation at a more secure place. He consumes 300 cords of wood each year.

THE TOWNSHIP OF MANHEIM.

SOME of the first settlers of the southwestern part of this county, emigrated from the Grand-Duchy of Baden, near the historic old town of Manheim, on the Rhine. Michael Danner, who, quite early in the settlement became a large land-owner in this section, when this township was organized, in 1747, requested that it should be called after his native place. It then included almost the entire area of Manheim, West Manheim, Penn and Heidelberg Townships, in York County, and portions of Union and Conewago Townships, in Adams County. Heidelberg was organized in 1750, but originally included what, in the early settlement, was known as "Digges' Choice," and was nearly surrounded by Manheim. In 1816 a petition was presented to court, asking that the northern part of Manheim be added to Heidelberg. The signers to this petition were Daniel Dubbs, Andrew Garrett, Peter Overdier, John Thoman, Christopher Wolford, Conrad Sherman, Andrew Robenstein, Charles Warner and Henry Sherman. The court appointed George Spangler, Jacob Smyser and Charles Fisher viewers. Their report was confirmed, and the area of Manheim was reduced to include its present territory and that of West Manheim.

In the year 1816 Jacob Albrecht and Valentine Wentz each owned an oil-mill; Daniel Dubs, an oil-mill and hemp-mill; Jacob Keller, paper-mill and oil-mill; Jacob Snyder, a paper-mill; Adam Schleeder, a fulling and carding-mill; Peter Reider & John B. Wentz, each a tanyard; Conrad Sherman, a tanyard and distillery, and one slave, the only one owned in the township, which then included West Manheim.

The township, as at present formed, is bounded on the north by Heidelberg, on the east by Codorus, on the south by Maryland, and on the west by West Manheim. The land is undulating, but in general is quite fertile and productive. The Bachman Valley Railroad crosses the southeastern part of the township, and the Hanover & Baltimore passes along its eastern border. There are two postoffices: Xenia and Black Rock, but no villages within its limits.

TAXABLES IN 1783.

The following is a complete list of the taxable inhabitants for the year 1783, in Manheim Township, which then included what is now West Manheim, Heidelberg and most of Penn Townships:

Bernhardt Albrecht.
George Apple.
Christopher Africa.
Nicholas Bucher, Jr.
Daniel Bauser.
Martin Bruckard.
Adam Brunkard.
Christian Bachman.
Christopher Bachman.
Nicholas Bricker.
Joseph Bollinger.
Jacob Bauer.
John Bose.
Peter Baum, Jr.
Jacob Bauman.
Peter Baum.
John Bose.
Henry Bauman, Jr.
Michael Bear.
Jacob Bear.
Anthony Bricker.
Henry Bushy.
Nicholas Bucher.
John Bowman.
Henry Baumgardner.
Jacob Bollinger.
Jacob Burkhard.
John Byer.
Mathias Bloger.
John Bickler.
Phillip Bodenfeld.
Christian Bechtel.
John Brodbeck.
Henry Bowman, Sr.
Felty Berger.
Henry Bollinger.
Stoffel Bricker.
Henry Byer.
Andrew Beads.
Jacob Baum.
John Croe.
John Calhoon.
Daniel Doll.
Henry Dewald.
Jacob Dome.
Henry Danner.
Widow Danner.
Daniel Dubbs.
John Dierwächter.
Oswald Dubs.
Joseph Decker.
Adam Eichelberger.
Leonard Eichelberger.
Michael Erhard.
Jacob Ebersole.
John Epply.
Mathias Epply.
Peter Epply.
John Eyler.
Way Ernst.
Jacob Fuhrman, Jr.
John Fauble.
Valentine Fuhrman.
Jacob Fuhrman.
Christian Fass.
Adam Fisher.
Henry Felger.
Adam Funk.
George Fox.
Michael Fuhrman.
Phillip Forney's widow.
Marks Forney.
Conrad Felty.
Valentine Fisher.
John Felty.
John Felix.
Adam Forney.
Jacob Flickinger.
Samuel Flickinger.
William Gerhardt.
Adam Gramer.
George Gody.
Peter Gundy.
John Gerber.
Frederick Gelwix.
Martin Geminter.
Peter Gid.
George Gelwix.
Christian Gerhard.
Phillip Houch.
Jacob Houck.
Michael Hower.
Jacob Hedrick.
Michael Hofair.
John Hinkel.
Anthony Hinkel.
John Hereder.
Henry Hering.
Henry Hoff.
Christian Hershy.
John Hershy.
Adam Hubbert.
Michael Hoffman.
Peter Hoffman.
Adam Hoffman.
Samuel Harnish.

Casper Hock.
Francis Heimse.
Frederick Heiner.
Jacob Heagy.
Andrew Holl.
Yost Hoffman.
John Jones.
Thomas Kelly.
Conrad Hains.
Widow Kaufelt.
Andrew Karg.
Peter Koch.
George Koch.
Jacob Kraft.
Henry Klein.
Hefrich Kramer.
Adam Kraver.
Gerhard Kraver.
Gabriel Kraver.
Peter Krum.
Nicholas Keefaber.
Jacob Kochenaur.
Andrew Koch.
Peter Keplinger.
John Kitzmiller.
George Kitzmiller.
John Kair.
Michael Karl.
Christian Kemmerly.
Peter Kaa.
George Keller.
David Kibler.
Samuel Kelly.
Mathias Lower.
Frederick Long.
Martin Long.
Jacob Long.
Nicholas Lengle.
Widow Leining.
Henry Leinert, Sr.
Henry Leinert, Jr.
Martin Layer.
Michael Mosser.
Henry Leish.
Melchior Myers.
Peter Malsbach.
Philip Miller, Jr.
Adam Martin.
Henry Martin.
Joder Messeimer.
Philip Miller.
George Matter.
Alexander Leinert.
Adam Wagner.
Frederick Myer.
William Michael.
George Mielheim.
Jacob Moshrosh.
Philip Morningstar.
James Miller.
Philip Moul.
Jacob Nunemacher.
Mathias Neass.
Nicholas Newman.
Ludwig Herdier.
Michael Newman.
Christian Rollman.
Jacob Reinhard.
William Reineman.
George Rollman.
Hophel Racky.
Jacob Runkel.
Ludwig Runkle.
Casper Reineiker.
Andrew Rudisill.
Conrad Reinhard.
Ludwig Rudisill.
George Reinhardt.
John Rauenzahn.
Henry Richel.
Widow Ravenstein.
Michael Roth.
John Shead.
William Speice.
Widow Slodhower.
Widow Sholl.
Adam Smith.
William Strauck.
John Shenck.
Dewald Sneyder.
Tobias Stier.
Adam Shorb.
Hill Savige.
Michael Stephan.
John Summer.
Adam Schmetzer.
John Schwartzbach.
Christopher Sneyder.
Bernhardt Sterner.
Peter Sabel.
Jacob Sherman.
Conrad Sherman.
Adam Sower.
Conrad Sherertz.
Ludwig Sherertz.
John Sheirer.
Christopher Shrod.
George Smith.
Anthony Slodhauer.
Jacob Stambach.
Michael Slodhauer.
John Snyder.
Christopher Sower.
John Shawk.
Sebastian Steinbrecher.
John Studebecker.
Peter Stambach.
John Throne.
Abraham Throne.
Casper Trum.
Abraham Trump.
Michael Uland.
Daniel Utz.
Michael Wentz.
Philip Wohlfahrt.
Widow Wirking.
Philip Wirking.
Valentine Wirking.
Melchior Werner.
George Werner.
Nicholas Wolfgang.
Christopher Willet.
John Wampler.
Jacob Wildesin.
Samuel Wildesin.
Michael Weinbrecht.
John Welty.
Yost Wagner.
Peter Wagner.
Ludwig Wagner.
John Winter.
Christian Wunner.
Valentine Wentz.
William Wadsworth.
John Wise.
Frederick Wentz.
Henry Yager.
Leonard Yenawein.
John Yekis.
Charles Young.
Daniel Zuber.
Anthony Zancker.
George Zackarias.
John Zimmerman.
Christian Zimmerman.

SINGLE MEN.

Philip Hok.
John Long.
Ludwig Pleger.
Jacob Wirth.
Jacob Stambach.
Godleib Nunnemacher.
Henry Dume.
Christopher Sneyder.
Henry Miller.
Jacob Willet.
Anthony Willet.
Conrad Long.
Abraham Miller.
John Klein.
John Runkle.
George Mattes.
John Sterner.
Philip Werner.
Christian Rauser.
Nicholas Masenheimer.
Christian Shenck.
John Bucher.
Dewald Eavenstein.
Henry Stier.
John Stier.
Jacob Brungard.
Christian Furney.
George Morningstar.
Samuel Long.
Adam Gemniter.
John Bloger.
Michael Africa.[*]
Jacob Newcomer.
John Ernst.
Charles Werner.
Mary Ann Furnace.
Philip Kinger.
Jacob Baumgardner.
Dewald Felty.
Edward Miller.
Jacob Minich.

The population, in 1880, was 1,293; number of taxables in 1884, was 439; value of real estate for same year, $436,668.

LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

This is known in the community as "Dubb's Church," and is located four and one-half miles southeast of Hanover. Rev. Samuel Gutelius, pastor of the Reformed Church at Hanover, preached for a time in David Runkle's dwelling-house. Both Reformed and Lutheran clergymen held services for several years in what is known as Wildasin's Schoolhouse near by. In 1853 the present brick church was built.

The Lutheran clergymen since the time of organization, have been Revs. D. P. Rosenmiller, M. J. Alleman, P. Warner, S. Yingling, D. J. Hauer and J. A. Metzgar. The last-named is the present pastor of the Lutheran congregation, whose membership is 190.

The Reformed congregation has been served by Revs. Samuel Gutelius, Jacob Sechler, J. D. Zehring, S. F. Laury, and J. H. Hartman who is present pastor. The membership is 230. A flourishing Union Sunday-school of 160 pupils, is superintended by the two pastors.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Down to the year 1870, Manheim had refused to accept the common school system. True, for several years the people had elected school directors, after the manner prescribed by law, but with the understanding that the law was not to be put in force; the township, however, was not without schoolhouses and schools.

In the autumn of this year, Prof. S. G. Boyd, then county superintendent, paid this township a visit, to confer with and, if possible, induce the board to accept the law.

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[*] Grandfather of J. Simpson Africa, secretary of internal affairs, at Harrisburg.

He found such members as he met friendly to the cause of education, and one of these members, Cornelius R. Wentz, secretary of their board, especially favorable to the acceptance of the system.

Arrangements were at once made for a meeting of the board at an early day, which convened at the time appointed, and after an interchange of views, and a full explanation of the workings of the law, by the superintendent, decided to adopt the system without further delay.

In due time an examination of teachers was held for the township, and the schools put into operation.

There are at present six schools as follows: Nace's, Wolfgang's, Snyder's, Black Rock, Zumbrum's, Summit and Miller's. The members of the board of directors for 1885 are A. N. Rohrbaugh, president; Aaron K. Albright, secretary; Lewis H. Miller, Anthony Nace, Jacob Dubbs and Edward Fuhrman.

THE TOWNSHIP OF HEIDELBERG.

IN the Grand-Duchy of Baden, not far from Manheim, is the historic old city of Heidelberg, famous for its great university, founded in 1386—the second oldest institution in Germany. The derivation of the word, is "Heidel" huckleberry, or whortleberry, and "berg," mountain; the origin of which was owing to the fact that the city is surrounded by picturesque wooded hills, on which grew huckleberry bushes in great abundance. This German city was rendered historic on account of the cruelties and atrocities perpetrated upon its citizens in the seventeenth century. The ferocious Tilly bombarded it for one month, took it by storm and gave it up to three days of pillage, in 1622.

The French general, Melac, by order of Louis XIV, in 1688, took the town and cruelly burnt it; in 1693 another French force repeated and exceeded all former atrocities. It is now a prosperous city.

Many of the inhabitants of Heidelberg and vicinity, on account of these cruel wars, immigrated to Pennsylvania soon after, and a township by that name is found in each of the following counties: York, Berks, Lehigh and Lebanon.

Heidelberg Township in this county was erected in 1750. It then contained an area of 9,030 acres and was identical with "Digges' Choice" which name, since that date, is known only to history. The names of many of the early settlers of this township, as it then was, will be found in the history of Hanover. The original shape of Heidelberg was very irregular. It extended in a northwesternly and southeasternly direction, from a point a short distance east of Hanover, west to McSherrystown, Adams County. It was long and narrow, and what is now the borough of Hanover was included within its territory. The town was bordered on the north and south by Manheim until the northern part of that township was annexed to Heidelberg in 1816, one year after Hanover was incorporated.

In 1783 Heidelberg had 191 houses, 116 town lots, 29 slaves and a population, of 1,204.

In 1880 this township entirely lost its identity. Out of part of its original territory and a part of the annexation of 1816 the new township of Penn was formed.

Thus the original of Heidelberg now forms a part of Conewago Township Adams County, part of Penn Township, and the borough of Hanover. The civil authorities of York County have not treated it so cruelly, though with little more respect than the French army did the city after which it was named. The eastern section, caused by the division of 1880, retained the name Heidelberg, but it contains no part of its original territory, as it is now formed. Paradise and Jackson bound it on the north, North Codorus on the east, the Manheims on the south, and Penn on the west. It is drained by the west branch of the Codorus Creek and its tributary the Oil Creek. Its present territory, until 1816, was embraced in Manheim, and was first settled, mostly by the Mennonites and German Baptists (Dunkers), as early as 1738.

Heidelberg is crossed by the Hanover & Baltimore and Hanover & York Railroads. Smith's Station and Porter's Sideling, stopping places along the Hanover & Baltimore Railroad, are now interesting hamlets, and each has a postoffice. The latter place was named after ex-Gov. Porter, who shipped large quantities of iron ore from this station soon after the road was built, from banks that he leased in this township.

The Reformed Church at Smith's Station, was built several years ago. The congregation was ministered to by Revs. Jacob Sechler and H. Hilbish. Rev. J. H. Hartman, of Hanover, is the present pastor. Membership, 50.

Moulstown is a collection of a dozen or more houses, in the northern part of the township. A Union Meeting House was built here during the centennial year. The building committee were Jacob Moul, Charles Eichelberger and D. W. Gemmill. Jacobs' Mills, Iron Ridge and Menges' Mills are stations on the Shortline Railroad, at each of which places there is a postoffice and a store. They are important points for the shipment of iron ore. Garber's Mennonite Church, near Menges' Mills, was built more than half a century ago. Near here there was an early settlement of Mennonites.

IRON ORE INTERESTS.

Heidelberg contains valuable and extensive deposits of iron ore. The discovery of it was made by Peter Dicks, who started Spring Forge in 1756. Most of the ore smelted at Mary Ann Furnace, which was built in 1761, by Hon. George Ross, of Lancaster, and located in Manheim, this county, was obtained in Heidelberg.

In 1840 ex-Gov. Porter leased several tracts in this township and began to take out and ship ore in large quantities. The names of some of the leading banks are herein given.

The Hanover Bank in northeastern part of township, was opened by J. Duttenhoeffer, in 1870, and passed into the hands of the Chiques Iron Company in 1873. It has been a very valuable deposit and an area of five acres has been excavated. In all about 45,000 tons of brown hematite ore were taken out, the bank being in continuous operation from 1870 to 1885.

A thirty horse-power engine was used.

The ore was lately obtained from a mine eighty-five feet deep.

Samuel Bechtel's Bank was opened in 1864. It adjoins the Hanover Bank. It was first owned by George Sprenkle and operated by a gentleman from Lancaster. Three perpendicular shafts were put down. The ore obtained was 40 per cent pure metal. Forty men were at one time employed here. It continued in operation for a dozen years, and several thousand tons of ore were obtained. In 1871, a bank was opened a short distance east of this one, containing a good quality of brown hematite lying in yellow clay.

Moul's Bank, Forry's Bank (near Smith's Station), Stambach's Bank, Mickley's Bank, Sprenkle's Bank on the farm of Henry L. Bauman, and others, yielded large quantities of ore. Bollinger's Bank four and a half miles southeast of Hanover, for many years was one of the most important in this county. It was leased and operated by the Leesport Iron Company. At J. Moul's Bank, for a time, 400 tons of ore per month were obtained. Sprenkle's Bank was very valuable.

Within the past few years the Ashland Iron Company, Leesport Iron Company and the Chiques Iron Company have leased and operated a number of banks in this township.

MENNONITE MEETING HOUSE.

On the York road, about three miles east of Hanover, stands the above-mentioned church, familiarly known as "Bair's Meeting House." The land upon which it and the adjoining public school house are built, was granted to Michael Danner, in trust for the Mennonite Congregation, August 8, 1774, by John and Thomas Penn, sons of William Penn, who were then the proprietaries of Pennsylvania. Michael Danner was a prominent man of his day, and, in 1749, was one of the commissioners appointed to lay off York County. The religious services of the society of Mennonites for many years were held in the houses of members, but for the purpose of erecting a building, for a school and for religious worship, a tripartite indenture and agreement was made May 14, 1775, between the said Michael Danner, Sr., then of the town of Hanover on the first part, John Shenck, of Manheim and Jacob Keagy of Heidelberg, ministers, of the Mennonites, John Welty and James Miller, both of Manheim (now Heidelberg), elders of the Mennonite congregation of the second part, and Adam Eichelberger of the third part, concerning the disposition of the above mentioned land, which was named "Danner's Repository," and when granted adjoined lands of Michael Newman, Andrew Shenck and Adam Eichelberger, and contained twelve acres. The grant to Michael Danner was "in trust to and for the only proper use of the Mennonites, their heirs and successors forever." The consideration was £6 in Pennsylvania currency paid to Michael Danner, who had held the land "in trust for the Mennonite Congregation in Manheim and the adjacent section of that religious society or denomination." It was agreed upon by the heads of the said congregation, "to hold equally and in common, and for the use of said congregation erect a schoolhouse and meeting-house, and locate a place to bury the dead, and for the use of the German Lutherans and German Reformed Calvinists, who may join in erecting a schoolhouse thereon, and supporting a schoolmaster, and also for a place of burial for their dead." They then released unto Adam Eichelberger the right of being a trustee for the Lutheran and Reformed congregations and for a school building, but "reserving and retaining for themselves entire use and their successors forever; a house of worship to be erected on some part of said land when said Mennonite congregation may see fit to erect one." The house built that year lasted many years, until the present one, now used only for a meeting-house, was built. The congregation that worships in Bair's Meeting House is connected with the Hanover Church, of the same denomination, and Hostetter's Meeting House in Adams County—the three meetings form one organization of about 100 members. Samuel Myers, Martin Whistler and Jacob Hostetter, Sr., are the present preachers; services are held in English and German.

Among the many tombs in the graveyard adjoining this meeting house, the following inscriptions were copied:

Mary M. Rudisill died December 17, 1881, aged ninety-eight years, six months and nine days.

Andrew Rudisill died November 1, 1880, aged ninety-two years, eleven months and one day.

Eve Rudisill, wife of Jacob Fishel, died January 11, 1877, aged eighty-five years.

Barbara E. Wildasin, wife of Andrew Rudisill, died July 28, 1859, aged one hundred and eleven years, nine months and twenty-two days.

Here lies the body of George Trone, born April 5, 1709, died July 1, 1778.

SCHOOLS.

The township of Heidelberg has five schools as follows: Bair's, Mt. Carmel, Forry's, Porter's and Hohf's.

The board of directors for the past year were H. W. Smith, R. M. Moul, H. D. Hamm, Daniel Forry, Daniel Whorley and Jacob Brillhart.

AN HISTORIC SPOT.

On the hillside west of Menges' Mills, is an historic spot. Here on the night of May 26, 1781, the distinguished Revolutionary hero, Gen. Anthony Wayne, encamped with about 1,000 men. They left York at 9 A. M. He and his soldiers had become famous for their daring bravery in several hard fought battles, especially at Stony Point, Brandywine and Paoli. The campaigns in the north had virtually ended, and he, according to the direction of Washington, was ordered southward to join Lafayette's army in Virginia. The commander, as was his custom, rested for the night in camp with his men. Shortly after sunrise they took up their march through Hanover, and encamped for the next night near Littlestown. They passed through Taneytown and halted upon the banks of Pipe Creek, where they encamped on the night of the 28th of May, and on the following night on the south bank of the Monocacy River. At this point they remained one day, May 30, and washed and cleaned their arms, and at 7 P. M. were reviewed by their commanding general. They passed through Frederick at 8 A. M. At this place there were a number of British officers kept as prisoners of war who were privileged to take a view of Gen. Wayne and his men. They crossed the Potomac at Noland's Ferry, where they halted for the artillery and baggage to cross. The troops crossed in the evening and halted one mile from the ferry and lay without tents, it raining the chief part of the night. Crossing at this place four men were drowned; one of the scows sank. One of the lost was a sergeant. The average distance of their daily march was about fifteen miles.

Near the south branch of the Rappahannock, on June 10, after a march that day of twenty-three miles they joined the army of Gen. LaFayette. That day they were cheered by meeting a body of 1,800 Virginia militia who were marching to the front. October 19 of that year this patriotic band were present as a part of LaFayette's command, at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va. Capt. McClellan, of York County, who was with Wayne, in his diary says of the surrender: "The British marched out and grounded their arms in front of our lines. Our whole army drew up for them to march through, the French army on their right and the American army on their left, with the stars and stripes floating in the gentle breeze."

There is some significance in the event of Gen. Wayne and his patriot band crossing York County on the southern march. It occurred near the last of the great struggle for freedom, and they soon after took part in the culminating event of the war, the siege and surrender of Yorktown and the capture of the British army.

When the reader recalls to memory the fact that Gen. Kilpatrick just eighty-two years later, almost to the day, encamped on nearly the same spot crossed, the western portion of York County, and soon thereafter engaged in the great and decisive conflict at Gettysburg, the coincidence is somewhat striking. The commanders of these armies were similar in nature and temperament. Both had won victories with the same military strategy, and both were bold, daring, intrepid and impetuous officers. They both died when comparatively young men under similar circumstances and from similar causes.

THE TOWNSHIP OF PENN.

THIS township surrounds the borough of Hanover, and is bounded on the west by Adams County. Originally much of its territory was included in "Digges' Choice." From 1750 to 1880 Penn was embraced in Heidelberg, except that portion of it which was included in Manheim until the annexation of 1816. Within its present territory there were many conflicting claims to land titles, during the time of the early settlement. These difficulties are described in the front part of this work and in the history of Hanover. There is some significance in the name Penn being applied to this township, as its territory was claimed by both Lord Baltimore and the heirs of William Penn, until the important question was finally settled by the King of England in council, which gave rise to the running of the Mason and Dixon's line, deciding it to be within the boundaries of the Penn grant.

The township was formed by a division of Heidelberg, by action of the court in the year 1880. The viewers were George W. Hoffacker, Jeremiah Brodbeck and Jesse K. Wentz. The survey was made by Jesse D. Keller.

Penn is very densely populated, and contains some of the most fertile and most valuable land in York County. Though not large in area, its population in 1880 was 1,962, which has been considerably increased since. In 1884, the number of taxables was 682, and real estate valuation $1,050,586. A considerable portion of the town of Hanover, the villages of Pennville, New Baltimore and Blooming Grove are within its boundaries. Iron ore has been obtained in this township south of Hanover.

Amos Rohrbach, a prosperous farmer and the largest man in York County, is a prominent citizen of this township. His height is six feet four inches, his weight 428 pounds, and is about sixty years old.

Dense forests of hickory, oak and chestnut existed around Hanover when this region was first settled. On the farm of Karl Forney, one of these old land-marks is still standing. In 1850 it measured twenty-one feet in circumference. In 1885 it had exactly the same dimensions. The two farms owned now by Karl Forney and A. W. Forney, adjoining Hanover, have been owned by the descendants of Adam and Nicholas Forney since they were first purchased in 1730. On the former farm Philip Forney was shot by an Indian.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The Evangelical Church at Blooming Grove was built in 1882, at a cost of $800. The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. G. H. Schley, of East Prospect, in November, 1882. The building committee consisted of the pastor of the congregation, Rev. P. F. Jarrett, E. R. Kessler and F. S. Stover. This congregation has about 40 members. The Sunday-school at this place is prosperous. It has been in existence for a number of years, and kept up as a Union school; at present it is under the efficient management of M. Gephart, who is widely known in the vicinity of Hanover as an excellent Sunday-school worker. The membership is seventy-five pupils and teachers. Wildasin's Meeting House was built about 1840, as a place of worship for Reformed Lutherans and German Baptists. Since Dub's Church has been built it is used only by the last named denomination.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The names of the public schools in Penn are as follows: Bunker Hill, Blooming Grove, Pennville, Mount Olivet, New Baltimore, Krentler's and Nos. 1 & 2 on Abbottstown Street, Hanover. The members of the board of directors for the year 1885 are Frank S. Zinn, president; Eli Becker, secretary; Noah Grimm, treasurer; George Bowman, Daniel Mummert, and John Bletner.

THE TOWNSHIP OF WEST MANHEIM.

THIS township was formed by a division of Manheim in 1858. It is situated in the extreme southwestern part of the township, bordering on the State of Maryland to the south, Adams County to the west, Penn Township to the north, and Manheim to the east. Most of the land in it is quite fertile, though for a century, a large section of the township was known as "the Barrens." Improved methods of agriculture, and a careful use of fertilizers, has greatly increased the value of the land and made it more productive, so that it now yields as abundant crops as the limestone land north of it. Iron ore has been taken out at a few places. The history of Mary Ann Furnace, an early industry of this township, will be found in an article in this book on "Early Iron Industries," page 484.

The Hanover & Maryland Line Turnpike diagonally crosses West Manheim and divides it into two equal parts. This road follows a height of land which separates the head waters of the Codorus from the head waters of the south branch of Conewago. The township is therefore drained by both these streams.

The popolation in 1880 was 1,194; value of real estate in 1884 was $415,686. There are no villages in this township and no post-offices.

THE CHURCHES.

Lutheran and Reformed Church.—In the extreme southern part of West Manheim, near Mason and Dixon's line, is the historic site of St. David's Church, though better known by its local name "Sherman's Church." Since the time of its origin in 1750, it has been known by its ecclesiastical name, and has been a Union Church and generally ministered to by clergymen who resided in Hanover.

Rev. J. A. Metzgar kindly furnished the following concerning the Lutheran congregation and church building, most of which was obtained from documents in German.

In the latter part of 1750, or early in 1751, a meeting of the Lutherans of this community was called, having for its object the organization of an Evangelical Lutheran congregation. Their efforts at organizing were altogether successful. The Rev. John George Bager (Baugher) who was a pioneer of Lutheranism in this section of the county, and who was at this time pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Hanover, organized the Lutheran congregation here. The ground upon which the first building was erected was donated by David Lauer and Peter Zapp. The first church was quite small, rude in construction and in every way harmonized with its primitive surroundings. Services are reported as having been regularly held in this building until 1781, when a larger house of worship was erected. In this building the congregation worshiped a number of years without stoves or fire, and it was as late as 1832, when the interior of this church was plastered.

No careful record of communicants was kept, even the number at organization cannot be ascertained. The number of communicants for 1783 was 149.

The introduction of night services in German country churches always formed an important epoch in their history. St. David's congregation first permitted services by "candle light" under the pastorate of Rev. Frederick Ruthrauf in 1843.

In 1867 the third church was erected on the original site, during the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Yingling. The building committee of the second church were George Motter, Philip Wolfard, Conrad Sherman and John Wampler. The committee to whom was entrusted the third and present church building, were John W. Hoffacker, Henry W. Craumer and David Garrett.

The following is the list of Lutheran pastors from its organization to the present: Revs. Carl Frederick Wildbahn, 1751–52; John George Bager (Baugher), 1753; John Daniel Schroeder, 1790; John Frederick Melsheimer, 1790–1814; John Melsheimer, 1814–29.

To this date this congregation was served by ministers from Hanover, Penn., but now began to receive its supply from Manchester, Md. Revs. Jacob Albert, 1829–39; Jeremiah Harpel, 1839–42; P. Willard, 1842–43; Frederick Ruthrauff, 1843–45; Eli Schwartz, 1845–48; Jacob Kempfer, 1848–53; D. P. Rosenmiller, 1853–57; M. J. Alleman, 1857–63; P. Warner, 1863–65; M. J. Alleman, 1865–68; S. Yingling, 1868–72; D. J. Hauer, 1873–82; J. A. Metzgar, 1882.

The Reformed congregation for a long time was served by the pastors of Emanuel's Reformed Church of Hanover. Among those of later date were Revs. Kurtz, Samuel Gutelius, J. D. Zehring, W. K. Zieber and Jacob Sechler. The Reformed congregation at present numbers 150 members. Rev. H. Hilbish, pastor of Trinity Church, Hanover, also serves this congregation.

A Union Sunday-school is held in this church. William Klinedinst is superintendent. O. W. Garrett served in this position before him.

St. Bartholomew's Church.—This is a Union Church owned conjointly by Lutheran and Reformed congregations, and is located in the southwestern part of West Manheim, near the Maryland line. The first building which was erected about half a century ago, was constructed of logs and weather-boarded. It burned down in 1879, having caught fire from an adjoining mill which was in flames and was also burned at the same time. The early church records were thus destroyed. The Lutheran pastors whose names can be recalled were Peter Sheurer, J. Lane, M. J. Alleman and D. J. Hauer, D. D. Rev. J. A. Metgar at present serves the congregation of 125 members.

Some of the Reformed pastors were J. Kurtz, Samuel Gutelius, Jacob Sechler, and W. K. Zieber, D. D. The Reformed congregation now numbers seventy-five, and is served by Rev. H. Hilbish. A Union Sunday-school is superintended by John W. Craumer. The present church was built in 1881, at a cost of $3,000.

Mount Zion United Brethren Church.—Rev. Samuel Enterline first preached the doctrines of the church of the United Brethren in Christ in the present limits of West Manheim Township, and on the 29th of January, 1847, effected an organization. For many years revival services and other religious worship were conducted in the private house of John Wentz. During the year 1861 a building committee was appointed, consisting of John Wentz, Philip Wentz, and Benjamin Wentz, and during the summer of the same year the present church was built at a cost of $1,000. Since the organization the following-named ministers have had charge of this congregation, in connection with others belonging to the same circuit: Samuel Enterline, W. B. Raber, T. T. Hallowell, F. Grim, Jacob S. Wentz, Tobias Crider, Peter Corl, J. G. Clair, W. H. Craumer, J. B. Jones, Abraham Rudisill, Lewis Kohr, L. R. Kramer and J. L. Nicholas. Present church membership thirty-five.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There are at present five schools in West Manheim as follows: Myer's, Hoffacker's, Nace's, Mathias' and Centre. The buildings are all brick, and nearly new. The members of the school board for the past year were: E. C. Hoffacker, president; John W. Craumer, secretary; Jacob L. Werner, Eli Hauck, John Utz and Adam Barnhard.

CODORUS AND NORTH CODORUS TOWNSHIPS.

THE word Codorus is of Indian origin, but its signification is unknown. All attempts to give its meaning are purely conjectural. There seems to have been a small tribe of the Susquehannock Indians, who bore that name, yet there are no authentic records to establish it as a fact. In the earliest official records, and in the writings of missionaries and adventurers who first visited what is now York County, the names "Coddorus," "Codores" and "Kothores," etc., are used to designate the winding stream, which drains a large part of York County, now bearing the beautiful name of Codorus. The township which was given the same name, was organized under the authority of the Lancaster Court in 1747, two years before the erection of York County. Some of the land in the southern part of the township, was taken up about 1732, under Maryland titles, before the temporary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland was run. A year or two later a number of Germans began to take possession of the fertile spots in the northern part of the township, and what is now North Codorus. There was a colony of German Baptists (Dunkers), who located in this section before 1750. (See page 383 in this book.) George Lightner, in 1749, was the first township constable; Casper Cooper succeeded him in 1751; Peter Brillhard, in 1752, and Peter Bingley, in 1765.

The present township of Codorus is bounded on the north by North Codorus, on the east by Shrewsbury and Springfield, on the south by the State of Maryland and on the west by Manheim. It is drained by different branches of the Codorus Creek. The Hanover & Baltimore Railroad extends along its western boundary; the Hanover Branch Railroad along a portion of the northern boundary and the Northern Central Railway along a portion of the eastern boundary. Most of the land is in an excellent state of cultivation and yields abundant cereal crops. Its population in 1880 was 2,261; valuation of real estate in 1884 was $697,605, and number of taxables 630.

North Codorus was formed out of Codorus in 1840. It is bounded on the north by Jackson and West Manchester, on the east by York and Springfield, on the south by Codorus and on the west by Heidelberg. A portion of the township is composed of chestnut timber land. The farming land is fertile. The population, in 1880, was 2,550; valuation of real estate for 1884, was $1,099,696, and number of taxables 726. The Hanover Branch Railway traverses the southern part of the township and the Northern Central the eastern.

OLD ROADS.

In 1758 a road was run from Daniel Diehl's mill in Codorus to Nelson's (now McCall's) Ferry. The following petition is signed by some of the first settlers of the township:

TO THE WORSHIPFUL HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK MET AT YORK THE LAST TUESDAY OF JULY, 1760.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Codorus Township and parts adjacent humbly Sheweth

That a great Road is much wanted from York Town towards Baltimore Town as far as the Temporary line. That a Road has been laid out part of the way but not finished.

Your petitioners humbly pray that proper Persons may be appointed to review the ground and lay out a Road from George Myer's Plantation by the Widow Links to the Temporary Line (see page 75 in this book) where Tobias Amspoker junr. lately dwelt, there being now a good Road in the Maryland Side of the Line from said Amspoker's late dwelling Plantation to Baltimore Town aforesaid.

And your Petioners will pray.

Michel Myer.
Philip Zeigler.
Michel Ham.
Michel Beissel.
Jacob Hover.
Ludwig Rieser.
Ludwig Huber.
Jacob Soeller.
Johannes Weller.
George Keller.
Ulrich Huber.
Daniel Cramer.
Michel Miller.
Michel Wunord.
Nicholas Vogel.
George Meyer.
Peter Wolf.
Nicholas Schrom.
Nicholas Koenig.
Jacob Ob (Upp).
David Hamsspacker.
Jacob Hoak.
Casper Kinsser.
Daniel Diehl.

LIST OF TAXABLES IN 1783.

In the county assessment and census report of 1783, Codorus Township was then reported to have 199 dwelling-houses, 189 barns, 9 mills, 6 negro slaves, a population of 1,304, and 27,975 acres of land not vacant. The population at that date was quite dense. The township furnished two companies of soldiers for the Revolution.

The following is a complete list of taxables of Codorus for 1783:

George Amspoker,
Valentine Alt,
John Bauman,
Jacob Bailey,
George Bortner,
Benjamin Brouman,
William Brouman,
Henry Baker,
John Boyer,
William Becker,
John Brodbeck,
Jacob Bear,
Michael Bealer,
Jacob Bealer,
William Baker,
Abraham Bollinger,
Jacob Bealer, Sr.,
Peter Brillhard,
Jacob Bechtel,
Michael Beltz,
George Dehl,
Charles Dehl,
Nicholas Dehoff,
Henry Dehoff,
George Dehoff,
John Decker,
Adam Denlinger,
John Everholt,
Michael Ehrman,
Mendel Everhold,
Philip Emich,
Jacob Epply,
George Keller,
John Kilcannon,
David Klinedinst,
Godfrey Klinedinst,
Adam Kuntz,
Henry Kessler,
Michael Kessler.
Philip Lau,
Antony Lehman,
Michael Lau,
Peter Lau,
George Lau,
Andrew Lau,
James Ligget,
Rev. Jacob Lischy,
Henry Michael,
James Moore,
Peter Miller,
George Mack,
John Mourer,
Jacob Matz,
Frederick Myer,
John Myer,
George Miller,
Andrew Miller,
George Neiman,
Henry Newcomer,
Jacob Noll,
Peter Ollinger,
John Ott,
John Ortman,
Mathias Pope,
George Emich,
Frederick Eichelberger,
Frederick Feaser,
Jacob Fulkner,
Adam Foltz,
Henry Fishel,
Peter Gerberich,
Philip Gentzler,
Samuel Glassick,
Franz Ganz,
Martin Getz,
David Grier,
Felix Glatfelter,
Michael Glatfelter,
Jacob Henry,
Michael Hossler,
Joseph Hossler,
Christian Hossler,
George Hoober,
Peter Henich,
Nicholas Henry,
Ulrich Huber,
John Hamme,
Daniel Hamme,
Jacob Haffner,
Adam Hoffman,
Philip Hileman,
John Hileman,
Peter Hershey,
Andrew Hoff,
Francis Hoff,
Bastian Helman,
Peter Houser,
John Houser,
John Hoke,
Daniel Jonas,
Jacob Hirsh,
Ludwig Krops,
George Keller,
John Krull,
Peter Kuntz,
Jacob Krise,
Daniel Hyser,
Jacob Keller,
Henry Kuhn,
Jocob Pleischer,
Stephen Peter,
Michael Peter,
Richard Peters,
Daniel Renold,
Lorenz Rohrbach,
Christian Rohrbach,
George Ripold,
William Ruhl,
George Reily,
Michael Rose,
John Ruhl,
Andrew Ripold,
Adam Ripold,
Ludwig Riegle,
Jacob Rudisill,
John River,
Daniel Renold,
Yost Runk,
Martin Sheurer,
Jacob Sarbach,
George Schlesman,
Peter Stuck,
Peter Sprenkle,
Jacob Schaffer,
Simon Shadler,
Christopher Shindle,
Michael Speisert,
John Wagner,
William White,
John Wood,
Richard Weston,
Henry Wilhelm,
George Wehrly,
Michael Wehrly,
Henry Wehrly,
John Werner,
Daniel Wertz,
Sebastian Witman,
John Walter,
George Walter,
Nicholas Ziegler,
Jacob Ziegler,
Barnet Ziegler.

SINGLE MEN.

Jacob Bear,
Daniel Bear,
Daniel Cramer,
John Gantz,
Nicholas Ripold,
Mathias Ripold,
Michael Shultz,
Nicholas Ziegler,
Peter Ziegler,
John Bowman,
Jacob Henry,
Jacob Markle,
George Bortner,
George Krebs,
Jacob Keller,
George Miller,
John Bealer,
Christian Haffner,
Daniel Hamn,
Adam Miller,
Michael Miller,
Henry Fishel,
Frederick Wilhelm,
Michael Heilman,
John Rohrbaugh,
Christian Billhardt,
Helfich Cramer,
Adam Boll,
Peter Peterman,
David Kleindinst,
Christian Kleindinst,
Baltzer Spangler,

CHURCHES.

St. Peter's Church, one and a half miles southwest of Spring Grove, in North Codorus, is better known as "Lischy's Church." It was named after Rev. Jacob Lischy, who first preached in the vicinity, in 1760, and soon afterward organized an independent congregation. He had previously been the first pastor of the Reformed Church at York (see page 406). His son, Jacob Lischy, taught a parochial school in the church in 1810 and later. After the death of Rev. Lischy an orthodox Reformed congregation was organized, which was served by ministers of the Hanover charge. Revs. Albert Helfenstein, S. Gutelius, Jacob Sechler, W. K. Zieber, D. D. and Henry Hilbish were some of the Reformed clergymen. The present Reformed congregation of 250 members is served by Rev. J. H. Hartmann, of Hanover. There is a Sunday-school of seventy-five pupils.

The Lutheran congregation, which now worships in this church, was organized in 1833, by Rev. A. G. Deininger. Peter Menges was the first elder. At this time a log building was still standing. The present brick church was built in 1843. The building committee were Peter Menges, George Hoke and John Lenhart. Rev. John H. Menges, of Grace Church, Philadelphia, was confirmed and admitted to membership in this congregation. The pastors in order were Revs. Deininger, Jacob Albert, William Reiley, Charles Witmer, Leonard Gearhart and Daniel J. Hauer, D. D. The membership, under the present pastor, Rev. Dr. Hauer, has been doubled.

Steltze's Church, in Codorus, is a Union Lutheran and Reformed Church. It was erected in 1794, and was called "Bethlehem Church." The place was formerly known as "Steltz's Deer Park." It has always been a part of Shrewsbury charge on the Reformed side. Those who signed the agreement when the church was first built were Philip Steltz, Christopher Ring, Jacob Ziegler, Jacob Long, Andrew Korg, George Ruhl, John Sauer, William Rogers, Philip Steltz, Jr., Henry Kaufman, Henry Henning and Peter Henning. Reformed ministers who have served the charge, as can be gathered from an imperfect record, were Adam Ettinger, who served in 1803; Rev. Y. Henry Fries, who took charge in 1810; Rev. F. Scholl, who became pastor in 1817; Rev. Henry N. B. Habliston, in 1819; John August Foersch, in 1833; Rev. F. Bucher, in 1836, who was soon followed by Rev. John Rienecke, who served the congregation for twenty years, and was assisted in his later years by his son, Rev. C. W. Rienecke, D. D., and who served a few years after the death of his father. During the same time Rev. Vandersloot served a few of the congregations on the charge of which this was a part. Rev. Daniel Gring then took charge of the congregation, serving it faithfully till 1880, when Rev. A. F. Driesbaugh, the present pastor, assumed charge, and is doing excellent work. The congregation numbers 150 members. The Lutheran congregation is at present served by Rev. Mr. Ketterman.

St. Jacob's Church, better known as the "Stone Church," is located near the center of Codorus, and is owned by the Reformed and Lutheran denominations. An organization was effected nearly a century ago. The early pastors were the same ones who preached at Jefferson. The Reformed congregation of 300 members is now served by Rev. F. A. Guth, who resides at Jefferson, and the Lutheran congregation by Rev. Mr. Ketterman, of Glenville.

Zion Church, known as "Sheffer's," is in Codorus. Rev. F. A. Guth is the Reformed pastor. Membership, seventy communicants.

Ziegler's Church.—St. Paul's Lutheran and Reformed Church, known as "Ziegler's Church," is in North Codorus, bet een Stoverstown and Seven Valley. As nearly as can be determined it was organized about 1800, the Lutheran congregation by Rev. F. V. Melsheimer, of Hanover, the renowned entomologist. He was succeeded by Revs. Rudisill, Jacob Albert, Rev. A. G. Deininger, who served from 1828 to 1846; Rev. C. J. Deininger, from 1846 to 1850; L. Gearhart, to 1853, when Rev. C. J. Deininger was recalled and served to 1866. Rev. John Conoway is the present pastor.

New Salem Church.—The Lutheran and Reformed Church, in New Salem Borough, was built in 1861, and a congregation organized the same year by Rev. C. J. Deininger, who resigned in 1866, and was succeeded by Rev. John H. Menges, and he by the present pastor, Rev. John Conoway, of York.

Stoverstown Church.—The Lutheran and Reformed Church, at Stoverstown, in North Codorus, was built in 1880. Congregations were formed the same year by Rev. C. J. Deininger, Lutheran, and Rev. Rhinehart Smith, Reformed. The last named gentleman still ministers to his congregation. Rev. Daniel J. Hauer, D. D., of Hanover, succeeded Rev. Deininger as pastor of the Lutheran congregation.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There are twelve schools in Codorus, the names of which are as follows: Keeney's, Sterner's, Sheffer's, Brodbeck's, Seitzville, Rohrbaugh's, Bortner's, Fair's, Stick's, Bressler's, Baltzley's, Sauble's.

The names of the schools of North Codorus are Prospect Hill, Berkheimer's, Leese's

Sheffer's, Seven Valley, Stoverstown, Rennoll's, Heindel's, Glatfelter's, Bear's and Boyer's,

THE BOROUGH OF JEFFERSON.

In the year 1812, Frederick Kraft, a farmer, hotel keeper and store keeper, who owned a considerable tract of land in this township, conceived the idea of laying off a portion of it in lots. He engaged John L. Hinkle, of Hanover, afterwards associate judge of York County, to make a survey and a draft or plan of ninety-four lots. Judge Hinkle, who was a prominent local politician, and a great admirer of the "Sage of Monticello," induced the founder to call his town Jefferson, in honor of the distinguished statesman who three years before had ended his second term as President of the United States. The Kraft store and hotel had been in existence many years before the town was platted. The house he occupied is still standing on the west side of Berlin Street, and is owned by Jacob Rennoll. Kraft soon after built a house on the opposite side of the street, in which he moved his hotel and store. Jacob Pflieger, an industrious blacksmith, was Kraft's first neighbor, and built the second house, on the site where Amos Markel's house now stands. Amos Shearer next built a log house, of a convenient size, and began a store. Jacob W. Wentz, for many years engaged in the store business in the same room after him, and during that time was elected recorder of deeds of York County. Michael Miller, in 1815, built the first brick house in the town, on the northwest angle of the square. It was a substantial building, and was used by him for about twenty years as a tavern. It is still standing, and used by G. F. Shive as a store and dwelling house. The bricks were burned from native clay, obtained near the site of the railroad station. John Bair, during the early history of the village was a gunsmith. In 1815, John Dubbs began the tanning business, and in 1825 sold out to Henry Rebert, who at the age of seventy-eight is still engaged in the same business. His brother, William, has been associated with him.

Jenkins Carrothers was the name of an industrious and somewhat eccentric son of Erin, who early in life emigrated from the "Emerald Isle" to America, and about 1816 located in Jefferson, coming from York. He soon acquired a limited knowledge of the German dialect, as it was very essential to inhabitants of this locality then, as well as now. He purchased the lot on the northwest angle of the Public Square. On this spot he built a log house, and began to ply his trade of a hatter. The old people now living remember him as a jolly, good natured personage, who assisted greatly to enliven the new town. With the crude machinery, characteristic of the day he pursued his calling. He made hats of fur, of wool and of straw, and regularly made trips to Baltimore and York to dispose of his merchandise, selling some, of course, to his friends and neighbors. The comical side of this Irishman's nature was shown on one occasion, in the autumn of 1828, during the political campaign preceding Andrew Jackson's first election as President of the United States. Carrothers had agreed with Henry Meyer to accompany him to a grove, a distance from the village, and obtain a tall hickory pole, which was to be planted in the square, with the American flag floating at its top, in honor of "Old Hickory." On the return from the woods, Carrothers proposed to sit astride the middle of the log, as they came into town, and interest the numerous spectators by cheering for the "hero of New Orleans." Meyer sat on his led horse and drove rapidly. Carrothers could not maintain his equilibrium, and much to his chagrin, he tumbled to the ground, greatly to the amusement of the jovial villagers and many others, who had gathered to witness the interesting ceremonies. It was more than this quick-witted and hasty-tempered Irishman could endure. The jeers of his comrades exasperated him. He jumped to his feet, renounced his allegiance to the Democratic party, and then and there declared he would vote for Henry Clay for president. He then became the original Whig of Codorus Township, and for many years was the only person in the district who voted that ticket. So ardent a devotee of his party he became, that on the occasion of a subsequent presidential election, being sick himself, he sent his wife to the polls, three and a half miles away, with the request that the election officers should accept the vote in his name. This was refused. He then hired a man to take him to the polls, while lying in bed in an open wagon, so determined was he to cast his ballot. After the campaign of 1840 he returned to his home from a trip to York, with the news of Gen. Harrison's election as president of the United States. He took a position in the center of the square, announced to the people the result of the election of the first Whig president, and then gave three enthusiastic cheers for "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Soon after the inauguration he applied for the position of postmaster of his village, and secured it. The house in which he lived is still in existence, though in a dilapidated condition. The old people of the village have yet the tenderest recollection of Jenkins Carrothers, who died February 13, 1845, aged fifty years.

OLD TIME FAIRS.

The fairs, as they were termed, which were held in Jefferson, were lively and interesting occasions to the surrounding populace for many miles distant. Tables, on which were offered for sale candies, cakes, jewelry and many other articles, including strong drinks, lined the streets for two days of each year, during the early summer. Hundreds of people visited the village, and it was a season of great hilarity. Michael Miller's hotel was a great center of attraction. All its apartments were crowded. To the lively tunes of the inspirited fiddlers, the joyful lads and lasses, clad in linsey-woolsey and home-made flannel, joined in the merry dance all day long and a large portion of the night. That every lad should "treat" his lassie, was absolutely necessary in order to keep her affections, and she demanded the privilege of stepping up to the venders' tables and selecting what suited her best. These fairs were kept up for a number of years, but were of no value, except for the amusement afforded. One time some of the visitors became too boisterous and they were then discontinued.

INCORPORATION.

The town was incorporated December 11, 1866. On New Year's day, 1867, the first borough election was held in the public schoolhouse, resulting as follows: Adam Bupp, burgess; William Rebert, Joseph T. Bare, Samuel Brillhart, Barney Spangler, Zachariah Shue, councilmen. Benjamin Leese was appointed secretary and served until his death in 1881, when he was succeeded by W. H. Brodbeck, the present incumbent. The streets were carefully graded and pavements laid in 1874. The town authorities for the year 1885 are as follows: Burgess, Amos, Thoman; councilmen, John F. Miller, Peter B. Rohrbaugh, Franklin Garber, Bradley C. Spangler, George Snyder and John Sheaffer. The town now has a population of 350, contains a number of large and handsome residences, well paved streets, three fine churches and surrounded by a rich and productive farming country. The people are very hospitable—pure representatives of the honest Pennsylvania Germans. Sixteen years ago there was but one family in the village that used English in the home. All the young can now speak it, and the German language is fast disappearing.

CHURCHES OF JEFFERSON.

The Union Church.—Rev. Emanuel Keller, a Lutheran clergyman, December 26, 1825, preached the first sermon within the village of Jefferson. Soon after this a Lutheran congregation was organized. In 1827 Rev. Samuel Gutelius, of Hanover, organized a Reformed congregation, of which Christian Renoll was elder, and Christian Renoll, Jr., deacon. The services of both denominations were held in the schoolhouse until 1830, when a Union Church was built, whose dimensions were 40x50 feet and contained a gallery along one end and two sides. This building was used only until 1883, when the two denominations built separate churches. The Lutheran congregation erected a beautiful brick church near the square; Rev. W. H. Ketterman is the present minister. The membership is quite large. A Sunday-school was organized in the Union Church in 1860. The successive superintendents have been George Kraft, Joseph Bare, Henry S. Hershey, Jesse Kraft, John Brillhart and Amos Rebert.

Christ's Reformed Church.—This church was built in 1883, at a cost of $3,300. The church membership is 200 communicants. The pastors of the Reformed denomination who preached in the Union Church were Rev. Samuel Gutelius, who organized the congregation and remained a long time; Rev. Jacob Geiger, William F. Vandersloot, Samuel Gutelius (a second time) Joel S. Reber, Henry Bentz, Jacob Sechler, J. C. Julius Kurtz and Rev. J. D. Zehring. The last-named gentleman served the congregation sixteen years, and, on account of paralysis, was compelled to resign. Rev. Zehring is now (1885) living, a highly respected citizen of the village. In the new church, Rev. Silas F. Laury served for a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. Franklin A. Guth, of Lehigh County, a graduate of Ursinus College. There is a Sunday-school in the church, of which the pastor is superintendent, Rev. J. D. Zehring, acting superintendent and G. S. Brodbeck assistant superintendent. Rev. Samuel Gutelius, the founder of the congregation died in Dauphin County in 1866, aged seventy years.

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ.—Religious services were first conducted under the auspices of this denomination by Rev. Samuel Enterline, in the dwelling houses of members in 1847, which resulted in a church organization. A lot was purchased on the east side of Baltimore Street, and the present church building erected of wood, at a cost of $1,400. John Garman, Jacob Thoman and Peter Zech, composed the building committee. The following-named clergymen have ministered to the wants of the congregation since its organization: Revs. Enterline, Snyder, Raber, Wagner, Coombs, Grim, Kreider, Jones, Carl, Craumer Brickley, Rudisill, Jones and J. L. Nicholas. The services for a number of years were conducted almost entirely in the German language. English is much used now. The congregation numbers sixty-five members. The trustees are Barnhart Spangler, Ezra Myers, Jacob Shearer, John Shearer and Samuel Sterner.

BOROUGH SCHOOLS

The first school building stood near the east end of York Street, and was erected about 1813. It is still in existence and now used by Elias Swartzbach as a pottery. A second schoolhouse was built in 1853, and the present one on the same site in 1871 at a cost of $1,200. It contains two rooms and the schools are graded. The teachers since 1861 are as follows: W. H. Manifold, J. C. Ebaugh, J. C. Blair, Maggie McKinly, J. D. Zehring, Jr., W. B. Schweitzer, W. H. Brodbeck, E. G. Williams, J. B. Douglass, D. B. Landis, J. R. McElvaine, D. E. Ebaugh, F. L. Spangler, P. N. Strasbaugh, Maggie King, H. M. Heilman, E. O. Snodgrass and Mary F. Fink. W. H. Brodbeck has taught the secondary school eight years.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The exact time the postoffice was established at Jefferson (Codorus Postoffice) is not now known. Martin Shearer was postmaster from 1830 to 1840, when upon the accession of Gen. Harrison to the presidency, Jenkins Carrothers, the original Whig of Codorus, succeeded him. The other postmasters in order have been as follows: George Snodgrass, Jacob Spangler, Albert Kraft, Dr. William F. Bringman and George S. Brodbeck.

Dr. Hornbaugh came to the village early in its history and was succeeded by Drs. Lehrves, Utz, Conner, William F. Bringman, H. S. Jones, J. R. Brodbeck and Edward Sterner.

The justices of the peace in order have been Daniel Ault, Benjamin Leese, Amos H. Spangler and W. H. Brodbeck, who is also a practical surveyor.

For incidents of the Confederate invasion in 1863, see page 217 in this work.

JEFFERSON STATION.

In 1866 Rebert, Auchy & Co., began the manufacture of thrashing machines, corn shellers, plows, etc., at Jefferson Station, one-half mile north of the village. Various kinds of castings were also made in the foundry. The entire works were destroyed by fire in 1879. Mr. Auchy rebuilt the shops and now continues the business individually. At this point is now a collection of ten or twelve houses.

VILLAGES.

New Salem Borough, in the eastern part of North Codorus is a pleasant village of about sixty houses. It was recently incorporated. The postoffice name is York New Salem. Swartz & Kailbaugh and Jonas Joseph are engaged in the mercantile business. John S. Kline and Emanuel Smith are the hotel keepers. Dr. Kehm practices medicine.

Stoverstown, in North Codorus, now a village of thirty houses, was named after Gabriel Stover, a justice of the peace who some years ago moved to Maryland. R. B. Glatfelter conducts a store here.

Glenville is a post village on the Hanover & Baltimore Railroad in Codorus. It has lately grown to be quite a center of trade. J. A. Klinefelter conducts a general business at this place. Dr. Keller practices medicine in the vicinity. Sticks' tavern is one of the landmarks of Codorus; for more than half a century there was a postoffice at this place known as Hetricks, which has lately been moved to Glenville. Dr. W. C. Stick resides here. Brodbeck's store, now owned by Samuel Brodbeck is a very old business stand. H. H. Myers conducts a store in North Codorus at Cold Spring, and W. T. Crist in the west end of the township.

The large building at Hanover Junction was built by the Hanover Branch Railroad Company. It was used as a hotel until 1877. Some of the proprietors of it were John Scott, Hamilton Glessner and Jesse Engles. There is a coal shute and water tank on the North Codorus Railway, a short distance south of the Junction. A thirty horse-power engine is used to force water from the Codorus to the cars. A squad of Confederates under Col. White burned the covered railroad bridges, a few cars, and set fire to the turntable, in June 1863, during the invasion. H. I. Glatfelter is the postmaster of this place.

IRON ORE INTERESTS.

Vast quantities of iron ore have been obtained in North Codorus; among the leading mines are the following: The Codorus, or Strickhouser's Mine is one of the most widely known in York County. It was originally opened in 1854 by John Musselman, and for a long time worked by the York Iron Company. The ore is a hard compact slate with micaceous and magnetic ore. The ore was mined from an open cut. It contained nearly forty per cent of metallic iron. The Thomas Iron Company of Hockendauqua, Schuylkill Co., Penn., for the past twenty years, has taken out many thousands of tons in this township, and has operated several banks. On Geiselman's farm, near Seven Valley, the ore produced fifty-two per cent metallic iron. The Codorus Mining Company has operated a number of banks. There are vast treasures of valuable ore in this township yet undeveloped.

SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP.*

SHREWSBURY is one of the southern tiers of townships in York County. It was among the first townships laid off west of the Susquehanna, and was formed under the act of the general assembly, dated November, 1739. It originally embraced the entire area, now covered by Shrewsbury, Springfield and Hopewell. Hopewell was formed in 1767, and Springfield, in 1835. The township is bounded on the south by Maryland, on the east by Hopewell, on the north by Springfield and on the west by Codorus Townships. The land is somewhat hilly, and yet there is but little that cannot be cultivated. It is generally well watered, numerous small streams flowing through it while the east branch of the Codorus rises in the southern portion and flows in a northerly direction through the entire township. The soil is generally good and well adapted to grain and vegetable growing. Magnetic iron ore has been found in considerable quantity in various sections of the township. The Northern Central Railroad passes through the township from the south to the north, as does the Baltimore & York Turnpike, both of which thoroughfares have aided greatly in the development of the resources of the township.

The first settlers were mostly English, and Scotch-Irish, and the land in the southern end was taken up under Maryland titles. When the township was laid off, the citizens were mainly English, hence its English name, "Shrewsbury."

The Germans began to locate in that portion which now constitutes the township, in 1742, when many of the former English settlers sold their land and left; considerable feeling having been engendered between the Pennsylvania and Maryland border people, owing to the altercations which took place before the final settlement, through the agreement made with the proprietaries in 1732 and the establishment of Mason and Dixon's line in 1767. The German element soon became predominant, and those springing from that stock still remain so, as is seen in the thrift, enterprise and industry of the people; a peculiarity of the Germans. The land is generally well and thoroughly cultivated; the dwellings, barns and other buildings being substantially and conveniently built and kept in good repair.

At the close of the Revolutionary war Shrewsbury Township, including Springfield, had a population of 976, 9 slaves, 189 houses, 152 barns, 7 mills, and covered an area of 24,229 acres. In 1883,. 100 years later, with Springfield Township taken off and exclusive of the boroughs, it had 633 taxable inhabitants; had a real estate valuation of $729,702 and paid a county tax of $3,151, and a State tax of $219.

The following is a list of names taken from the assessment roll and census report made in 1783, by a special order of the county commissioners, in order to lay a special tax to defray the expenses of the Revolutionary war. Shrewsbury Township then also included the territory now covered by Springfield Township:

Bechtol, Christian, 100 acres	£175
Bury, Abraham, 153 acres	250
Bopp, Barnet, 211 acres	155
Baumbgartner, Henry 100 acres	93
Brillhart, Jacob, 150 acres	182
Bauser, John, 50 acres	30
Baily, Jacob, 100 acres	122
Bossart, Jacob	39
Beck, Jacob, 80 acres	46
Bopp, Ludwig	203
Brillhart, Samuel	20
Bopp, Nicholas	34
Brillhart, Peter, 200 acres	398
Baker, Peter, 100 acres	217
Bayer, Tobias, Jr., 153 acres	156
Baily, Daniel, 100 acres	147
Brilhardt, John, 140 acres	152
Brundage, Joseph	45
Diehl, Adam	34
Diehl, Charles, 280 acres	272
Deveney, Daniel, 100 acres	4
Dittenhefer, George	20
Downs, Henry, 50 acres	53
Dagen, John, 125 acres	84
Dinky, John, 190 acres	204
Dias, Thomas, 20 acres	29
Dukan, John	27
Ehrhardt, Thomas, 280 acres	233
Ehrhardt, Thomas, 172 acres	233
Eichelberger, Adam, 200 acres	215
Ehrman, George, 200 acres	235

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*By N. Z. Seitz.

Eisenhart, George, 120 acres	£117
Engel, Henry, 200 acres	152
Elison, Mathew, 140 acres	103
Ehrhart, Jacob, 196 acres	167
Flower, James, 100 acres	87
Freeland, James, 52 acres	54
Foltz, George	20
Faust, Balthaser, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 150 acres	240
Free, Conrad, 125 acres	177
Flower, Catharine. 200 acres	63
Ferry, Henry, 66 acres	75
Freeland, John, 50 acres	62
Frey, John, 70 acres	81
Feigle, Martin	40
Fenus Frederick, 144 acres	145
Fisher, John, 75 acres	92
Grant, Anna, 50 acres	42
Glatfelter, John, 240 acres	184
Glatfelter, Henry, 146 acres	126
Gable, John, 50 acres	119
Geisey, Christian, 80 acres	95
Geisleman, George, 170 acres	172
Gilley, Francis	20
Gramer, Lorentz, 100 acres	106
Geiselman. Michael, 300 acres	336
Geiselman, Michael, Jr	20
Gunkel, Michael, 227 acres	315
Gerberick, Michael, 92 acres	108
Groff, Francis, 300 acres	303
Hess, Henry	20
Harris, Thomas,	18
Hildebrand, Jacob, 100 acres	130
Hendricks, Adam, 100 acres	108
Hart, Conrad, 150 acres	179
Hendricks, Isaac, 70 acres	88
Hamsbachor, Valentine, 150 acres	118
Hilderbrand, Casper, 100 acres	224
Hilderbrand. Felix, 200 acres	108
Hobias, Frederick, 100 acres	95
Hedrick, Jacob, 50 acres	105
Herdt, Martin, 100 acres	104
Henry, Nicholas, 103 acres	214
Hartman, Tobias, 145 acres	135
Hess, Ulrich, 244 acres	202
Heible, Jacob, 200 acres,	221
Trone, George	
Kaltreider, George, 200 acres	128
Kutting, Peter, 47 acres	38
Kollar, Baltzer, 1 fulling mill, 160 acres	220
Korbman, Daniel, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 214 acres	298
Kleinfelder, George, 140 acres	148
Koller, John, 265 acres	303
Kleinfelder, John, 200	212
Koller, Jacob, 100 acres	124
Keller, John, 140 acres	195
Keller, Jacob, 150 acres	136
Kauffman, Henry, 60 acres	62
Kirsch, Jacob, 150 acres	164
Korffman, Jacob, 150 acres	179
Kleinfelder, Michael, 1 oil-mill, 1 distillery, 380 acres	400
Klatfelter, Michael, 132 acres	120
Kenstler, Michael, 100 acres	101
Kleinfelter, Peter, 200 acres	
Kleinfelter, Lorentz, 212 acres	183
Krim, Philip, 40 acres	44
Kladfelter, Casper	20
Lucas, Adam, 100 acres	86
Lau, John, 400 acres	344
Lau, Joshua, 190 acres	177
Lange, George, 150 acres	151
Lordan, Jonas, 30 acres.,	33
Lau, Philips, estate, 300 acres	195
Lang, Henry, 50 acres	50
Leibenstein, John	20
Leibenstein, Michael. 150 acres	147
Leib, Ulrich, 198 acres	£244
Lentz, John, 52 acres	43
Lobridge, Joseph, 50 acres	43
Markle, George,	18
Miller, Andrew, 100 acres	81
Myer, Andrew, 200 acres	187
Myer, Christian, 117 acres	146
Markley, Christian, 70 acres	143
Miller, Frederick, 80 acres	98
Myer, George, 150 acres	120
Miller, Herman, 150 acres	176
Miller, John, 300 acres	166
Myer, John, 200 acres	337
Menges, John, 136 acres	118
Myer, Jacob, 50 acres	52
Myer, Michael	28
Miller, Martin, 200 acres	239
Myer, Martin	18
Marshal, James	182
McDonald, John	45
Mahan, John, 160 acres	128
Miller, Tobias, 134 acres	173
Miller, Henry, 80 acres	70
Moore, James, 125 acres	106
Markle, Henry, 100 acres	80
Neas, Michael, 240 acres	239
Nunemaker, Solomon, 150 acres	132
Olenger, Peter 200 acres	189
Oar, John, 50 acres	40
Olb, John, 200 acres	249
Patterson, William, 150 acres	160
Peternan, Daniel, 173 acres	162
Relier, Abraham, 190 acres	205
Ringman, Stoffel	20
Roser, Adam, 150 acres	149
Resh, Christian, Estate	140
Ruhl, Frederick, 96 acres	196
Rierman, Jacob, 102 acres	55
Roser, Lorentz, 56 acres	103
Roger, Nicholas, 117 acres	208
Reib, Nicholas, 173 acres	20
Robert, Peter	103
Ruhl, Henry, 100 acres	20
Rothenheiser, Peter	128
Setz, John	150
Sparks, Thomas, 131 acres	174
Spillter, Jacob, 150 acres	117
Sitz, Adam, Jr., 100 acres	129
Sitz, Joseph, 100 acres	20
Sutton, Joseph, 150 acres	20
Shafer, Adam	
Snyder, Abraham, 139 acres	98
Schwartz, Andrew, 200 acres	240
Smith, Andrew, 80 acres	108
Swartz, Conrad, 80 acres	111
Shafer, David	30
Shenelber's Estate, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 150 acres	212
Shwartz, Henry, 80 acres	105
Snider, John, 150 acres	175
Shwartz, Jacob, 100 acres	96
Schmitt, John, 50 acres	30
Shneider, John, 122 acres	108
Shmitt, John, 150 acres	181
Shneider, Michael, 78 acres	69
Shmitt, Peter, 110 acres	191
Shneider, Phillip, 210 acres	204
Shafer, Philip, 350 acres	438
Sweney, James, 200 acres	173
Shafer, Catharine, 200 acres	123
Sheldon, James, 100 acres	78
Smith, Adam, 110 acres	122
Shilling, Sebastian, 100 acres	104
Stabler, Christian, 250 acres	282
Stein, Jacob, 112 acres	125
Sterner, George, 100 acres	98
Stermer, John, 150 acres	132
Stabler, John 100 acres	97

Taylor, George	£148
Wildgoose, James	26
Waltimier, George, 100 acres	93
Wagner, Henry, 84 acres	85
Wiley, Acquila, 110 acres	110
Wilay, William, 100 acres	96
Wilay, Zachary, 75 acres	.72
Yamal, Jesse, 100 acres	101
Yost, Nicholas, 30 acres	63
Zech, Michael, 70 acres	63
Anderson, William	40
Ehrhardt, John, 199 acres	80
Ehrhardt, William, 196 acres	98
Erstone, Peter, 260 acres	263
Faire, George	25
Fleishman, Martin, 100 acres	88
Guest, George, 85 acres	75
Hendricks, Adam Jr., 200 acres	110
Hise, Wendel, 50 acres	80
Jenians, Williams	
Lawson, John, 200 acres	140

SINGLE MEN.

Bates, Elias	18
Beard, John	18
Bock, Jacob	
Berry, Abraham	
Fouss, John	
Gallaway, Hugh	
Gerbenck, John	
Gordon, John	
Hartman, John	
Hendricks, Thomas	
Henry, Christian	
Hildebrand, Henry	
Hunter, William	
Kellar, Henry	
Korfman, Conrad	30
Marshal, William	
McCoy, John	
Myer, Haney	
Pfeiffer, Melchoir	64
Roser, Adam	
Schwartz, Abraham	
Shaffer, Henry	
Shrolyner, John	
Stabler, Adam	
Youse, Frederick	50
Zech, George	

The early educational facilities of the township were meager, as is the case with early settlements, but the Germans brought with them the belief of their church, that education is a necessity, consequently private and church schools were organized and maintained. The public school system was introduced in 1836, George Klinefelter having been chosen a delegate, for the township, to a convention held at York May 2, 1836. There was considerable opposition to the introduction of the system at the time, as there was subsequently to the introduction of uniform text books, and the displacement of the Bible as the regular reading book. The public schools have, however, since been faithfully maintained and encouraged, and now rank among the best in the county. In the township proper, and outside of the boroughs, there are no educational institutions other than the public schools.

In the township the German Reformed Church has one congregation, Fissel's, formerly known as Jerusalem. It was organized in 1783, and is the oldest Reformed congregation in this section of the county. Its present membership reaches about 125, and the congregation is in a prosperous condition. The records are defective and its early history cannot be obtained. The first structure in which the congregation worshipped was a small log building, which was supplanted by a larger log weather-boarded, and this again in 1851 by a fine brick structure. It is owned jointly by Lutherans and Reformed. The following were among the ministers who served this congregation: Rev. Adam Ettinger, 1805 to 1810; Rev. Yost Henry Fries, 1810 to 1814; Rev. F. Scholl, 1814 to 1819; Rev. Henry N. B. Habliston, 1819 to 1822; Rev. Jacob Major, 1822 to 1823; Rev. John Aug Forsch, 1823 to 1826; Rev. Frederick Becker, 1826 to 1828; Rev. John Rienecke, 1828 to 1848; Rev. C. W. Rienecke, D. D., 1848 to 1849; Rev. D. Gring, 1859 to 1880 and Rev. A. F. Driesbach, 1880 to present time.

The Lutherans have two congregations in the township, Fissel's and Hametown. The former is located about one and a half miles southwest of Glen Rock, and was organized jointly with the Reformed congregation already referred to and meets in the same church. The congregation was organized in 1783 and has been well maintained since then. The records are incomplete, but from what can be gathered among the early pastors were Revs. John Herbst, Sr. and Jr., Rev. Stecker, Rev. Grobe, and among the later were Revs. Jacob Kempfer, A. Berg, J. H. Menges, E. Manges, and the present pastor, Rev. E. Miller, D. D. The congregation is strong, and from it sprang the membership which started other congregations in this section. Hametown was organized in 1872, the membership mainly coming from the Shrewsbury congregation. The first pastor was Rev. J. C. Koller, who was followed by the present pastor, Rev. J. B. Wolf.

The Evangelical Association has but one congregation in the township, that of Klinefelter's Chapel, worshiping in the church by that name near Fissel's Lutheran Church. The congregation was organized in 1860, during which time the chapel was erected. Michael Seitz, Thomas Hunt and William Klinefelter being the building committee. The ministers who served this congregation were those who served the Shrewsbury congregation, and will be given in that connection. The congregation is small but active and aggressive.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has one congregation in the township—Rock Chapel. This was the first congregation of that church and was organized in 1790, as near as can be gathered from an imperfect record. From it have gone the members to organize the other churches in this section. It is said that prominent ministers of the church preached in this church in its earlier years. The ministers that preached in Shrewsbury Borough also officiated at Rock Chapel.

In November, 1823, a great demonstration took place at the public house of John Ehrhart, in the township and near Hametown. The demonstration was held in honor of Gov. Shultz's election, and delegations from almost every section of the county were in attendance.

The township has furnished its share of soldiers for the several wars in which the nation has been engaged. There were a number of soldiers from the township in the Revolution, but the names could not be secured. Michael Mason served in the war of 1812, N. G. Ruhl and Alexander Hannage served in the Mexican war, and the following served during the late civil war: Peter Kolter, Sr., Peter Kolter, Jr., D. W. Dubs, Nelson Baily, Henry Hershey, A. D. Meyers, Peter Hetrick, J. Matta, Charles Seachrist, John Klinefelter, N. Z. Seitz, J. H. Gantz, John Wagner, Valentine Anstine, William H. Dixon, Andrew Seitz, Samuel McMahon, Emanuel Wildasin, Joseph Dise, W. S. Dise, W. Frey, —— Blouse, D. McKinly, William Butcher, P. A. Small, Conrad Meise, Lewis Holter, R. Rinehart, I. Wagner, B. Geipe and B. Lamott. The following were prominent citizens or held important civil positions: Michael Hoke, whose popularity gave him every vote cast but five when elected as sheriff of the county; John Habliston and William Heindle, connected with the Baltimore *Sun;* John N. Miller and Philip Sheffer, county commissioners; Noah Ehrhart, recorder; Eli W. Free, State representative.

The people in the township proper are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits. There are a number of grist-mills in the township and two large tanneries, that of J. G. Bortner, near Glen Rock, who is also conducting a flavine factory, and that of J. Habliston, near Shrewsbury. E. K. Bollinger & Co. are conducting an extensive fertilizer factory at Seitzland. There was a time when every farm of any consequence in the township had its distillery, but they have been generally abandoned. The following boroughs have been erected in the township, and in connection with their history will be found the most interesting portion of the history of the township: Shrewsbury, Glen Rock, Rail Road, New Freedom.

SHREWSBURY.

As early as the year 1800 there were indications that the place now known as Shrewsbury would become a town. The town is located near the eastern borders of the township on the Baltimore & York Turnpike, and about one mile east of the Northern Central Railroad. When it was first developed into a village it was known as Strasburg, the German for a village by the road or street; it subsequently received its present name as the principal village of the township. Business was commenced in the village in 1800 by a Mr. Kline, who was followed by Jacob Ruhl, who then occupied the corner now occupied by L. C. Kraft. He discontinued in 1810 and was followed by H. Latimer & Co. on the corner now occupied by Gerry's drug store. C. F. Meyers began business on the Kraft corner in 1830 and was followed by Small, Myers & Latimer in 1859, when C. F. Rheling took charge of the place, and he was followed by H. D. Hartman, Meyers & Bros., J. H. Markle and L. C. Kraft. Eli McDonnell, one of the principal business men as well as one of the most enterprising citizens of the town, began business in 1859. Among others who aided in developing the town and who were active business men were John Hershner, G. Blasser, R. Richey, Nathan Shafer, Samuel Gantz, George P. Everhart, Christof Kolter, and the Kollers, Becks, Geiseys, Gerrys. The town has been exclusively commercial. Samuel Gantz at one time established a tannery in the town, but it was soon abandoned. David Klinefelter erected a machine shop on the lot between Raffensperger's hotel and the stable, but it could not be made a success and was abandoned, when a steam saw-mill followed in the same place but it was also abandoned, and not a particle of evidence of these having been there now exists, except that in the minds of the people. In 1820 coal pits existed where Bott's Hotel now stands.

The town was erected into a borough in 1834 by special act of the assembly, and was reincorporated in 1870, under the act of 1851, at which time Joseph Geisey was the burgess; J. H. Blasser the secretary, and James Gerry, Jr., the treasurer. The present officers are: Chief burgess, M. Bott; secretary, E. Storms; treasurer, B. Rupert; councilmen, J. L. Raffensperger, J. Snyder, W. Besser, I. N. Stoner, G. Smith. The population of the town in 1880 was 580. In its early history the corporation issued shinplasters as a circulating, but subsequently redeemed them, and on March 31, 1854, destroyed them.

A martial spirit existed among the people from the beginning of the town, and a military company was organized in 1821, known as the Strasburg Blues, Capt. Charles Stuck being its first commander, who was succeeded by Capt. W. H. Snyder. In 1824 Jacob Gaines, a member of this company, was drowned in Hileman's dam, and his remains were buried on a Sunday, but the people of the church where the services were held protested against taking arms into or near the church. This shows that the religious prejudices of the people were very strong. The Blues finally suspended and the Jackson Grays were organized by Capt. Snyder and subsequently commanded by the late Capt. William McAbee. In 1841 the company was called into service to assist in suppressing the Philadelphia riot, but the riot ceased on the arrival of the command at Wrightsville. While encamped at York the now eminent Dr. Carpenter acted as the company surgeon. In 1824 the Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Washington Artillery passed through the town on their way to Baltimore to take part in the reception ceremonies tendered Gen. Lafayette. In 1861 Company D, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was partly organized in the town, and subsequent to its muster visited the place and gave an exhibition drill. In September, 1881, Light Battery C, United States Army, Maj. Sinclair in command, encamped at the town while on its march to Yorktown to take part in the ceremonies commemorating the surrender of Cornwallis. The following were among those who entered the United States military service from the borough; Majors N. G. and E. M. Ruhl, Capt. J. H. Blasser, Lieut. G. Blasser, Chaplain D. C. Eberhart, J. H. Hendrix, J. B. Beck, Robert McDonnell, J. H. Moody, J. Ashley, William Eaton, Henry Young, J. Smith, N. Heise, C. Hedrick, C. Sanders, A. J. Frederick, Col. G. W. Frederick, E. H. Redding, Joseph Little, Jesse Shewell, John Kunkle, M. Sheol, F. Dolla, Jacob Nonemaker, G. Almany, J. Almany, A. Leicht, H. Rheirmeyer, A. L. Geesey, C. Thompson, W. Fockerner, D. Horn, A. Klinefelter, J. Painter, M. Born.

The following are among those who are natives of the town, or who have made the town their home for many years, and who have risen to eminence in civil life.

Dr. James Gerry, Sr., who was born in Cecil County, Md., August, 1796, a son of James Gerry, who served a number of terms as a member of the house of delegates of Maryland. Dr. Gerry graduated at West Notingham Academy, spent a few years in the South teaching, and then returned and became the principal of the academy, where he graduated and served as such for four years, reading medicine in the meantime. He located and began the practice of his profession in Shrewsbury in 1824, and soon secured a large practice. In 1830 he married Salome Hoffman, of Balto. County, Md., became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he did active work.

In 1838 he received the Democratic nomination of the Nineteenth Congressional District entirely unsolicited. He was elected and re-elected, and while thus serving he delivered an elaborate speech against the United States Bank. He was an intimate friend of James Buchanan, and as a delegate to the National Convention in 1852, warmly supported him for the nomination. After Buchanan's election to the presidency he informed Dr. Gerry that he would be pleased to appoint him to any position he would like. The advanced age of the Doctor compelled him to decline the offer. He continued the practice of medicine up to 1870, and died July 19, 1873. Brig.-Gen. G. W. Frederick, a graduate of Pennsylvania College, and who served with great credit in the late war, had charge of the provost guard during the trial of Mrs. Surrat, is now a prominent citizen of Philadelphia and the publisher of the *Lutheran*. Dr. H. G. Bussey, who served two terms as State senator, and two terms as county prothonotary and as physician to the jail. William McAbee, who served two terms in the State legislature, and held other important public positions. Isaac Beck, who served two terms in the State legislature, and one term as door-keeper of the house of representatives. Col. W. Garner, now a prominent citizen of Iowa. John Geisey, who served as register of wills in the county. B. F. Koller and J. A. Blasser, who each served as clerk of the county courts. Joseph Holland, who served as county prothonotary. John Beck and Christof Kolter, who served as county commissioners. Joseph Hartman, who served as county auditor. Col. A. Wilhelm, Capt. Dennis, Rev. James Henry Brown, D. D., Robert Richey and Eli Storms, who has become quite popular as an artist.

From 1827 to 1830 a small paper known as the *Harbinger* was published in the town by W. C. Smyth. Later the *Sharfsheitz*, a German paper, was published for a few years in the town by a Mr. Kurtz.

On July 8, 1840, a cyclone passed over the town, and although it lasted but a few minutes the destruction of property was great. The old Union log church was blown down, with a number of barns and several dwelling houses. Among the latter was one occupied by B. Krewell and family, through which a number of the family were injured, and Mrs. Krewell was killed. On April 1, 1881, a fire occurred in which the back buildings of the Meyer's property were destroyed. On October 8, of the same year, Miss Mary Smith Wallick was burned to death while attempting to light a fire with coal oil. On April 23, 1882, a fire occurred which destroyed the barns of A. Wilhelm, A. W. Kunkle, and that belonging to the Methodist Episcopal parsonage. On February 27, 1884, Mrs. Catharine Shewell was burned to death while staying alone in a small house.

In 1800 a small log schoolhouse was erected in the eastern portion of the town, and Dr. Cling was the first teacher. This building was destroyed by fire and a brick building took its place, which was also destroyed by fire in 1853, when the present building in the northern part of the town was erected. Private and church schools were popular in the early history of the town, and an academy was opened, in 1856, by Prof. A. W. Dinsmore, and has been continued since under the principalship of Profs. T. R. Vickroy, J. A. Murphy, D. S. Brilhart, W. J. Fulton and E. E. Allen, the present instructor. The public school system was introduced in 1856, when it was adopted in the township, but the schools have not been so popular and have not attained a high rank, owing, perhaps, to the popularity of select or private schools.

The church history is very imperfect, and from what can be gathered the Evangelical Association had the first regular preaching in the town in 1811, and the services were conducted in private houses. Rev. J. Driesbach was the first preacher, and he was followed by H. Neibel, M. Becker, M. Betz, John and James Bruen, Rev. Walter, A. Ettinger, B. Ettinger, J. L. W. Seibert, Levi and Uriah Eberhart, G. Hunter, J. M. Carothers, J. W. Cramer, S. W. Seibert, C. F. Deininger, W. Wilson, D. A. Miller, Rev. Zulofe, Rev. Longsdorf, S. Hornberger, W. H. Davis, S. Aurand, J. M. Ettinger, G. E. Zehner, J. G. M. Swengle, H. Conrad, J. C. Farnsworth, J. M. Longsdorf, P. S. Orwig, W. W. Rhodes, J. F. Shultz, the present pastor. The first church erected in the town was a small log structure in 1821, and was a Union Church, being used jointly by the Methodists and Evangelical people. This church building was destroyed in 1840 by the cyclone. The Evangelical people erected a brick church in 1853, which was improved in 1877, and again in 1884, and at present it is a handsome and convenient place of worship. In 1824 this congregation organized a Sunday-school, but it lasted only a few months; later another was organized, which has been continued up to the present. The school is large, and the membership of the church will reach about 100.

The organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church was effected about the year 1811. Up to this time the people of this faith attended services at Rock Chapel, where an organization had been effected in 1794. The congregation worshiped in the old log church jointly with the Evangelical people up to 1849, when a one-story and basement brick building was erected on Main Street near the place where the present edifice stands. Bishop Waugh preached several times in this church. The second building was erected in 1874, and is of Gothic design, with a belfry, two stories, and was dedicated in 1877, by Bishop E. A. Ames, assisted by W. H. Chapman and A. W. Guyer. The congregation now numbers about 100, and among the ministers who preached for the congregation were Revs. A. Hemphill, W. Butter, E. Nicodemus, J. Parker, J. Ewing, Z. Jordan, A. Griffeth, W. Hawk, J. W. Cronin, I. Collins, P. Doll, O. Ege, T. Mitchell, John Beer, Joseph Morris, G. Berkstresser, J. W. Cullum, J. Stine, C. G. Linthicun, E. Dorsey, W. H. Enos, T. G. Fulton, J. A. Collins, A. E. Gibson, N. J. B. Morgan, David Trout, J. A. Coleman, W. T. Wilson, G. W. Iread, D. C. Eberhart, A. H. Reese, J. S. Lee, A. R. Riely, F. G. Crever, Henry Furlong, H. Slicer, J. G. McKeehon, J. B. Akers, S. Cornelius, G. W. Dunlap, J. S. McMurry, J. W. Hedges, M. L. Drun, J. B. Cuddy, E. Bahrman, G. Warren, J. G. Moore, J. Max Lautz, — Snyder, J. C. Haggy, J. Curns, E. E. Allen, W. A. McKee, A. H. Mensel, T. Mitchell, W. M. West, J. Loyd, E. E. A. Deever, J. M. Clark, J. M. Russel, A. W. Guyer, A. R. Bender, J. Goldin, B. B. Hamlin, J. C. Clarke, M. L. Smith, W. Guyer, W. A. Houck, R. Mallalieu, C. V. Hartzell, the present pastor. Bishop Levi Scott, William Barnes, Alfred Cookman and other noted ministers preached at this place, and on the Lowe camp ground near the town. This congregation started the first permanent Sunday-school organized in the town, in

1827, at the first meeting of which there were present twenty-seven boys and twenty girls. The teachers of the boys were Rev. H. Doll, Robert Fife, Jarret Garner, J. H. Brown, Dr. James Gerry and Robert Richey; of the females, Mrs. H. Hannawalt, Misses E. Marshall, Jane Gordon, Mary Redman. The school has been in progress since, and has been prompt in the adoption of modern measures and appliances. It is claimed that the present extended system of lesson illustration was originated in this school during 1864, when the superintendent, Rev. D. C. Eberhart, planned the illustrations, and E. Storms, a young artist of the town, painted them. These illustrations were furnished by Mr. Storms to schools in Baltimore, York, Hanover, Glen Rock and other points. In 1866 samples of these illustrations were put on exhibition at a Sunday-school convention held at the Masonic Temple in Baltimore, where they attracted a great deal of attention, after which they were generally adopted by publishers of Sunday-school literature.

The Lutheran Church congregation was effected in 1822, and in 1827 a Union Church was erected, in which the Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshiped up to 1874, when a new fine brick church edifice was erected on Main Street for the exclusive use of the Lutheran congregation, and the Reformed people continued to occupy the old church. The Lutheran congregation is strong, having a membership of about 250, with a flourishing Sunday-school, for the use of which a handsome chapel was erected in 1879. The pastors who served the congregation were Rev. John Herbst, Sr. and Jr.; Rev. — Stecker, Rev. J. Kempfer, Rev. A. Berg, who served the charge from 1843 to 1873, when Rev. J. H. Menges assumed it and served to 1877, when Rev. E. H. Manges took charge and served to 1881, when Rev. E. Miller, D. D., the present pastor took charge of the work.

The Reformed congregation was organized in 1822, and from 1827 worshiped jointly with the Lutheran congregation in a brick church to 1874, when the Lutherans withdrew and the Reformed alone occupied the church. In 1882 this building was torn down and a new fire-brick building was erected on Main Street, which was dedicated on May 13, 1883, by the present pastor, Rev. A. F. Dreisbach, T. G. Apple, D. D., President of Franklin and Marshall College, and J. S. Stahr, D. D. Since the new church edifice has been erected, and under the care of the present pastor, the congregation has rapidly increased and now numbers about 150 communicants. The congregation has a Sunday-school which is rapidly growing in numbers and influence. The following are the ministers who served the congregation in the past: A. Ettinger, Yost Henry Fries, F. A. Scholl, H. N. B. Habliston, J. August Forsch, John Rienecke, C. W. Rienecke, D. D., J. Vandersloot, Daniel Gring, who served the charge twenty-seven years, and who was followed by the present efficient pastor, A. F. Driesback.

The Shrewsbury Savings Institution was incorporated June 6, 1850, with a capital of $50,000. Henry Latimer was chosen its first president, and Robert Richey its first cashier. June 3, 1876, G. P. Everhart became the president, and still serves as such. March 23, 1857, John Hoshour became the cashier and was followed, on his death, November 26, 1870, by J. V. Geisey, who, resigning, was followed, November 2, 1872, by A. G. Collins, and he in turn was followed March 4, 1882, by A. D. Collins, the present incumbent. It has now a paid up cash capital of $15,000, and a surplus of the same amount.

Mount Vernon Lodge No. 143, I. O. O. F., organized in February, 1846, and in 1852 and 1853, a hall was erected, which was dedicated in 1854. The lodge has paid a large amount for benefit to its members, and has now a fund of $6,000. It has had a large membership in the past and now has forty-two members. A. Klinefelter served as O. G. for twenty years, and William Benise as janitor and I. G. for twenty-nine years. Since the institution of the lodge there have occurred thirty-eight deaths out of the membership of the lodge.

Shrewsbury Lodge, No. 423, F. & A. M., was instituted March 4, 1868, with the following charter members: Rev. J. C. Hagy, B. F. Koller, G. P. Everhart, Rev. A. Berg, Dr. O. T. Everhart, Dr. James Gerry, Jr., and James K. Pattison. The lodge now numbers about twenty-six members, and is in a healthy financial condition.

Wannepewink Tribe, I. O. R. M., was organized September 10, 1868, and closed in April, 1877.

A lodge of Good Templars was instituted November 2, 1865, by Rev. J. S. Murry, and continued in existence to 1876. It did good service, extending its influence so that lodges were organized in Glen Rock, New Freedom, Stewartstown and New Market. A Band of Hope was also organized September 26, 1866, and continued in existence for some years.

Shrewsbury Post, No. 342, G. A. R., was mustered by Capt. W. H. Lanius, June 18, 1883, and has now about forty-three members.

GLEN ROCK.

Glen Rock is a borough situated in Shrewsbury Township, on the Northern Central Railroad, about sixteen miles south of York, and about four miles northwest of Shrewsbury Borough. It is a modern town and is noted for its romantic scenery and its substantial and expensive buildings, and for the enterprise and industry of its people. All the buildings, except a saw-mill and a barn, have been erected since 1837, for prior to that time the land included in the borough was but a poorly cultivated farm with no improvements on it, and during a period of about forty years previous it changed owners quite a number of times. Among these owners were Philip Lowe, John Ehrrman and Simon Koller, the latter gentleman having made a few improvements in the place. During his time he built a saw-mill, barn and brick dwelling house. The land in and around the town is hilly, the vales being narrow and some of the hills quite steep, yet it is productive and valuable for farming purposes. There are several streams of water, branches of the Codorus, passing through it, which furnish water-power and water supply for the manufacturing interests of the town. In 1837 the railroad was built through the place where the town now is, and it was at this time that it received its name by Nat Bernard, the contractor for the grading of that portion of the railroad. He found some very hard rock to cut through, so he named them the "rocks in the glen" or Glen Rock. At this time Simon Koller owned a large part of the land now incorporated in the borough, but fearing the railroad would ruin him, he sold it to William Heathcote, an Englishman then recently from England, with whom came also other Englishmen—the Shaws, Radcliffes and other Heathcotes, so that it became an English settlement. The station of the railroad was known as Heathcote's up to 1843, when it took its present name and when a postoffice was established. In 1845 there were but ten families in the place; 1 woolen factory employing fourteen hands; 1 store and tavern, 1 machinist, 1 tailor, blacksmith, doctor, and 2 wood sawyers. In 1850 Philip Sheffer, a farmer near the town, put up some houses and purchased the woolen-mill, converted it into a grist-mill, and Mr. Heathcote erected another woolen-mill near the town. This gave the then village new life and the people began to talk of putting up other manufacturing enterprises, which took practical shape in the erection of the foundry and machine shop in 1854, by Heathcote, Herbst & Co.; the company consisting of William Heathcote, William Herbst, J. V. Hoshour, John Scott, Emanuel Frey, Charles Frey, Henry Seitz; F. T. Scott, a practical machinist, being chosen as manager. This plant was the means of developing the town, and has ever since been an important factor in its growth. It gradually enlarged its sphere and did an extensive business in car building, and is now known as the Glen Rock Manufacturing Company and is doing a general manufacturing business, including engines, boilers, mill machinery, farming implements, etc. In the meantime J. V. Hoshour did an extensive forwarding and commission business, in which he was subsequently followed by E. Sheffer, who did a good deal to encourage the growth of the place.

The woolen-mill or factory was the first manufacturing establishment of the town, and it has been successfully maintained ever since, doing a large business and employing a number of hands. William Heathcote, the first proprietor, conducted the business for a number of years, when his son, James Heathcote, assumed control of and conducted it for some years, and up to his death, when L. K. Heathcote, the present proprietor and manager, assumed control of it and has developed a large trade in felt manufacturing, some of his goods reaching a foreign market. This plant, no doubt, gave the town its first manufacturing impulse. In the early history of the town Messrs. Mark Radcliffe and George Shaw, in the name of Radcliffe & Shaw, began the manufacture of rope and twine in a meager style. They erected a wheel and spindle for twisting purposes along a fence, and there under the broad canopy of heaven, when the weather would permit, they would manufacture an excellent rope and twine. They gradually developed their facilities until at present they have the largest rope-walk in the State, and own the large cordage-mill at Centreville, near the town. H. H. Radcliffe has lately became a member of the firm. They are now employing quite a number of laborers, and their goods are very popular. The lumber business was commenced by J. V. Hoshour, who was followed by John Frey, C. Glatfelter, S. K. Hoshour, who, with Messrs. J. C. Fallon and C. Gore, erected a planing-mill and sash factory in 1874, Mr. Fallon soon withdrawing. The building with a large quantity of lumber was destroyed by fire in 1876. Other buildings were erected, and, Mr. Gore withdrawing, Joseph Dise, A. W. Gray and J. H. Hoshour became the proprietors, but in 1878 Messrs. Gray and J. H. Hoshour withdrew and Henry Bahn became interested, and from thence to the present the firm of Hoshour, Dise & Co., have been conducting a very successful business, employing a large force of labor and handling a large quantity of lumber—Messrs. Joseph Dise and S. K. Hoshour being young men of energy, enterprise and push. Messrs. J. W. Hartman and S. K. Hoshour began the manufacture of carriages, etc., in the town in 1872, and they have developed a very fine business, employing a large number of laborers, and putting out a large line of fine goods, which are demanding a good market abroad. Henry Yeager also conducted the coach manufacturing business in the town for a few years. Various other efforts at manufacturing were attempted, but met with only partial success and they were subsequently abandoned.

The mercantile trade was first introduced by Daniel Reiman in 1827, when he opened a store in the frame building now occupied by Charles Heathcote and Jonathan Foust. Reiman was followed by Henry Latimer under the firm name of Small, Latimer & Meyers. In 1840 the store-house was sold to Jacob Epply, who associated with him in business J. V. Hoshour, and a successful trade was conducted. Mr. Hoshour later conducted a very extensive founding business. Mr. Epply was followed in the mercantile trade by William Herbst, who in turn was followed by E. Sheffer, who did a very extensive business in the large building now owned by the Northern Central Railroad, and which is now occupied by E. R. Miller and I. Glatfelter. William Herbst and N. K. Seitz opened a store in 1867, on the corner of Church and Main Streets and a successful business has since been conducted there by them; Mr. Seitz withdrawing subsequently, Messrs J. S. Herbst and W. H. Herbst became partners and the business is now conducted by W. Herbst & Sons. In 1872 A. D. Meyers opened a jewelry store and conducted a successful business to within a few years, when J. A. Shomaker assumed the business, and he has been very successful. Messrs. E. Bortner and David Becker have within a few years developed an extensive ice cream trade, which they are manufacturing and shipping abroad. In 1880 a fine brick building was erected by G. F. Heathcote, and occupied as a shoe factory for several years. That business having been abandoned the building is now occupied as a grist-mill.

The publication of the *Item*, a weekly newspaper, was commenced in 1870 by M. O. Smith and G. W. Nichols. It was well received, although but a small sheet when it was first issued. Mr. Nichols early withdrew from its publication and Mr. Smith conducted the business himself, when he subsequently associated with him N. Z. Seitz, which co-partnership continued for several years, when Mr. Smith retired and Mr. Seitz continued the publication up to the present; in the meantime T. M. Meads was, for a few months, identified with the publication, as was also A. W. Gray for nearly four years, with W. A. Spate during the past year, the paper now being published by Seitz & Spate. The paper has been enlarged a number of times until it has been enlarged to its present size, which is a nine column paper printed on a sheet 28x42. It has been well sustained by the people. It has always been fearless and independent in its editorial reflections, and progressive and aggressive in its advocacy of reforms. It holds an advanced position in county journalism.

The town was incorporated in 1860 by the courts of the county, and the opposition to incorporation was considerable by the people of the township. Philip Sheffer was the first chief burgess, and Lyman B. Moody is the present officer. The census of 1880 shows a population of 651; it has since increased very much and will now reach nearly 1,000.

As soon as the town became an incorporated borough it pushed its public school educational work, and in that particular it has always stood in the advanced ranks in the county. The building for school purposes is large and suitably furnished. The school work had been in charge of Prof. A. W. Gray, a prominent educator of the county for a number of years. He had won the esteem and confidence of both pupils and parents, and did an excellent work for the people of the town. His select schools were largely attended by young ladies and gentlemen from other sections of the county. He had become very popular among the educators of the county, and, had he lived, would have been chosen as the county superintendent. The first school building was erected by William Heathcote soon after he became settled, and private schools were maintained in it until the public schools were properly organized.

A religious sentiment prevailed among the early settlers, and the people generally attended Sabbath services at Fissel's Church, about two miles south of the town. As early as 1842 Rev. Moses Bower, of the Evangelical Association, who was at the time serving Gettysburg charge, preached at times in the brick school building, in the northern end of the town, and which had been erected by W. Heathcote. Rev. Bowers was followed on the charge by Revs. J. Boas, E. Kohr, Lew Humelsheim, D. Dellinger, up to 1848, when Rev. Uriah Eberhart was appointed to the charge, who effected an organization, and Henry Seitz was chosen as the first class leader. At the following session of conference, Glen Rock was detached from Gettysburg and attached to Shrewsbury Circuit, and the ministers who officiated on that charge as given in Shrewsbury History, from that date to 1867, when it was made a mission, and Rev. J. Hartzler, served the mission for three successive years. He was followed by Revs. S. P. Remer, P. W. Rardibough, H. W. Back, P. W. Groap, E. Crumbling, and the present pastor, Rev. J. A. Irvine. In 1849, while Rev. J. W. L. Seibert served Shrewsbury Circuit, the first church was erected. It was a substantial brick structure, located on Church Street. In 1870 the old church edifice was sold and a new one erected on New Street. This is a large, handsome and substantially constructed two story building. The Union Sunday-school which is connected with this church, was organized in 1848, and has been in successful organization since. David Herbst, Sr., was its first superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1865, and erected a church edifice in that and the following year. The ministers who served on Shrewsbury Circuit, and which are given in the Methodist Episcopal Church history of Shrewsbury, served also this congregation. The congregation is not large, its present membership being twenty-seven. There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the congregation.

The Lutheran congregation was informally organized in 1859, when Rev. A. Berg, then the pastor of Shrewsbury charge, began to hold regular service in Sheffer's Hall. A formal organization was effected and a church edifice erected in 1860–61. It was made a separate charge and Rev. J. Kempfer was called to serve it. He continued the pastor to 1868 when he resigned, and Rev. J. C. Koller was called to the pastorate, who served the congregation to 1880, when the present pastor, J. B. Wolf, was called by the congregation to the pastorate, Rev. J. C. Koller having resigned. The congregation now numbers about 200 members and has connected with it a large and interesting Sabbath-school.

The German Reformed people have made various efforts at organization, but thus far they have not been successful. Nothwithstanding, there are a number of people of that religious faith living in the town. Revs. D. Gring, W. Xanders and others have preached in the town, but no complete organization is now existing.

In 1865 a circle of the Brotherhood of the Union, a beneficial organization, was organized, and gained considerable of a membership until 1870; when the organization was suspended, and Friendly Lodge, No. 287, K. of P., of Pennsylvania, was organized. This lodge has a membership of some seventy, and is financially strong.

Yosemite Tribe, No. 100, I. O. R. M., was organized in 1868; has a present membership of some forty and is financially in good condition.

Several temperance organizations have been effected in the town, but all were in due time suspended without accomplishing any special reforms.

The town has a musical organization, "The Glen Rock Band," which has won for itself a reputation and popularity which reaches far beyond its own town. Its services are frequently called to distant cities.

The town has no old soldier residents, but it sent the following to the army during the late Rebellion: A. Shaw, L. K. Heathcote, L. W. Dabs, William Metcalf, I. Rhinehart, W. F. Baum, Noah Allison, T. Bamforth, J. M. Homigan, A. Moessinger, Henry Seitz, C. T. Seitz, A. Shauck, James Laurq, Ned Gaffeney, Penn. Birchival, John Foust.

The First National Bank of Glen Rock, Penn., was organized in 1863, with a capital stock of $50,000, E. Sheffer being its first president, and Henry Seitz, cashier. H. Seitz has served as cashier of the bank from its organization to the present time. J. V. Hoshour followed Mr. Sheffer as the president of the bank, who was in turn succeeded by Charles Frey; and he by William Herbst, the present officer. The capital stock of the bank has been increased to $75,000.

RAILROAD BOROUGH.

Railroad Borough is a town of about 250 population and is situated on the Northern Central Railroad, about one mile west of Shrewsbury, and was incorporated into a borough August 31, 1871, with F. Helb, as chief burgess; J. N. Grove, assistant burgess; S. Klinefelter, G. W. Ruby, Daniel Seitz, M. Gable. T. H. McAbee and James M. McGuigan, as councilmen. The town is nestled between the hills which surround it, and has been for many years an important freight depot. The population in 1880 was 221, and it has increased quite rapidly since.

In 1792 the land was mostly owned by John Klinefelter, and he erected a small grist-mill at the place where Ruby's barn now stands, and he also erected a log-house near the same place. Soon after this, Ulrick Heiss purchased the land where Stabler's mill now stands, and erected thereon an oil-mill which was subsequently torn down and the present mill erected. G. M. Henry bought the greater part of land now included in the borough, put a grist-mill where Ruby's mill now stands, and in 1841 removed the old grist-mill where Helb's tannery now stands, and converted it into a bark-mill. In 1822 an apple distillery was in progress where Helb's distillery now stands. In 1849 Frederick Helb came to the place, and began the tanning business. He began in a very simple way, not even having a building, but used old hogsheads as vats, and having the use of the bark-mill of Mr. Henry, he ground the bark he used with that. He purchased the mill later, erected a building for a tannery and built the usual vats. He has since greatly enlarged his facilities, until at present he is conducting a very large and profitable business. He has been quite successful in his business ventures and has done more than any other man to improve the town. He now owns a large proportion of the property in the town, and is identified with much of the business surrounding it. In 1833 G. M. Henry built a grist-mill, where the brick grist-mill of Mr. Ruby now stands, which was supplanted with the present building by Mr. Ruby in 1862. The first station house stood near where Ruby's mill now stands. The brick warehouse occupied at present by Mr. Day, was erected in 1845 by Messrs. Simon and Jesse Klinefelter. The same gentlemen erected the stone store and warehouse building on the east side of the railroad, now occupied by Mr. G. P. Everhart. The same gentlemen also erected the brick-mill in the northern portion of the town now owned by Jared Stabler. In 1849 the same gentlemen erected a bark-mill near the station, which was converted into a flavine-mill in 1869, by Klinefelter & Hobliston. The present proprietors of these works are the Boston Chemical Dye Works. In 1859 the present hotel building was erected by Mr. Roy. It is now occupied by John Kauffelt. Mr. G. P. Everhart is doing a large forwarding and commission business, as also a dry goods and grocery business, while Mr. Helb is conducting the tanning and brewing business, as also the stave business.

A public school has been conducted in the place for many years. A new school building has been erected within a few years, which is highly creditable to those who erected it. A Sunday-school has been conducted in the place for some years, which is doing a good work among the children of the town.

NEW FREEDOM.

New Freedom is a small town situated in the southern portion of the township of Shrewsbury on the Northern Central Railroad. The town is very beautifully situated on a level plain on an elevation, the land surrounding the town being fertile and level. The population in 1880 was 325, and it has since grown quite rapidly. It was incorporated into a borough in 1879, with H. F. Hofacker, as chief burgess; C. Singer, as assistant, and S. G. Hildebrand, John L. Hailer, Lewis Grove, Dr. E. K. Free and S. Grove, as councilmen. The Free family was among the early settlers of the town, and they first opened business there. The present business men are M. W. Bahn, Messrs. U. H. Gore & Bro., J. R. Nonewaker, R. F. Koller, H. F. Hofacker, J. B. Wherly, J. E. Miller and others. The town has good public-schools, which are well sustained by the people.

The first religious organization effected in the town, or the locality where the town is now located, was St. John's Catholic Church. In 1842 Father Gabriel Rempler, a Redemptorist priest of Baltimore, visited the community and found a very devoted member of his church in Meimad Müller, a German settler, who lived at the old farmhouse now occupied by Charles King, where mass was first offered in that section of the county, and at this place for some four months after like services were regularly held. Mr. Müller donated land sufficient to erect a church thereon, which was done by the contributions of the members, and the church was properly dedicated in 1842. It was regularly served from 1842 to 1852 by priests from Baltimore, and some of the most noted priests of the Redemptorist order preached in this humble edifice. From 1853 to 1875, it was regularly served from York as a mission, after that, Father Koch became regular pastor; then, in 1881, Father Huber, who served until recently, when he was succeeded by Father Breckel.*

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*For additional history of New Freedom, see Addenda.

THE TOWNSHIP OF SPRINGFIELD.

FOR ninety years this township formed a part of Shrewsbury. The names of its taxable inhabitants in 1783 will be found in the history of that township. A petition asking for a division of Shrewsbury was presented in 1834 to the court, presided over by Judge Walter Franklin and his associates, George Barnitz and John L. Hinkle, stating that "the township of Shrewsbury is eighteen miles long, and on this account many of the inhabitants are too far from the place of transacting the common township business." The court appointed George Hoke, Henry Leib and John Eyster commissioners, who selected George M. Henry surveyor, and the division line was run November 24, 1834. The report of said commissioners recommending the erection of this township, which was named by them, Springfield, was confirmed by the court, April 9, 1835.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Springfield is crossed from north to south by the York & Maryland Line Turnpike, which passes over the line of the old Potapsco road, laid out from York to Joppa and Potapsco (now Baltimore) in 1742, the year after York was founded. Joppa, now a dilapidated village on the Gunpowder River, was then the county seat of Baltimore County. The turnpike passes along the summit of the height of land that divides the tributaries of two large branches of the Codorus Creek, which form a confluence at the extreme northern point of Springfield. These streams separate Springfield from Hopewell on the east, York on the north, Codorus and North Codorus on the west. The southern boundary is an artificial line separating it from Shrewsbury. The surface of this township is very undulating. At different places along the turnpike, the view in summer over the beautifully rounded hills, and systematically carved little valleys, all clad in rich verdure, is delightful to behold. The Northern Central Railway passes along the western part and crosses the Codorus five times within the limits of the township. The population in 1840 was 1,207; in 1880 it was 1,854; the number of taxables in 1884 was 559; valuation of real estate, $811,191; county tax, $3,151; State tax, $220. Foust's Distillery in the lower end of Springfield is specially noted for the manufacture of pure liquors. A very large business has been done at this place for many years.

THE BOROUGH OF LOGANVILLE.

The borough of Loganville is situated along the York & Maryland Line Turnpike near the centre of Springfield Township. On an elevated plane immediately west of the town, the landscape scenery far to the north and the west is fascinating beyond description. The broad and fertile valley, extending from the Susquehanna, southwest as far as the field of vision goes, and north to the South Mountains, unfolds to the view of the observer, a garden of unrivalled loveliness, with the town of York, near the eastern bounds of the circular horizon, and Gettysburg in the western.

Robert Wilson, an auctioneer, laid out the town of Loganville in 1820, and named it in honor of Col. Henry Logan, then a leading politician, who resided near Dillsburg, and subsequently represented this county in congress. Robert Wilson, afterward, became court crier at York, to which place he moved. In 1824 he advertised that "Old Bob has lately come to town and can always be found. at his stand on East Market Street. He is only man in the county, who has cryed all his life without weeping." The survey of the plat of ground on which Loganville is built, was made by Robert Richie. The town is built in two sections, between which is a ridge of land. Some jovial personage during its early history, comparing the town thus built to the saddle-bags of our old time physicians, gave it the cant name of "Zwerichsackstettle." Wilson would not sanction the use of this title after which for some years, the name "Martinsburg" was very generally applied to it, on account of the large number of martin birds, that collected there. Robert Wilson owned a large house, which is not now in existence, in this he kept the first postoffice. In 1830 Samuel Keyser succeeded him, and held the office for many years.

Jacob Gipe kept the first store of the town, in the house now owned by Juliann Venus, Frederick Asper soon after opened a store in the house at present owned by W. A. Spate, Paul Burbank conducted the same business in the house of Casper Hildebrand. Frederick Overmiller was one of the early merchants. Susan Hildebrand, now ninety-one years old, and widow of Jacob N. Hildebrand, has a distinct recollection of the origin of the town. Catharine Decker, another resident, is ninety-four years old. In 1830 there were twelve houses, a hotel and a store, in 1840, the number of houses increased to twenty, and the population was ninety. Population in 1880 was 312. Number of taxable inhabitants in 1884 was 102; valuation of real estate for same year, $89,344.

Loganville was incorporated, April 2, 1852. The first election officers were: judge, John F. Beck; inspectors, George W. Reever and Jacob Glatfelter; chief burgess, John Beck, Sr.; assistant burgess, Michael Snyder; town council, John Hildebrand, Frederick Venus, Samuel Smith, Daniel Goodling and Adam Krout;constable, Charles Overmiller; school directors, Joseph Hartman, Casper Hildebrand and Henry Kerlinger. There were but three school directors chosen that time for the borough. Of these officers the following are still living: George W. Reever, York, Penn.; Samuel Smith, Glen Rock; Daniel Goodling, Loganville; Adam Krout, Springfield Township; Joseph Hartman, Shrewsbury Borough; Henry Kerlinger, Stewartstown; John F. Beck, Springfield Township.

The present chief burgess is Josiah N. Bailey. Deterich Hildebrand and Charles Sprenkle are the justices of the peace. The former has been justice for a number of years in succession.

The Loganville cornet band was organized August 20, 1858, and at present numbers twenty members. It has an excellent reputation for fine playing. New silver-plated instruments were purchased in 1885. The band owns a fine hall in which weekly meetings are held. Henry Kerlinger and Henry Decker were instrumental in organizing the band. Deterich Hildebrand is the only original member.

The Loganville Mutual Improvement Society, which has existed for many years, is an organization that has accomplished much good. Quite a taste for reading and study has been aroused among young people through its work. Several of the young men who were members, have become successful ministers and physicians. It is also the parent of the York County Educational Society.

Dr. George P. Yost, now of Glen Rock, for a number of years enjoyed a lucrative practice at Loganville. He has been succeeded by Dr. George W. Holtzapple. The village schools for 1885, were taught by E. B. Goodling and J. M. Bailey. Emanuel S. Smith, of the prothonotary's office, resides here as does also W. A. Spate, one of the publishers of the Glen Rock *Item* to whom we are under many obligations for the history of Loganville.

THE VILLAGE OF NEW PARADISE.

New Paradise, which has about 200 inhabitants, is located on the York & Baltimore Turnpike, about five miles from York and two miles from Loganville, in the northern portion of Springfield. The first house of this town was built by John Snyder, in 1837. It is still owned and occupied by him. He at one time was the owner of nearly all the land upon which the town is built, he sold it off in lots and encouraged building, but did not covet the honor of having the town called after himself. When a church was dedicated in 1862, and named Paradise Evangelical Church, by Rev. Adam Ettinger of York, who officiated at the dedicatory services, the citizens appropriated this name and called their town New Paradise. No better name could have been selected, thought they, until they applied for a postoffice in 1881 and found that "Uncle Sam" already owned such a place in Pennsylvania, whereupon the singular name of "Jacobus" was selected and Dr. J. S. Miller, now of York, was appointed postmaster. Frank Geiselman for the past few years has filled that position. Jacob Geiselman for many years kept a store. Eli Krout is now the merchant of the village. Dr. E. P. Rohrbach is the physician. The manufacture of cigars is an important industry, and about fifty workmen are employed in the various factories, owned by D. M. Loucks (now deputy revenue collector), Jamen Smith, George Shafer, Pius Olp, Pius Snyder, Frank Krout and Daniel Fortney.

SEVEN VALLEY.

This village has about twenty houses, and is located three-quarters of a mile north of Hanover Junction, on the Northern Central Railroad. The name "Sieben Thal" or Seven Valley, originated with the first German settlers, who took up the fertile lands in the vicinity about 1740. Among these settlers, were a number of "Sieben Tagers" or Seventh Day Baptists, who came thither from their settlement at Conestoga and Ephrata, Lancaster County. The use of the words "Thal" and "Tag" becoming confused, the former predominated, and hence, doubtless, originated the name Seven Valley. The surrounding country is greatly undulating, but there are not seven valleys distinctly marked in the vicinity.

In 1838, when the railroad was completed from Baltimore to York, Jacob Smyser and John E. Ziegler opened the first store at this point. The station was called "Smyser" in honor of the first-named gentleman. The postoffice was established the same year. It was named Seven Valley, and John E. Ziegler was appointed postmaster.

Henery Bott succeeded in the store business in 1840, and has continued since. He also became postmaster the same year. His son W. W. Bott succeeded him as postmaster in 1875, and the same year began the manufacture of ice cream. Nathan Glatfelter opened a store in 1873. There are a number of cigar factories in the village. Dr. J. Allen Glatfelter practices medicine here. Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church at Seven Valley was organized by the late Rev. C. J. Deininger, March 29, 1868. The congregation worshiped in a hall until 1871, when the present church was built. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. A. H. Lochman of York. Rev. Deininger resigned the charge September 6, 1874. His successors since then have been Revs. D. Stock, L. T. Williams, Peter Anstadt and C. M. Eyster. The membership at present is fifty. The Sunday-school numbers 100 pupils. H. I. Glatfelter is superintendent.

CHURCHES.

Friedensaals Kirche, located near the east end of Springfield, is better known as "Shuster's Church." The first German settlers of this region were organized into a congregation in 1763, by Rev. Kirchner, a native German. The next pastor was Rev. Lucas Raus who served from 1770 to 1787, and Rev. Augustus Reutze succeeded in 1795. The first grant of church land, was given March 30, 1774. It was an original grant from the proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, John, Thomas and Richard Penn, who directed a survey to be received in the land office at Philadelphia of "a tract of land called the church lot, containing eight acres and 110 perches of land situated in Shrewsbury (now Springfield) Township in the county of York, made by virtue of application No. 5270, for John Hella and Nicholas Henry, in trust for the Lutheran congregation now formed thereon. The said trustees to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, propirietaries of Pennsylvania as of our Manor of Maske in the county of York, in free and common soceage by Fealty only, in lieu of all other services, yielding and paying unto us or our agents at the town of York an annual quit rent on the first day of March instant of one shilling sterling, or value thereof in coin current, according as the exchange shall then be between our said Province and the city of London."

The consideration money for the transfer of the deed, was 8s. 10d. The survey was made "on the 5th day of the 4th month, 1769," by William Matthews deputy surveyor of York County. The church lot was in the shape of a right angled triangle. The land adjoining the base and the perpendicular of it was designated as belonging to Nicholas Shuster, hence the origin of the name "Shuster's Church." The land on the other side, belonged to Conrad Curfman. The following is a copy of receipt for money paid for the land:

> PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1774.
>
> Received of John George Hella and Nicholas Henry, in trust for Lutheran Congregation, the sum of one pound and four pence current money of Pennsylvania, in lieu of fourteen shillings and two pence sterling, in full for purchase money interest and quit rent due on eight acres and 110 perches of land in Shrewsbury Town, York County, surveyed pursuant to application entered Nov. 24, 1768. Received for the Honorable Proprietarics.
>
> £1. 0. 4.
>
> By EDMUND PHYSICK.

William Earhart and Jacob Ness, on the 4th month and 16th day, 1774, received from Nicholas Henry and John George Hella, £4 13s. for expenses paid in patenting church lot, for great seal, for recording patent and for incidental expenses.

In the year 1848 a charter was granted under the name of the "Evangelical Lutheran Congregations of Friedensaals Church in Springfield Township." At that time George Leader, John Meyer, John Crout and Henry B. Castoe were church elders, and Joseph Ness, Henry Crout, George Ehrhart and Samuel Castoe, church wardens.

A parochial school was kept in a building on the church property for many years, supported by the members of the congregation. August 9, 1851. Jacob Schnell, William Swartz, Joseph Steils and Adam Ness, elders of the church, leased to Jacob Koller, John Williams, John Snyder and others, school directors of Springfield Township, leased the schoolhouse erected on the church lands. The property on which the schoolhouse stood, at that time, adjoined the lands of John Goodling and Joseph Hildebrand. The conditions of the lease were for a term of ten years "if the common school system shall so long be in operation."

The present church building, the third one in succession, stands on the original plat. The first building was made of logs. The second building was a frame structure painted white and was called "Die Weis Kirche." The name which the present brick church bears was given to it by Rev. Mr. Burg, who for many years was the pastor. Rev. C. M. Eyster, who has recently been called to Manchester, Md., was the last pastor.

St. Peter's Reformed Church.—The reformed congregation which now worships in this church was organized about 1783, and from that date to 1876 worshiped in Shuster's Church, which is not far distant. During the centennial year the handsome new brick church was built. The ministers since the organization in order of succession were Revs. Adam Ettinger, Henry Fries, F. Scholl, Henry B. Habliston, John A. Foersch, F. Bucher, John Reineka, C. W. Reineka, W. Vandersloot, Daniel Gring and the present efficient pastor, Rev. A. P. Driesbaugh, of Shrewsbury. The membership is 150.

Mount Zion Church. — In the private house of John Seitz, religious services were held by ministers of the Evangelical Association as early as 1810. Revs. John Erb, Matthias Betz, A. Buchman, and A. Henning held meetings here for a number of years. Services were held in dwelling houses until 1826, when the congregation became so strong that a stone church was built that year. In the annals of the Evangelical Association, this is an historic spot, as it is the site of the first church erected by the members exclusively of that denomination in York County, and the second one in America. This landmark is now used by the firm of Anstine & Hildebrand, as a store-room. It was used as a house of worship until 1855, when a large brick building was erected; this stood until 1880, when the present brick church was built, at a cost of $2,400, under the pastorate of Rev. H. M. Greninger. It occupies the same site as the second church. Near this place Mount Zion camp meeting is annually held, under the auspices of the Evangelical Association. It is one of the largest meetings of this kind conducted by this church body, and is regularly attended by a great number of ministers and people. Mount Zion Sunday-school of ninety pupils, is superintended by William H. Snyder.

Loganville Church.—As early as 1810 religious services, under the auspices of this denomination, were held in the vicinity of Loganville by missionaries, in the private houses of Peter Goodling, and Samuel Raver. Revs. A. Buchman and A. Henning formed a class during the year 1812. From the time of the organization until 1842, meetings were conducted in a schoolhouse used for religious worship. It was during that year that the church was built, at a cost of $1,200, under the pastorate of Revs. George Sheaffer and Conrad Link. Rev. Link afterward became the first missionary of the Evangelical Association sent to Europe. He was commissioned to go to Stuttgart, Germany, where he did efficient work and died there a few years ago. The church is a frame structure, and this appointment originally formed a part of the Shrewsbury circuit. It is now the central congregation of the Loganville circuit. Rev. S. Aurand is the present pastor. A Sunday-school containing 110 pupils is kept in the church. For a number of years W. A. Spate has been superintendent.

Salem Lutheran and Reformed Church, in Springfield, near New Paradise, was organized in 1841, by Rev. Peter Herman, of Windsor, at Hartman's Schoolhouse. In 1842 the first church was built, of wood. Prominent in this undertaking were John Dehoff, John Glotter, John Becker, Daniel Ness, John Barshinger and George Hartman. In 1882 the present large brick church was built, one of the finest and most commodious country churches in the county, while the Lutheran congregation was under the pastoral care of the late Rev. C. J. Deininger. Revs. Gotwald, of York, and Gerhart, of Lancaster, officiated at the corner-stone laying; Rev. Enders, of York, and Rev. Gerhart, at the dedication.

At the corner-stone laying of the first church in 1842, Revs. J. G. Schmucker, A. H. Lochman, J. Kempfer and F. W. Vandersloot, and at the dedication on November 20, of the same year, Revs. Lochman, Schmucker, Cares and Lennert (Moravian) were present. The prominent members of this congregatian were Emanuel Ness, Samuel Ness, Isaac Leader, Isaac Hovis, Lewis Bupp and Henry Harting. The official labors of Rev. Deininger, at this church, from 1853 to 1885, besides preaching were: Infant baptisms, 443; adult, 29; burials, 135; confirmations, 338; present membership, 200. Rev. J. H. Leeser is pastor. The Reformed pastors have been Revs. John Cares, who organized the Reformed congregation in 1842; John Reineke, William Good and Bossler. Rev. Rhinehart Smith took charge of the congregation, August, 1866, and is now the pastor.

Paradise Church.—In 1842 Revs. George Sheaffer and Conrad Link, while traveling the Shrewsbury Circuit, began preaching in the dwelling house, of John Snyder. An organization was not effected until 1861, when Rev. Adam Ettinger, one of the fathers of the Evangelical Association, formed a class of seven members. Paradise Church was built in the year 1882 under the pastorate of Rev. Stambach. It is a frame building and cost about $1,000. The Sunday-school of eighty pupils is under the superintendency of Eli B. Krout.

The German Baptist Meeting-house is located in Dunker Valley, a short distance east of Loganville. It is a fine brick building

70x40 feet with basement and attic, built about 1872. Five acres of densely wooded church land adjoins it, on one corner of which is a graveyard. The annual love feast usually held in May of each year, is very largely attended.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The ten public schools in the township of Springfield, exclusive of Loganville Borough, have the following names: Shisler's, Rupp's, Seven Valley, Krout's, Falkenstine's, Caslow's, Paradise, Snyder's, Seitz's and Kreidler's.

MINING INTEREST.

Springfield contains valuable deposits of iron ore.

The Feigley Bank, one and a half miles east of Loganville, has been very productive. It was opened by Mr. Musselman in 1867. Messrs. Denny, Nes & Kauffman, succeeded as lessees. The ore, generally, is a limonite, finely disseminated through a mass of clay. It occurs in irregular segregations through the clay, and is more than ninety per cent wash ore. A dark blue compact and heavy argillaceous ore occurs here. Under the proprietors named, 70,000 tons of ore were taken from the mine. Several thousand tons were taken out in 1883 and 1884 by the Chiques Iron Company.

The Springfield Bank, adjoining the one described, is on the Brillhart farm. It was opened by C. S. Kauffman, of Columbia, about 1870. The Chiques Iron Company operated it since 1880, and have taken out 17,000 tons of ore, which was hauled to Glatfelter's Station, Northern Central Railway, and shipped from that point by rail. An interesting feature of these two banks described, is the occurrence in them of a fine bluish laminated limestone, containing white crystals scattered through it.

There are a number of other banks in the township.

THE TOWNSHIP OF YORK.

THIS township was formed in 1753, four years after the erection of York County. It was reduced in its limits by the formation of Windsor in 1759, and of Spring Garden in 1822, portions of each were taken from York. In 1783 this township had 128 houses, 94 barns, 456 male and 437 female inhabitants, 9 mills, and contained an estimated area of 30,309 acres of land. In 1883 there were 614 taxable inhabitants, and a property valuation of $879,264; population, in 1880, exclusive of the boroughs, was 2,379.

The township, as at present formed, is quite undulating, but contains much valuable farming land. It is drained by branches of the Codorus, on which are a number of mills. It is crossed by the York & Peach Bottom Railway on the east, and Northern Central Railway on the west end, and also by the Chanceford and Baltimore Turnpikes.

There are extensive deposits of ore in the east end of the township, much of which was used in the charcoal furnaces, and later large amounts have been shipped by various companies.

The following is a list of the taxables of York Township for the year 1783; it also includes part of the present area of Spring Garden:

NAMES OF RESIDENTS IN 1783.

Thomas Armor.
George Anstein.
Widow Albright.
Henry Alt.
Jacob Brand.
James Brady.
Patrick Burke.
William Barr.
Weirick Bentz.
Adam Becker.
George Bentz.
John Brooks.
Henry Berninger.
George Bart.
Jacob Blymyer.
Widow Brown.
John Collins.
Peter Diehl.
Nicholas Diehl.
Abraham Danner.
Michael Deis.
William Dreher.
William Decker.
Benedict Dome.
George Diehl.
Henry Dahlman.
John Eppley.
Peter Ford.
Widow Fry.
Adam Fry.
Henry Fisher.
Frederick Fisher.
Martin Flinchbach.
Aaron Flowers.
Peter Feiser.
George Fry.
Michael Fissel.
Casper Fisher.
Jacob Freed.
George Fry.
Jacob Geesey.
John Geesey.
John Gerhart.
Mathias Gardner.
Conrad Geesey.
John Hamsher.
Anthony Hill.
John Harnish.
Jacob Hell.
Michael Heindel.
Peter Hose.
John Hartlein.
John Herbach.
Michael Heinigo.
Michael Hengst.
George Hoffman.
John Immel.
David Jamison.
Peter Grim.
Philip Grim.
Sebastian Irish.
John Innerst.
Henry Kauffman.
Jacob Koch.
Michael Klingman.
Michael Kurtz.
Jacob Keller.
Jacob Koch, Jr.
Henry Korbman.
Daniel Keller.
John Keffer.
Henry Klein.
Solomon Kauffman.
John Kauffman.
Jacob Lefever.
Philip Lehr.
Peter Lentz.
Michael Long.
George Lotman.
Jacob Leaman.
Jacob Leedy.
Jacob Lepold.
John Long.
Stephen Landis.
William Miller.
James Murray.
Michael Mosser.
Jacob Michael.
Felix Miller.
Wendel Michael.
Samuel Matson.
Samuel Mosser.
Jacob Miller
Jacob Mark.
Joshua McQueen.
John Nace.

Michael Peter.
Peter Peter.
Jacob Pflieger.
Frederick Pflieger.
George Rees.
William Reichard.
John Ritz.
John Reichard.
James Shaw.
Michael Seitz.
Samuel Smith.
Widow Shetter.
Henry Shetter.
Daniel Shuey.
Mathias Stewart.
Martin Stuck.
Jacob Streevig.
Henry Swartz.
Peter Sprenkle.
Barnet Spangler.
Widow Spangler.
John Stewart.
John Shumaker.
Conrad Shindler.
George Spangler.
Hon. James Smith.
John Shangler.
Peter Wolf.
Ludwig Waltman.
Henry Waltman.
Martin Weller.
Abraham Welchans.
Martin Weiser.
Stoffel Wolford.
Philip Wagner.
Peter Weiderright.
Philip Weil.
Jacob Winter.
Jasper Yates (Judge).
Henry Yessler.
Abraham Yost.
Nicholas Yost.
Jacob Zeller.

SINGLE MEN.

Jacob Bidner.
John Bush.
Michael Grim.
James Hamilton.
Nicholas Lentz.
Jacob Pflieger.
John Roth.
Jacob Shedler.
Jacob Sheffer.
Jacob Shearer.
Jacob Smith.
Charles Spangler.
George Spangler.
George Striebig.
George Swartz.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

This church is located south of Dallastown, and is familiarly known as "Blimyer's Church." Among the original German settlers of this locality, an organization was effected as early as 1748(?) and a small log-house for church and school was built. The pastor served also as teacher. It was then the only church for a large extent of territory, in which there are now more than a dozen churches of different denominations. Tradition says some of the members who worshiped here a century ago, came a distance of twelve miles. The religious exercises, for more than a hundred years, were purely German, and many of their pastors were Germans. The following-named Lutheran clergymen officiated before 1812: Revs. John Reyman (Raiman), George Berger, Conrad Raiman, son of the first clergyman. There have been others, whose names cannot now be obtained from the records. Rev. John Herbst, who organized Lebanon Church became pastor in 1813; Rev. George Stecher in 1820; Rev. A. Geanal, in 1830; Rev. J. Harman, 1848; Rev. Jacob Kempfer, in 1852; Rev. John Conoway in 1867; Rev. F. Warner, in 1873, and Rev. E. Lenhart, the present pastor, who resides in Dallastown, assumed charge in 1882.

Among the first reformed clergymen of this church was the celebrated Rev. Wilhelm Otterbein. In the pastorate of the German Reformed congregation at Blymyer's Church, he was succeeded by Revs. Rudesil, Jacob Friesz, F. A. Scholl in 1813; G. Hoblestein in 1823; Jacob Myers; F. Hurst, who preached the doctrines of the Universalists, and afterward joined that denomination; F. W. Vandersloot in 1830; D. Gring in 1862 and R Smith. The last pastor was Rev. Rabauser. At present the Reformed congregation has no pastor. Some of the old members and church officers are John Geesey, Christian Blymire, Michael Albright, Adam Flinchbaugh, Theobalt Sherer, John Riechard, John Householder, Ulrich Neff, Herman Miller, John A. Innerst and Christian Dohm. The present building of brick is the third one erected here.

DALLASTOWN.

This town is situated on an inclined plane, sloping toward the northwest, just beyond the terminus of the York & Chanceford Turnpike, on an eminence 656 feet above sea level and seven miles from York. From the south end of the borough, an extended and beautiful landscape view is afforded the observer. The fruitful and prosperous York Valley in all its beauty and loveliness, is laid out before him, like a grand panorama. Dallastown has many new and comfortable homes, and has greatly improved and increasd rapidly in population during the past few years, owing to the cigar industry. About 200 of the citizens are employed in making cigars in the thirty-eight factories of the town. In the year 1884 about 25,000,000 cigars were shipped to market from Dallastown. Many of them, however, were made in the neighboring townships and bought up by the dealers of this town. J. F. Spatz, Jacob Sechrist, Adam Kohler and W. H. Peters are the leading shipping merchants of Dallastown engaged in the cigar trade. From statistics and facts obtained in the revenue office at York, we are allowed the privilege of placing this town at the head of the list in the cigar industry in York County.

When Founded.—Although the surrounding land is now fertile and productive, it was not so in 1841, when ex-sheriff James Peeling, now of York, purchased a tract of ninety-five acres of land for $500, most of which is now the site of Dallastown. This tract, for many years before, had been a parade or muster ground for the militia, and consequently was an open common. It was the northern limit of what was known as the "York Barrens." The first year Mr. Peeling owned this land he could not make one-half ton of hay from the entire ninety-five acres, but in the year 1848 he sold nearly $100 worth of hay. The land was improved by fertilizers. Jonathan Minnich owned a house and a small tract of land; and Simon Plymire kept a hotel before the surrounding land was purchased by Mr. Peeling. James Edgar kept the first store. The town did not grow rapidly during its early history. Never being regularly laid out, nearly all the houses are on one street, which is a mile long. The population in 1870 was 287; in 1880, was 486. Through the kindness of W. H. Minnich we have ascertained the present population (1885) to be 610.

Name.—The name Dallastown was given to it during the presidential campaign of 1844, in honor of that eminent statesman, George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, who was elected and served as vice-president of the United States with such distinguished honor, under the Polk administration. Z. S. Shaw was the first postmaster. He was followed by Adam F. Geesy, ex-county treasurer; J. R. Green and William Raab, who has served since 1878.

Incorporation.—The town was incorporated into a borough in 1867. F. S. Heisler was the first burgess. For the year 1884 A. V. Hartman was the chief burgess. Councilmen—George Sechrist, David Dise, Daniel Sechrist, Henry Seeger, Charles Kohler and George Reidel.

Business Places.—Besides the thirty-eight cigar factories mentioned, Adam Kohler has, for a number of years, kept a store of general merchandise; C. H. Keesy, store and hotel for nine years; Ambrose Helder, furniture store and undertaker. The medical profession is represented by Dr. Lawson, an old practitioner, and Dr. A. P. T. Grove, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore; dentistry by J. B. Glatfelter; Z. S. Shaw and W. G. B. Johnson are justices of the peace.

CHURCHES.

Church of the United Brethren in Christ.—The first religious services of this denomination, in and around Dallastown, were held in the private houses of Jacob Sechrist, Jonathan Neff, Jacob Hartman, John Keller and John Dougherty, until 1850, when the present comfortable brick church was built at a cost of $1,500. The corner-stone was laid and church dedicated by Rev. J. C. Smith, of York. It was then named "Bethlehem United Brethren Church, of Dallastown." The services, ever since organization, have been conducted in both the English and German languages by the following-named clergymen: Revs. Raber, Enterline, Wentz, Brown, Grim, Tripner, Corl, Young, Craumer and Lightner. Rev. L. Kohr, since 1882. This church is the central point of the Dallastown Circuit of the United Brethren Church. The parsonage of this circuit adjoins Bethlehem Church.

St. Paul's Lutheran and Reformed Church is located near the north end of the borough of Dallastown. The land upon which the building stands was purchased of Henry Miller for $40. The corner-stone was laid on Whitmonday, 1855, when services were conducted by Revs. A. H. Lochman, J. Martin, F. W. Vandersloot, Daniel Ziegler and the pastor, Rev. Kempfer. On the following Whitmonday, 1856, the building was dedicated by the same clergymen. The contractor was Charles Neff, who also built several other churches in the town and vicinity. It is a brick structure, 37½x47½ feet, with tower and bell. It cost about $2,000. The building committee were H. Miller, elder; J. Mitzel and H. Miller, deacons of the Lutheran congregation; P. Raab, elder; J. Peeling and C. Neff, deacons of the Reformed congregation. The following-named ministers have served this congregation since its organization: Lutheran—Revs. Jacob Kempfer, 1855 to 1860; Rev. John Conoway, 1860 to 1870; Rev. Peter Warner, 1870 to 1881; Rev. E. Lenhart, the present pastor began November 14, 1882. To him we are greatly indebted for the facts herein given. Reformed ministers—Rev. F. W. Vandersloot organized a congregation in the place in May, 1854, and remained until 1863; he was succeeded for one year only by Rev. David Bossler; Rev. Reinhart Smith was chosen in September, 1866, and is still pastor. Previous to 1870 the Union Sunday-school was held one year in St. Paul's Church, and the next in the United Brethren Church. During that year denominational schools were established. Membership at St. Paul's Sunday-school in 1885 was 251 pupils. This church was incorporated in August, 1864. The board of trustees are Solomon Kauffman, J. F. Spatz and J. Sechrist. A steeple and bell have lately been added to the church. The church membership is 150 communicants.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.—The lot for this Catholic Church was donated by James Peeling. The fine stone church now standing was built in 1850, at a cost of $1,800. Rev. James A. Huber is the present officiating pastor, and resides at New Freedom. He also ministers to the wants of two congregations in that locality. The membership of St. Joseph's Church is about twenty families, or about eighty members. Service, English and German. There is no parochial day school.

A Sunday-school is conducted by members. The graveyard adjoins the church.

Schools.—It is claimed by the citizens that the intellectual and moral growth of the town is most encouraging. The school term has been lengthened to six months. A two-story brick building is now used for the two schools of 124 members. This building will soon be enlarged to meet the demands. For the year 1884–85 John Fiddler taught secondary and Martha J. Wantz primary school at a salary of $35 per month each. The State appropriation is $125 per year; A. J. Hartman, president, and Adam Kohler, secretary of school board. The other directors are Dr. L. S. Lawson, Martin Simon, Jonathan Geesy and Dr. A. P. Grove.

Cornet Band.—The Dallastown Cornet Band was chartered in 1862. Adam Kohler is the present leader, and has been a member since its organization. The other members are Henry Inners, John W. Minnich, Samuel J. Neff, William Kohler, M. Hose, D. A. Minnich, C. Heisler, G. Warfel, P. G. Shaw, A. J. Minnich, F. Spatz, G. Barshinger, A. Snyder, D. Barshinger, J. E. Grim, H. Q. Sechrist, C. W. Hess, S. Shaw and O. J. Hartman.

RED LION BOROUGH.

This thriving town was laid out during the centennial year, by Mrs. Catharine Meyer. The survey was made by Jacob R. Wallace, of East Prospect. It is located on the highest point of the York & Peach Bottom Railway, 892 feet above the sea level and 536 feet above York. The down grade on the railroad toward York, for the first four miles, is 105 feet to the mile. A train will run nearly to York from here without an engine. In the other direction the grade is about eighty-five feet to the mile toward Felton. It is ten miles by rail to York. The old Wrightsville and Baltimore wagon route passes through it.

Origin of Name.—The Red Lion Tavern was a characteristic old time public inn, with the picture of a lion painted red on the swinging sign in front of the house. Tradition says the lion was not a voracious one that scared away thirsty visitors, but a mild, peaceful sort of fellow, with an inviting look.

In the year 1852 John D. Meyer, a thrifty German, purchased a tract of land, a portion of both York and Windsor Townships, on which most of the town is built. In the original survey 750 acres were included in the borough; at present there are 350 acres. When the railroad was built, the station at this point was named Red Lion, after the hotel.

Incorporation.—The town did not increase much until after it was incorporated in the year 1880; since that time it has continued to prosper. There were about twenty-five houses built in 1884. Matthew Gable, in 1876, built the first house after the town was laid out. Henry Wegman was the first burgess. He was twice re-elected, and was succeeded, in 1884, by John W. Burger, with J. B. Herman, Lewis Blockinger, Leander Hess, William Paules, J. A. Miller and Daniel Grim as councilmen. Main Street passes north and south, Broadway crosses it at right angles. First Avenue, Meyer Avenue, Charles and High Streets have been lately opened. The population is about 400.

Business Industry.—Mrs. Catharine Meyer, the founder of the town, owns the depot building, in which she conducts a store. Miller Bros., deal in general merchandise, grain, phosphates, farming implements, coal and lumber. Samuel Sprengle owns a steam saw-mill, and deals in feed, fertilizers and coal. There are about thirty cigar factories, which give employment to a large number of the citizens. The Red Lion Brick Company is a new enterprise. William Knaub runs a steam planing-mill, manufacturing doors, sashes, etc. There are two hotels and several new stores.

Bethany Church.—Near the center of the town stands Bethany Church. It belongs to the Dallastown Circuit of the United Brethren Church, and was built at a cost of $1,800, and dedicated November 24, 1882—Rev. L. Peters, presiding elder, officiating. The building committee were J. R. Green, Matthew Gable, Daniel Weaver and Samuel Sprengle. The church membership, 1885, was twenty-nine. A Sunday-school of seventy pupils and teachers is superintended by J. G. Gohn. Rev. L. Kohr is pastor. The building has a bell and tall spire.

St. John's Reformed Church.—Mrs. Catharine Meyer donated to the Reformed Church a lot 175x60 feet, on which was built the present white frame church. It was dedicated October 8, 1882. The ministers present were Revs. J. O. Miller, Aaron Spangler, andA. Wanner, of York. The building committee were Adam Gebhart, Seth Minnich, Jacob Miller, John Wise, Jr., and William Knaub. The cost was $1,800. The people of the Reformed Church, living in Red Lion and its immediate vicinity, hold their church membership in the Emanuel Church, Frysville. Since the dedication of the church, the pastor at Frysville, the Rev. A. Wanner, D. D., has regularly preached in this church once in two weeks. It was under his supervision that the church was built. A Sunday-school of seventy-five pupils and teachers is superintended by Robert A. Thompson. From the belfry of this church, on a clear day, the city of Lancaster is plainly visible; Columbia, Marietta, Wrightsville, etc., are within the horizon.

School Building.—Immediately after the incorporation of the town, Rev. E. G. Williams, Seth Minnich, Matthew Gable, William Knaub, Hiram Dill and Moses Smith were elected school directors. By this board, a schoolhouse was built at a cost of $1,200, of gray sandstone.

LONGSTOWN.

Longstown is a hamlet, located in the extreme eastern end of York Township. John Long for many years kept a store there, and his father had a tavern on the same site.

A United Brethren Church was built in the immediate vicinity about 1869. Caleb Horn and Jacob Kreidler were the first trustees.

MOUNT UNION CHAPEL.

Mount Union Chapel, on road leading from Longstown to Red Lion, was built in 1882, and is used by United Brethren in Christ and Evangelical Association, whose com, bined membership is about fifty. The trustees are William Sechrist and Barnhart Holtzapple.

INNERSVILLE CHAPEL.

Rev. J. C. Smith, in 1868, first preached once every four weeks at this place. It soon after became a regular appointment in the York Circuit of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, under Rev. A. H. Rice, who was instrumental in having built the present chapel in 1872. It now belongs to Dallastown charge. The membership is fifty; Sunday-school membership, sixty; trustees—William Wineka, Henry Wineka and Henry Stabely. Around this church there is a pleasant little village.

PINE GROVE CHURCH.

Pine Grove Church is located about three miles south of York, east of the Baltimore Turnpike, in York Township. Reis H. Althouse and Benjamin Hengst were the first ministers of this church to preach in the vicinity. The religious services which they conducted were held in a school house. A very comfortable and convenient church was built some years ago. A Sunday-school of ninety-five members regularly meets in it, and is superintended by Rev. G. Jackson.

MANUFACTURES.

York Paper Mills are located on a branch of the Codorus, about three miles southeast of York. Nearly a century ago the manufacture was begun at this place, and has since been carried on by various parties. They are now owned by W. Irving Clark, of New York City, and superintended by F. P. Marshall. The site is a good one for washing the raw material from which paper is made. The present owner manufactures different varieties of tissue paper out of jute and hemp. The jute is obtained from the East Indies; only the lower part of the jute stock is used for paper, the upper part is valuable for bagging and for ropes. The thread of this paper is formed by water combining with the pulp of the material used. The capacity of the mill is 1,200 pounds a day. It is in operation both day and night. Cylinder machinery is used, which makes the grain of the paper one way. The machinery is run by a fifteen horse-power engine, and the entire mill by an eighty horse-power engine. Manufactured paper is shipped direct to consumers from the mill. Seventeen workmen are employed, under the direction of A. J. McKeon, as foreman. A dwelling house and forty acres of land belong to the paper-mill property.

A well-grounded tradition has it that the place now known as Yost's Mill, on the east branch of the Codorus, is the site of a very old mill, built when the Indians, with wonder and admiration, came from the neighborhood to observe this curious improvement over their slow and imperfect method of grinding the corn they raised. It was probably built in the year 1752, as nearly as can be determined, and was the only one of the kind for a long distance around. The first known proprietor was Henry Sence, who worked it for many years during the last century. The following persons, in order, have since possessed it: Jacob Keiser, Jr.; Jacob Keiser, Sr.; Daniel Leather, Michael Hartman, John Glessick, Samuel Flinchbaugh and Jacob Yost, who has been the owner for a period of twenty-five years. The original mill had but one pair of stones; the one now standing is the third that has been built on the same site.

Henry's mill up the same stream a few miles, is also an old one, as well as Kridler's down the stream. Near Dietz's Mill stands a dwelling-house, formerly occupied by Abraham Yost; it is one hundred and tweny-six years old. Arnold's Mill was built ninety-five years ago. Sixty years ago, and for many years before, a pious Quaker, named John Thomas, successfully taught an English school among the Germans, near Yost's Mill.

Keystone Woolen Mill and Cotton Factory, along the Codorus, was once an important industry in the township. There is now a saw-mill in that locality.

George Musser, in his day, was familiarly known as "pan-smith Musser" in York, and over the entire county. He was a lively, good-natured individual, who owned a saw-mill and a forge for the manufacture of iron implements, located on his farm along the Peach Bottom road, now owned by Harry Strickler, and situated a few miles southeast of town. He made iron pans and ladles in large quantities, and sold them by wholesale. The firm of P. A. & S. Small, early in their business career, purchased a great many of those valuable utensils.

The York Powder Works in this township were once an important industry.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

York Township has twelve public schools as follows: Stiles' Innersville, Jessop's, Taylor's, Brenneman's, Kohler's, Sprenkle's, Mark's, Keener's, Adamsville, Nace's and Croll's. The State appropriation for 1884 was $518.83.

THE TOWNSHIP OF WINDSOR.

A PETITION was presented to the court at York in 1757, signed by John Wright, Jr., and others, asking that "Hallam Township be divided by a line on Stony Ridge, running across the valley to the next ridge of hills on the south side of Grist Creek Valley, and also eastward along the last named ridge to the river Susquehanna." The above mentioned line formed the northern and eastern boundary of the new township of York, which then included what is now Windsor, Lower Windsor, York and a portion of Spring Garden. York Township, thus formed, was very large; consequently, in 1758 the following petition was presented at the April session of court: "We, your humble petitioners, hereby state that when the Townships of York and Hallam were in one, a division line was obtained which did not prove convenient or satisfactory; therefore we request that commissioners be appointed by your worshipfuls to lay off the new township." The presiding justice, Thomas Armor, then appointed John Shultz, John Schyrack, Christian Shank and Michael Bart, to view and run the boundary lines, which, according to their confirmed report at the next session of court, was as follows:

> Beginning at the plantation of Peter Peterman, thence with the road to David Hunter's, thence with the same to Shrewsbury Township (now Springfield and Hopewell), thence with the same township and the township of Chanceford to the Susquehanna, and up the same to Hallam Township, thence along the middle of that ridge of hills to Peter Peterman's plantation and place of beginning; which last described township is to be called by the name of Windsor.

The township thus described constituted what is now Windsor and Lower Windsor, which formed one district for nearly 100 years. Upon the erection of Lower Windsor in 1838, the limits were contracted to its present area. The beautiful and historic name "Windsor" was doubtless suggested by Thomas Armor, a man of great force of character, and who was then a large land owner.

Windsor in 1880 had a population of 2,154; valuation of real estate in 1884 was $813,000; number of taxables 590.

The population of the original township in 1783 was 1,118; number of barns that year 190; number of houses 184; number of mills 10; number of acres of assessable lands 22,054.

The following is a list of the taxables for 1783:

George Addick, still, 200 acres	£278
George Able, 88 acres	117
Michael Albright, ground rents, 50 acres	69
William Allison, 100 acres	129
Christian Althous	13
John Arndt, 175 acres	194
George Anstein, 300 acres	343
Philip Byer, 2 stills, 112 acres	536
John Barr, 1 mill, 212 acres	570
Widow Bengel, 90 acres	88
Michael Baymiller, 10 acres	45
Henry Barr, 141 acres	631
Conrad Beverson, 5 acres	14
Nicholas Baker	30
Conrad Brubaker, 1 saw-mill, 136 acres	558
Tert Bonher, 169 acres	251
George Bonher, £6 ground rent	23
Henry Busser, £9 ground rent	
Jacob Berckle, 175 acres	173
Widow Cross, 50 acres	100
John Dellinger, 100 acres	100
Jacob Dellinger, 100 acres	120
George Deisson, 100 acres	122
Abraham Demuth	
Henry Dohm, 150 acres	136
Thomas Diaon, 60 acres	68
Ulrich Elleberger, 150 acres	
Sebastian Edie	34
Jacob Erb, 149 acres	851
Jacob Erb, 59 acres	
John Eby, 120 acres	199
Jacob Eihert, 100 acres	117
Nathan Forsythe, 100 acres	394
Philip Fry	36
Frederick Felty, 120 acres	145
Conrad Fry, 83 acres	101
Peter Fry, 53 acres	74
Barnet Fry, 110 acres	144

Freddila Foster, 160 acres	133
Jacob Fister, 187 acres	262
Jacob Fry, 2 stills, 80 acres	112
Frederick Fry, 4 stills, 52 acres	65
Widow Grove, 100 acres	394
Andrew Galbreath, 124 acres	208
George Gardner, 84 acres	104
Rudolph Goldstet	16
Jacob Gipe	10
Abraham Gallagher, 144 acres	138
Philip Gohn	43
Jacob Geiger, 160 acres	290
Adam Gohn	40
Widow Gohn, 250 acres	281
David Good, 50 acres	100
David Good, Jr., 200 acres	316
Frederick Glasbrenner, 150 acres	136
Widow Geiger, 172 acros	103
James Heines, 101 acres	101
James Herrington, 140 acres	280
John Holder, 160 acres	318
Jacob Heltzel, 200 acres	340
Widow Hershinger, 200 acres	369
Adam Heindel, 210 acres	311
Stoffel Heindel, 130 acres	180
John Heckendorn, 175 acres	349
John Jones, 20 acres	62
Peter Imsweiler, 126 acres	130
Anthony Keller, 100 acres	169
Michael Kauffelt, 275 acres	381
Kegeritz, 110 acres	54
Kaltreiter, 110 acres	140
Jacob Kauffelt, 285 acres	469
Jacob Kimmerly, 97 acres	119
Frederick Leberknecht, 40 acres	68
John Liphart, 200 acres	269
Jacob Leber, 116 acres	129
John Landis, 200 acres	285
Conrad Leber, 10 acres	83
Samuel Landis, 200 acres	299
Philip Lantz, 113 acres	170
Andrew Lautz, 200 acres	233
William Liggett, 50 acres	72
Jacob Myer, 112 acres	700
Henry Michael, 100 acres	170
John Mann, 200 acres	350
John McKesson, 300 acres	280
Philip Milhole, 173 acres	195
Abraham Mosser, 142 acres	186
John McCoy, 150 acres	153
Jacob Neas, 200 acres	208
Frederick Oleweiler, 50 acres	125
Jacob Oleweiler, 116 acres	107
George Oberdorf, 100 acres	96
Benjamin Tyson, Esq., 120 acres	200
John Schmuck, 100 acres	170
Baltzer Shenberger, 150 acres	200
Moses Scott, 300 acres	310
Michael Tush, 390 acres	300
Jacob Dritt, 146 acres	200
Philip Thomas, 90 acres	139
Abraham Dem, 100 acres	129
Jacob Weltzhoffer, 170 acres	672
Wendal Golf	20
Michael Weiland	20
Samuel Wright, 400 acres	1,850
Jacob Witmer	73
John Wright, 500 acres, 2 slaves	2,055
William Willis	20
Solomon Williams	78
John Wyland, 99 acres	235
John Steiner, weaver	
William Holtzinger	20
Simon Holtzinger	20
Michael Fonkennen	43
Widow Morgan, 200 acres	450
Tikabat Stater	20
Solomon Williams	20
James Williams	20
Abraham Bruckhardt, 300 acres	394

SINGLE MEN.

Christian Reist, weaver.
Michael Derstein.
Joseph Reed.
Nicholas Hertzly.
Godlil Rupp.
Jacob Shultz, blacksmith.
Martin Huber.
Henry Bannise, weaver.
Henry Geip.
John Fitz, weaver.
John Peterman.
John Ewing.
John Strickler, Jr.
Casper Wolf.
Jacob Longenecker, blacksmith.
George Druck.
John Armend.
John Auhle.
Jacob Griegelbaum.
Michael Glessner.
Randall Cross.
James Cross.
John Cross.
Jacob Keyser.
John Robinson.

WINDSORVILLE.

Windsor Postoffice, or Windsorville, is located in the southern part of the township. There was a postoffice by that name a distance south of the site of the present village as early as the year 1832. William S. Cornwell, of Manor Furnace fame, was its postmaster then. He was succeeded by Rev. Peter Herrman, who kept it many years. Michael Anstine was the next postmaster for thirty-one years, until his death, when Daniel K. Ruby received the appointment. Anstine's store was a central point of interest for more than thirty years. Around it, in a rather attractive little valley, has lately grown up a thrifty village of about forty nicely painted and attractively built dwelling houses. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the tobacco and cigar business. We refrain from giving the original name of this apparently prosperous hamlet, or recording the legend from which it was obtained; if the name was practical it was not poetical, and we omit it. The village schoolhouse is a comfortable building. John N. Flinchbaugh is the present postmaster, and has a store of general merchandise, and Jonathan Shindle a similar store. Some of the mechanical trades are represented in the village.

FRYSVILLE.

This settlement obtained its name, as is self evident, from the early inhabitants. Its antiquity is known from the time-worn tombstones in the historic old churchyard, within whose sacred portals slumber the remains of several patriots of the Revolution. Many graves are unmarked, except by sunken mounds; some by illegible inscriptions in German. The oldest tombs have the names carved in English. On one of them the name Anna Frey, who died 1748; on another, Mary Nichols, about the same year, are plainly marked. The oldest one visible died

1747, but the name cannot be deciphered. This hamlet has but a half-dozen houses. The manufacturing of cigars is an important business here.

CHURCHES.

Emanuel's Lutheran and Reformed Church, familiarly known as "Frysville Church," is located in the southern part of Windsor, and according to the deed and records, was founded March 28, 1771. The surrounding land was owned by Conrad Fry, an early settler, who on the date mentioned deeded a church lot containing one and a half acres, for 5 shillings, to Jacob Segner, Adam Heindel, Jacob Ruby and Stephen Slifer, in trust for the "Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations." (At an early date the German Reformed Church was thought to be the same as the Presbyterian, except that the worship of the former was conducted in the German language.) A log church was first built. The spaces between the logs were "chunked," and had no outside plastering, according to the custom of those times. The gable end and window frames were painted red. The door and inside were painted white. The church was heated by a heavy plated stove, long enough to receive cordwood full length. From the boxed doorsill to the floor inside was a step of unusual height, over which full grown persons could step without much difficulty, while the children delighted to jump from the door-sill down on the floor inside. About 1820 the building was much improved. It was made higher, weather-boarded, an end gallery added, and used until 1852, when the present brick church was built, about three hundred yards from the site of the first building. Some of the land surrounding the present church was used as a burying ground as early as 1745. Some of it was deeded by M. Deis to Simon Anstine, Peter Steffy, Peter Lefever, Peter Schmuck and Conrad Fox, in trust for the two congregations. In 1884 two and one-fourth acres adjoining were purchased from Henry Stein. The church was remodeled in 1884 and was recently rededicated. The names of all Reformed ministers who have served here cannot be given. Revs. Adam Ettinger, C. Becker, Jacob Scholl, Jacob Moyer, H. Habilston, J. Forscht, John Reineka, William F. Vandersloot, William A. Good, David Bossler, R. Smith, E. G. Williams and A. Wanner, D. D. The last named took charge of the congregation April 1, 1882. (The author is under many obligations to Dr. Wanner for the kindly interest he took in collecting material of church history and furnishing it for this book). The Lutheran congregation was served generally by the same pastors who officiated at the church in Lower Windsor.

Zion United Brethren Church is located near Springvale. In the absence of records, it is difficult to give exact dates, yet it is known by the oldest members of the church, that as early as 1820 such of the fathers of the denomination as Rev. John Neidig, Christian Newcomer, John Schneider, Samuel Huber, William Brown, John Kroch and others preached in houses and barns of the neighborhood of the above named house of worship. A quarterly conference held in 1843, appointed Adam Stahley, Adam Strayer and Frederick Grove a board of trustees, under whose administration that year was built the first church of the United Brethren in Christ in York County on the lands of Adam Stabley; Rev. John Russell, then presiding elder, dedicated this church, assisted by Rev. Christian Crider, then preacher in charge of the circuit. The present beautiful church was built in 1881; Rev. Geo. W. Lightner was then the preacher in charge. Jonathan Smiech, Jacob Stabley, John Stabley, John Seitz and John Neff were trustees. Rev. J. C. Smith of York officiated when corner-stone was laid. Rev. Ezekiel Light of Lebanon, Penn., dedicated the church. Rev. J. C. Smith of York is present pastor (1885). The pastors before him have been Christian S. Crider, Henry Greenblade, J. S. Wentz, Tobias Crider, W. H. Craumer, J. H. Young, Peter Carl, A. H. Rice, Samuel Enterline, Isaac Coomes, W. B. Raber, Jesse Cline, and L. Kohr. Church membership is seventy-two; number of pupils in Sunday school is seventy-five; superintended by Mr. Cramer.

Bethlehem Church.—A class was formed in the vicinity where this church is, about the year 1835; services were held in the private houses of the members very frequently in the dwelling of Daniel Oberdorf, Sr., now deceased. The organization was frequently called "Oberdorf's Class." Bishop Seymour and Rev. G. Dunlap were among the clergymen who ministered to the spiritual wants of the first members.

A church long known as the "stone pile" was built in 1853, and dedicated by Rev. Philip Wagner, P. E., March 16, 1854. Rev. George Dellinger was the preacher. The title given was "The New Bethlehem Evangelical Church of Windsor Township." John Landis, who subsequently moved to Ohio, gave the land. The trustees then were Daniel Oberdorf, Sr., Joseph Strayer and Aaron

Snyder. Revs. Bennington, Wilson, Zulauf, H. A. Stoke, M. J. Carrothers, Z. Hornberger, A. Longsdorf and A. Krause preached in the first building. In 1871, the second church was built, and was dedicated by Rev. Swengel of York. The trustees then were Barnitz Knisley, Samuel Barshinger and Joseph Strayer. The senior pastors who have officiated in the new building have been Revs. Manbeck, H. Conrad, S. Aurand, A. Yearick and H. N. Greninger. The junior pastors have been Revs. A. W. Shenberger, Lilly, Brownmiller, D. Kline, G. Carrothers, H. W. Gross, C. W. Finkbinder, C. H. Goodling, M. J. Snyder and L. E. Crumbling. The class leaders are Benjamin Craley and Daniel Oberdorf. The membership is forty-five. The Sunday-school was organized March 16, 1854, with eight teachers and seventy-four pupils and has been kept up since.

Union Church.—This church is located near Windsorville. Rev. Charles Stabley of the United Brethren in Christ organized the first class. For many years the preaching was held in the house of Michael Heindel, Sr. In 1853 the present brick church was built, the first trustees were Michael Heindel, Michael Anstine and Jacob Allison. Rev. J. C. Smith, of York, was the pastor in 1885. The previous pastors were the same as at Zion Church. Trustees in 1885 are John Slenker, G. W. Gable and J. Flinchbaugh; church membership thirty-five; Sunday school, sixty pupils; G. W. Gable, superintendent.

Windsor Bethel.—This church is located about a mile north of Windsorville. The congregation that worships here is a part of the "Lower York Mission" of the Church of God, it being the only building of this denomination in the lower end of York County. The sect to which it belongs is an order of Baptists, and originated in Lancaster, Penn. in 1830, under the leadership of Rev. John Winebrenner. For about twenty years preaching in Windsor was held in the house of Daniel Holtzinger and Gotlieb Barley. The first visiting clergyman, Rev. Keller, preached several times and baptized some members. During the early history of this denomination in Windsor, the preaching was supplied by ministers of the West York Circuit from Goldsboro. The church was built in 1876, at a cost of $1,400, and was dedicated by Rev. John Weishampel of Lancaster the same year. The clergymen, who have served since that time are Revs. Stoneseifer, Hackenberger, Hiss, Albert, Long and Still. Samuel E. Herman of Red Lion is the present pastor. The membership is thirty.

Locust Grove Church.—The Reformed Church by this name was built in 1866, at a cost of $1,500; much of material and work were voluntarily contributed by generous persons. The building committee were Daniel Kaltreider, J. W. Landis and D. Armold. The congregation was organized in 1874 with thirteen members by Rev. R. Rahauser. He was succeeded by Rev. E. G. Williams. In the spring of 1884, by order of Classis, Rev. A. Wanner, D. D., became the supply. The Sunday-school now kept in the church was organized in 1866 with 125 pupils and teachers. J. W. Landis has for many years been superintendent. The congregation has about thirty members.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The names of the fourteen schools of Windsor are as follows: Diehl's, Cross', (Raubs), Anstine's, Frysville, Cedar Hill, Gehley's, Wambaugh's, Brilhart's, Tyson's, Miller's, Grove's, East End, Smalls' and Fairview. The members of the school board during the past year were David I. Witmer, president; J. T. Flinchbach, secretary; William Flinchbach, treasurer; Solomon Frey, David S. Smith and Daniel K. Anstine. Joel Kauffman of this township has taught school twenty-seven years. J. T. Flinchbach, now a member of the board, and Amos Hengst, a merchant, taught many years.

IRON ORE INTERESTS.

Windsor, as well as its neighbors, York, Hellam and Lower Windsor, has valuable veins of iron ore. Samuel Hengst's bank was opened about twelve years ago, and 3,050 tons of brown hematite taken out. Moser's new bank, near Longstown, was opened in 1866 by Mr. Myers of Marietta, and considerable buff limonite secured. Near the York and Windsor line is Moser's old bank, four miles southeast of York. It was opened about sixty years ago by the York Furnace Company, and worked second by John A. Wright & Co., third by Schoenberger, Musselman & Co., in 1850; fourth by Musselman & Watts, and fifth by Musselman & Sons. Since 1850 there were 42,090 tons of lump and wash ore obtained from this bank and reduced in the Musselman Furnace at Marietta. The bank is nearly 300 yards long, and the excavation of great size. The best ore here makes forty per cent metallic iron.

What is known as Ore Valley, extending into York Township, has yielded ore in large quantities at different places.

HISTORICAL AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Before the division of Windsor the voting place for the general election was at David Leber's tannery, and the spring election at George Overdorff's mill, now owned by William Fishel.

Windsor was a great hunting ground for deer many years ago, especially the lower part of it. Leber's tannery is located at the extreme lower end of the town along the "head of Kreutz Creek." Henry Leber, father of Nathaniel Leber, purchased the property in 1824, of John Kauffelt, who for many years before conducted the same business. Charles A. Leber is now the proprietor. There are two other tanneries in this township in operation, one owned by Daniel Stine and the other by D. W. Gehly. Amos Hengst has for a number of years conducted a store of general merchandise near the center of Windsor.

Spring Vale Postoffice was established in 1877. Noah Goodling was the first postmaster; John Seitz succeeded.

One of the few woolen factories of this county now in existence is owned by Daniel L. Gehly of Windsor; as a fulling-mill it has been run since 1780, or possibly earlier. Large quantities of the "linsey-woolsey" of olden times was manufactured here before cloths, flannels, cassimeres and casinets were common in this country. John C. Gehly, a son of the owner, is the present proprietor. The woolen factory department was started in 1851. A large business is now carried on at this place. Stocking yarn, flannels, blankets, cloths, satinets and carpets are made in considerable quantities.

Jacob Wallick, who was enlisted as a soldier in 1814, now eighty-eight years old, lives in Windsor. He belonged to Capt. Hare's company, which formed at York, and marched toward Baltimore in September, 1814, when the British threatened that city. When his company, together with many others, had gone as far south as Shrewsbury, news was brought to them that the English had retreated; hence, they returned to York and were soon afterward discharged. Mr. Wallick is a pensioner. His health, during the summer of 1885, was very good and he was strong and vigorous. He shot, during his younger days, twenty-six deer in Windsor. He is the father of nine children, has lived fifty-one years where he now lives, and on the day of our visit to him was on his way to the woods to shoot squirrels. He voted for James Monroe for president of the United States, and afterward voted three times for Andrew Jackson for the same office. He is one of the three soldiers of the war of 1812 now living in York County. The other two are William Cowan, aged ninety-five, of Lower Chanceford, and Robert Ramsay, aged ninety-three, of Delta.

A PRISON FOR BRITISH AND HESSIAN SOLDIERS.

A short distance north of the York and East Prospect road and in the northeastern part of Windsor, is the site of the Revolutionary prison. This land is now owned by Isaac Kauffman. For nearly three-fourths of a century it was owned by Jacob Holtzinger. The prison "pen," as it was called, was built in the form of a circle. Posts, fifteen feet in length, were erected in close proximity, so that the entire prison resembled an Indian fort; within this enclosure the prisoners built huts. One-fourth of a mile distant from the large pen, was a smaller one. Farmers afterward used these posts for fence rails and an occasional one can yet be seen. This historic spot, though very rugged, is now nearly all farmed over, so that it is difficult to identify it unless pointed out by some old citizen of the neighborhood. There were a great many British and Hessian prisoners at different times kept in Lancaster, York, Carlisle, Reading and Lebanon, and eventually a number were sent to western Maryland and Virginia. A few were imprisoned in the town of York. The object in locating this prison four and one-half miles southeast of the town doubtless was to avoid the prevalence of contagious diseases and to obtain a secure place. The first prisoners sent into central Pennsylvania arrived December, 1775. Some of them were captured from British vessels along the coast of New Jersey, and some by Gen. Montgomery on his Canada expedition. Of the last were eight officers and 200 men of the Seventh Royal Fusiliers. Dr. John Kearsley was brought to York a prisoner, October 25, 1775, and delivered to the Committee of Safety for endeavoring to procure British troops to invade the colonies. He was a man of ability and was allowed a clerk and a servant to attend him during his imprisonment. March 14, 1776, it was decided to remove British officers and other prisoners of war from Lancaster to York and Carlisle. On account of sickness in York, many who were to have been sent here, were taken to Lebanon, where some of them escaped.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Committee of Safety, of Philadelphia, to the Committee of Safety of York:

Committee of Safety,
Philadelphia, January 14, 1776.

Gentlemen: From every appearance of the enemy's motions we have reasons to apprehend an attack upon this city, which has determined the board to form a magazine of stores at Germantown, the present place of residence of Lieut.' Boger, S. Ball, two navy officers, who have been made prisoners; from that circumstance it is thought not advisable to remove them. Your town is fixed upon as the most suitable place, as it is likely to be remote from the scene of action, and of course not a ready channel either to convey or receive intelligence that may be injurious to us, but more especially on account of the virtuous and determined attachment of your good people to the cause of American liberty. They will be escorted by an officer of Col. Atlee's battalion, who will hand you this communication. They are to remain on the same footing and to have the same allowance as the other British officers at York, who are upon parole.

When Gen. Burgoyne surrendered to Gen. Gates at Saratoga in October, 1777, his soldiers were imprisoned at different places. Many of them were sent to Lancaster, and in February, 1778, they were brought to York County. At a session of the Executive Council at Lacaster, February 12, 1778, W. A. Atlee, commissary of prisoners, informed the council "that there were a number of British prisoners now to be removed to York, and that Capt. Long, with a company of York County militia on their way home, their term of service having expired that day; but they would conduct the prisoners to York if they were allowed rations and pay for the time." A number of "convention prisoners" were sent south from York and Lancaster in 1778. December 6, 1778, the Executive Council directed the Board of War to have William Scott, lieutenant of York County, call out one class of the militia to meet British prisoners at Wright's Ferry, on Susquehanna. A letter written by Edward Shippen to Col. Burd, dated Lancaster, January 2, 1779, says: "All the prisoners of Gen. Burgoyne's army are gone over the Susquehanna. Happy for this borough, they were not detained by the weather here all winter." Some of them were imprisoned here and some were sent to Hagerstown, Md., and to Virginia.

The Continental Congress passed a resolution March 3, 1781, directing that all "convention prisoners" (Burgoyne's soldiers) should be removed back from Virginia and Maryland to Pennsylvania—the British to York and the Hessians to Lancaster. Some citizens of York County had petitioned the council that no more Hessians be sent here. There were some Hessians sent after their petition, however. The York County militia guarded the prisoners most of the time. In January 2, 1782, the Supreme Executive Council ordered Gen. Lincoln, minister of war, to send Gen. Hazen's regiment, the "Congress' Own," to guard the prisoners in York, Lancaster and Berks counties. The county militia, who had been guarding them, were then discharged, but in the fall of 1782 Hazen's regiment was sent to Fort Pitt. In 1781 a malignant fever broke out among the convention and Hessian prisoners at York and in Lancaster. It was called "jail fever" or "camp fever." At the Windsor prison numbers of them, mostly Hessians, died. (See page 156.)

THE TOWNSHIP OF LOWER WINDSOR.

THIS township was formed in 1838, by a division of Windsor, of which it formed a part for a period of eighty years. Lower Windsor is bounded on the north by Hellam, on the east by the Susquehanna, on the south by Chanceford and on the west by Windsor. It slopes gently eastward, and is drained by various small tributaries of the Susquehanna. The farming land in the greater part of the township is very valuable, and there are still tracts of excellent woodland.

The valley which extends across the entire township in an east and west direction, is fertile with historical associations of the colonial period, and the times of the first settlements west of the Susquehanna. It was then called the Conojohela* Valley, a beautiful Indian name which, on account of its euphony, should not be lost to history or literature. It has been, however, within the past half century, corrupted into "Jockly," "Canojockly" "Canodocholy," etc. The original name should be revived. It was in this valley that some of the first "squatters" on the west side of the Susquehanna located, and were driven to the east side by the Provincial authorities, before the time of authorized settlements, the incidents of which are related in the first part of this book. It was on the opposite side of the river, at the site of the village of Washington, that James Patterson, the Indian trader lived and flourished when the territory of York County was yet owned by the red man. As early as 1722 he used a portion of the Conojohela Valley as a public pasture ground for his horses. At his store the surveyors who laid off Springetsbury Manor met. Gov. Keith and the Hon. John Penn stopped there and met representatives of the native tribes of the Susquehannocks.

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*The meaning of this word is unknown.

One of the volumes of the Pennsylvania Archives, record the fact that in the year 1722, some Indian squaws had gathered apples in this valley, and were about to take them across the river to their settlement at Indian Town, when the white "squatters" took the apples from the Indians and abused them, on account of which, complaint was made to the authorities. Inasmuch as apples are not indigenous to America, this fact would seem to indicate that this fruit was introduced into York County by our aborigines before the time of the settlement by the whites.

At the base of the Conojohela Valley, near the mouth of Cabin Branch Creek, was the site of what was known as the fort of Col. Thomas Cresap, the hero of the Maryland Intruders. The thrilling incidents which caused so much commotion on account of the encroachment of the Marylanders, will be found in the chapter entitled "Border Troubles" in the first part of this work.

LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

Most of the first settlers of this township were Germans, and the first religious services were held in their native tongue, in the homes of the well-to-do pioneers, and conducted by missionaries. These people before they left the fatherland, were members either of the Lutheran or German Reformed Church. These two denominations in 1763, joined together in the erection of a house of worship.

The whole community assisted in building it, and no one, except the joiner, whose name was Gossler, received any pay for his work. Henry Amend was the carpenter, and he was assisted by Michael Kauffelt. Amend accepted no pay, so the community raised money quietly and purchased a fine suit of clothes which was presented to him. This was not of the characteristic "linsey-woolsey" of that day, but cloth of fine quality, says the tradition. The church was dedicated in 1764. It lasted about thirty-six years. It was resolved in 1801 to build a new brick church. A committee was appointed, consisting of Michael Kauffelt and Anthony Keller, Lutherans, and Conrad Leber and Gen. Jacob Dritt, Reformed, Mathias Becker was treasurer. After the church was completed, an organ was purchased from Christian Rathfon, of Lancaster. A pipe organ was bought of Joseph Small, of York, in 1816, which was used in this church until a few years ago. The records of the Lutheran Church book show that the following named persons: Revs. Schaum, Heckheimer, Bager, Raus, Conwell and Lischy, conducted missionary services among the early settlers until 1769. Revs. Nicholas Kurtz and Jacob Goering preached at York and at this place each regularly at different periods until 1807, at which time Rev. Goering died, while pastor of the First Lutheran Church, of York. In 1809, Rev. J. G. Schmucker became pastor. In 1814, this church and the Kreutz Creek Church were separated from the York charge. Rev. Charles Morris officiated in this church from 1814 to 1818, when he resigned and entered business. For many years he was known very familiarly in York and the county, as proprietor of the "Morris Drug Store." Rev. John Herbst was next pastor for one year. Rev. John G. Graber (Craver), was called in 1819, and remained as a devoted pastor until 1834. He was the father of John Craver, connected with York County National Bank. Rev. Graber lived during his entire pastorate, in the present residence of James Kell, of York.

In 1835, Rev. Jonathan Oswald succeeded. He introduced English preaching gradually, until one-half the services were conducted in that language. Rev. Dr. Oswald was like a father among his people, and during his long ministerial labors of forty years, was successful in greatly increasing the membership of the church. He preached his last sermon to this congregation on Sunday, June 20, 1875, and now resides in York.

The present church was built in 1867. It is located on a beautiful site, an extended view over a large scope of country on both sides of the Susquehanna, is afforded the observer. P. W. Keller was the contractor, John Libhart and Samuel Leber, Reformed, and George Keller and Samuel Gilbert, Lutherans, formed the building committee. The audience room up stairs, is large and comfortable, and the ceiling is beautifully frescoed. Jacob M. Lieberknecht is the present sexton and organist.

To the east of the church is the old graveyard, where silently sleep many of the early inhabitants of Conojohela Valley. The names on the tombstones indicate that they were Germans. Some of the inscriptions are in their native tongue.

To the west of the church is a handsomely kept cemetery, containing many large marble monuments. Near the entrance is a marble column, dedicated to Peter Keller, who recently died aged ninety-three years.

A parsonage, now occupied by the sexton, and fifteen acres of land adjoining, is a part of the church property. Rev. L. K. Sechrist is the present pastor of the Lutheran congregation, with a membership of about 260 communicants. He also preaches at Kreutz Creek.

The records do not show when the Reformed congregation was organized nor who was the pastor, from the time of the erection of the church, to 1771. From this date to 1774, it is inferred that Rev. Daniel Wagner was its pastor. He was succeeded, after an interval, by Revs. James R. Reiley, G. Geistweit, D. Zacharias, D. D., D. Ziegler, D. D., R. Rahauser, E. G. Williams and A. Wanner, D. D., who took charge of the congregation April 1, 1882. The number of Reformed members is 100.

The Sunday-school in this church was organized in 1840, in a schoolhouse, about three-quarters of a mile west from the church. Henry Y. Slaymaker, of Margaretta Furnace, was the first superintendent. In 1857, it was removed to the church, where it has since been continued as a union school. After its removal to the church, John Hellerman was its first superintendent. The school in 1885, numbered 204 members, and was superintended by Reuben Paules.

YORKANA.

From Beard's tannery to the Lutheran and Reformed Church, a distance of about three miles on the York and East Prospect road, are a large number of fine country homes. Many of these residences are new, and make quite an attractive appearance. Nearly midway between the two places mentioned is the site of "Kauffelt's Store." This place, for nearly a hundred years, went by that name, and has been a center of interest and importance in the township for more than a century. At Kauffelt's Store was the place for annual muster and battalion parade of militia days. These parades, like all other militia parades, were enjoyed by large and motley crowds, more intent on frolic and roystering than improvement in military discipline. A few years ago the property changed hands and the mercantile business is now conducted by J. B. Budding & Bro. By the request of Dr. J. W. Barcroft, now of Washington, D. C., the postoffice has been given the name of Yorkana. It is seven miles distant from York.

Early in the present century two men, one named Miller and the other Jacobs, each platted a town here. One place was called Millerstown and the other Jacobstown. Miller succeeded in selling a few lots, and a small collection of houses in the vicinity was for many years given the name of Millersville. Only recently has the name Yorkana been given to it.

In October, 1818, the Harrisburg *Republican* advertised fourteen lots in Jacobstown, and forty lots and ten outlots in Millerstown to be sold in that city for the direct tax of 1816, which had not been paid by the non-resident owners. Both of these men upon laying out their towns had disposed of the lots by lottery. This plan of originating a town was very common about the year 1812 and a few years later.

BEARD'S TANNERY.

The only tannery now in Lower Windsor is located just beyond the stream called "the head of Kreutz Creek," on the road from York to East Prospect. It has long been known as Beard's Tannery. It was started about eighty years ago by Daniel Hengst, of whom Frederick Burg purchased it and conducted the business until he sold it to Joseph Beard. In 1836 John E. Beard, Esq., began the business, and continued nearly forty years—Frank and Harry Beard were the proprietors. The present firm name is John E. Beard & Son. The bark used is from the chestnut-oak still obtained in the adjoining woods.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The frame church which now welcomes the surrounding populace of Yorkana within its doors was built by the Evangelical Association in the year 1867. The first trustees were Joshua Heindel and Philip Mitzel. Another church stood upon the same site for forty years. At present a large Sunday-school regularly meets here. Rev. E. Crumbling is pastor of Millersville Circuit, including this and other churches. B. Frank Beard is superintendent of the Sunday-school. The church membership is eighty-five, and the number of pupils in the Sunday-school is 150.

EAST PROSPECT BOROUGH.

At the base of the Conojohela Valley, located on a charmingly beautiful spot, stands the borough of East Prospect. It is eleven miles from York, on what was for a long time called the York and Dritt's Ferry road, and about two miles from the Susquehanna. John A. Jacobs laid out the town in 1849. The first house is still standing, owned by William E. Oleweiler. A dry goods and grocery store is now kept in it by George Kise. There are several stores and a hotel in the town. The manufacture of cigars is an important industry. The early inhabitants were undecided what name to give the town until the very appropriate one of Prospect was thought of. From Centre Square, looking eastward, a magnificent panorama is presented to the observer, extending a long distance into the counties of Lancaster and Dauphin, embracing a landscape view unrivalled for beauty and attractiveness. To the west toward York is the equally fertile and productive Conojohela Valley.

Since there was already a post town in Butler County this State, called Prospect, the name East Prospect was selected. The town was incorporated in 1874. The survey was made by Harry Winter, of York, now a resident of Iowa. Maple Street runs east and west. The beautiful homes on it are now comfortably shaded by luxuriant maple trees of different varieties. Main Street, running north and south, was the first to be built up.

Zion's Church of the Evangelical Association, located in the center of the village, is a well designed stone structure, surmounted by a tall spire. In the belfry is a fine toned bell, which regularly calls the surrounding populace to the worship of the Triune God. The surpassing beauty and excellence of the music of this bell is well known. Its welcome sound arouses the most unconcerned to the responsibilities of their religious duties. The present church was built in 1882, at a cost of $3,500, contractor, Jacob Smith. The building committee were Samuel Burg, Henry Burg, Henry Kise, Jacob Smith and Henry Barshinger. An old graveyard, still well cared for, adjoins the church.

On the same site that the new building stands, for nearly half a century stood an old stone church, in which the members of the same denomination worshiped. Rev. Albright, the founder of the Evangelical Association, preached in this vicinity during the time of his ministry.

The present membership is about 150 communicants. A Sunday-school under the superintendency of George Kise, Jr., meets regularly in Zion's Church.

THE CEMETERY.

A short distance to the northeast of the borough, on an eminence overlooking the town, the cemetery is located. A charter was granted in 1868, and it was laid out soon thereafter. There are quite a number of fine granite and marble monuments in it. The board of directors are: Henry Kise, president; Henry Burg, secretary; Samuel Burg, treasurer; William Burg, William Helder and Daniel Leber.

CHURCHES.

North Trinity Church.—This church of the Evangelical Association is located about three miles northeast of East Prospect, on the road leading to Wrightsville. It is a neat frame structure, with an adjoining graveyard. The value of this church and land adjoining is about $1,400.

Ebenezer Church, of the Evangelical Association, is located at Long Level, about three miles southeast of East Prospect. It was built in 1872, and is a brick structure, dimensions 40x60 feet. It was remodeled under the pastorate of Rev. Schleh, and dedicated September 14, 1884, by Bishop Bowman, of Allentown, Penn. The value of it is about $2,500.

New Salem Church.—This church was built about 1840, by the Evangelical Association. It is situated five miles south of East Prospect, near the borders of Chanceford Township, about a mile south of Martinsville. There is a very old cemetery near by. The new church was rebuilt in 1880. It is a handsome wooden structure, and cost about $1,600.

All the above described Evangelical churches, located in the east end of Lower Windsor, including Zion's Church at East Prospect Borough, belong to the East Prospect charge of the Central Pennsylvania Conference. This denomination is a Methodistic body, which has a well defined dogma of faith and a ritual. The form of church government is Episcopal, and the bishops are chosen every four years.

Margaretta Church.—When the furnace under Henry Y. Slaymaker was in its prosperity, he built a frame church near by, under the auspices of the Presbyterian denomination. Services were occasionally held by visiting clergymen, and in the absence of a preacher he frequently conducted the services himself. There always was a strong bond of attachment between Mr. Slaymaker and his employes. One of the first Sunday-schools of the township, it is said, was held in this building about the year 1834. The church is still standing; occasionally services have been held in it for several years past by the Methodists.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Lower Windsor Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1879. It has been in successful operation ever since. The present board of directors are Joseph Gilbert, pres-

D. W. Detwiler

ident; Gerard C. Brown, secretary; Samuel Burg, treasurer; Henry Burg, H. H. Sprenkle, Henry Thomas, Rudolph Neiman, John Tschoop, J. Lieberknecht, Samuel Libhart and Jacob Leber.

SCHOOLS.

The interest in public education in this township is manifest from the comfortable appearance of the schoolhouses. They are nearly all built of a fine quality of stone, which is quarried in the township. They are fourteen in number, with the following names: Millersville, Will's, Leber's, Fitzkee's, Kline's, Shultz's, Furnace, Bentz's, Pike's Peak, Gilbert's, Martinsville, Crosby's, Neiman's and Cramer's. For the past year, William S. Gilbert was president of the school board; Reuben A. Paules, secretary; Peter H. Kline, treasurer; Barton Ruby, Tobias Reeley and J. H. McGuigan, directors.

IRON ORE INTERESTS.

Margaretta Furnace, whose history will be found on page 489 in this work, smelted a great deal of ore, much of which was obtained in the immediate vicinity of the furnace. The banks were opened by the Slaymakers, and later worked by Hahn & Himes. The ores here obtained, were limonite, turgite and iron hydrates generally, and contained 45 per cent of metallic iron. A kind of black ore was at one time obtained, which yielded, it was claimed, 60 per cent metallic iron. Charcoal was used at the furnace for the reduction of these ores, and the heat for steam generation was procured by leading the ignited gases from the tunnel head beneath the boilers. The foundry iron, made at one time, sold at $55 per ton.

The Wrightsville Iron Company, and later Skiles & Fry of Lancaster, obtained considerable lump ore on George Keller's farm two and one-half miles north of East Prospect. The same firm wrought Daniel Leber's bank near by.

John Small's bank near Margaretta, was opened by Mr. Slaymaker. Lump and wash ore were about equal in production at this bank.

John Keller's bank, northwest of Margaretta, was opened by the owner, and 1,000 tons obtained during the six months it was wrought.

James Curran's bank, one mile south of the furnace, was opened by Eckert & Guilford about 1840, and worked after them in order by George Hein el, John Givens and James Currans. The ore was a shelly limonite.

Two miles northwest of the furnace is what is known as Barcroft's bank, opened by Henry Y. Slaymaker, in 1840, and later leased to Mr. Eagle of Marietta. The ore obtained was of plate-like structure, hard, flinty and tenacious. Most of the ore was lump, lying in deep deposits of clay. Musselman & Watts worked this bank for some time and obtained from it 19,000 tons of ore, which produed $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent metallic iron. One mile west of this bank is Barley's bank, opened about 1867, and worked two years. In all, several hundred thousand tons of ore have been obtained in Lower Windsor since 1830.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

Cabin Branch received its name from the fact that the Indians built cabins along its bank near the Susquehanna, on lands now owned by Samuel and William Burg.

The Wrightsville & Chanceford Turnpike, five miles in length, starts at the former place, and extends across portions of Hellam and Lower Windsor to Jacob Himes' hotel. The charter of this road was granted in 1881 to the company with permission to extend it to Brogueville. L. E. Oleweiler and Peter Gilbert have lumber yards at convenient points along the pike.

The foundry owned by David Woodmansee, was located about two and one-half miles from East Prospect. A prosperous business was once done at it. He became the first chief burgess of East Prospect.

About the time when Margaretta Furnace was in its prosperity, a store was started at this place by John Keyser, who kept it six years; and was succeeded by David Hengst, now living at an advanced age in Freeport, Ill. The next proprietor was John Bentz, now of York, who remained eighteen years, and was followed by Reuben A. Paules, who for the past thirteen years enjoys a good trade in general merchandise.

A Stage Line runs daily between East Prospect and York for the purpose of carrying the mail. The Stage goes to York in the morning and returns in the evening. William Bausman is the contractor.

Lower Windsor produces a large amount of tobacco, and about 100,000 cigars are made daily in the township, there being many factories.

The houses formerly owned by the proprietors of Woodstock Forge, and occupied by workmen, are now owned by different individuals. There is now a hamlet there containing seventy-five people.

George Young, living near East Prospect, was a wagoner of the olden times, and made many trips from Baltimore and York to Wheeling and Pittsburgh, before the era of railroads.

Dritt's Ferry, and a large tract of land owned by Capt. Jacob Drilt, of Revolutionary fame, was located along the river at the eastern extremity of Lower Windsor. It was later known as the Bonham farm and is now owned by Henry Barshinger. (See page 398.)

The Yorkana Band was organized July 12, 1882. Lower Windsor Band was organized in 1875.

John Paules, now of Marietta, formerly of Lower Windsor, is ninety-three years old.

Anstine's Fulling-mill is one of the past industries of Lower Windsor.

On Sunday, November 6, 1819, the "Corn and Gig House" of John Dritt, of this township, was destroyed by fire. A gig and 1,000 bushels of corn were burned.

Craleysville is an interesting hamlet in the southern part of Lower Windsor.

THE TOWNSHIP OF CHANCEFORD.*

CHANCEFORD TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by Fishing Creek, which separates it from Lower Windsor; east by the Susquehanna River, extending from the mouth of Fishing Creek to near Burkholder's Ferry; west by the north branch of Muddy Creek, which separates it from Windsor and Hopewell Townships; and south by Lower Chanceford Township; and contains fifty and one-half square miles of territory. Its population at the census of 1880 was 2,994.

In topography, the central portion is gently rolling, and the parts bordering on Fishing Creek and Muddy Creek are hilly, and the part bordering on the Susquehanna River is mountainous. The soil, in the northern half of the township, is exceedingly rough and stony, while the southern half is clean and productive. The principal stream is Otter Creek, which rises in the western part of the township, and flows east and southeast until it enters Lower Chanceford Township, a short distance from its mouth at the river.

Chanceford and Lower Chanceford were separated by an action of court, February 15, 1806; a division line was run by Jesse Cornelius, surveyor, beginning at a chestnut tree, on land of James Gibson, at Muddy Creek, and running northeast 2,430 perches, to the Susquehanna River, near Burkholder's Ferry. Jesse Cornelius recommended that the township be called Sharon, but other counsel prevailed, and the name of Chanceford, retained by the upper division, was confirmed by the court in May, 1806.

The settlement of Chanceford was first made in the southern half of the township, about the year 1735, by the Scotch-Irish, a line of whose settlements extends from New Castle, Del., through the southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania, to the West; and a race that has furnished so many presidents of the United States, successful generals of the army, and in every walk of life, whether professional, civil or social, has given evidence of the highest qualities of humanity. The settlement of the northern part of the township took place at a latter date. After the Revolutionary war, some paroled Hessian prisoners located here. Much of this part of the township, as before stated, is very rough, and remained in the hands of the proprietaries until the Revolution. The Hessians brought their families with them.

The descendants of these people, under the benign influence of the common schools, and the general enlightenment of the age, are good citizens.

Recurring to the original settlers, we find them, as before stated, making a settlement in a wilderness, and necessarily enduring privations of which we of to-day can form no idea, one of which, and not the least was the want of timber for building. The country having been burned over by the Indians in order to improve their hunting grounds, was nearly denuded of timber; yet these hardy pioneers boldly meeting all disadvantages, built up homes where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Among the first buildings put up in the township was a hotel or tavern, near what is now known as the York and Peachbottom road; of course it had none of the appointments of a modern first-class hotel, but a rude building made of such material as was at hand, at which the weary immigrant could obtain rest and refreshment in his journey toward the setting sun. It is told that one of those travelers seeing that the house had no sign, proposed to the inn keeper to give him one, and suiting the action to the word, hung up a wooden shoe, known as a brogan, and said, "let that be the sign, and henceforth let it be known as 'The Brogue,' " which name it carries to this day.

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* By B. F. Porter, M. D.

B. F. Porter M.D.

Pari passu with the settlement of the township, came the church and the schoolhouse; of the former we find the first to have been the Guinston congregation of the United Presbyterian Church, then known as the Associate Reformed Church, which was organized in 1754; and of the latter three are known to have existed before the Revolution. The number seems small when compared with the present number (sixteen), but the results were even greater, comparatively, for they learned to know their rights, and the principles of liberty for which they have given so much labor and self-denial; so that when on the 19th of April, 1775, "a gale from the North brought to their ears the clash of resounding arms," we find them true to the principles of liberty, and ready to seal them with their blood. They shouldered their arms and sought the tented field, and even to this day in the language of the poet:

"Still from the sire the son doth hear
Of the stern strife, and carnage drear,
Of many a bloody field,
Where shivered was Old England's spear.
And broken was her shield!"

Of their special field of service we have but meager accounts; this much we know, however, that two companies under Capts. Graham and Reed, left the township, and were in the dreary winter encampment at Valley Forge. We are also told that Lieut. William Young of Col. McAllister's flying camp, a Fort Washington prisoner, captured November 16, 1776, was exchanged December 8, 1780, at Elizabethtown, and returned to his home in Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn., a distance of 166 miles.

Among the successful men who are natives of Chanceford, we may mention Rev. William Bingham, D. D., of Lincoln University, Rev. William G. Stewart, Rev. A. Thompson Stewart and Rev. Lemon Grove among clergymen; William F. Smith, M. D., now of Lower Chanceford, Joseph A. Murphy, M. D., now of Wilkesbarre, A. P. T. Grove, M. D., the late James Clarkson, M. D. late of Columbia, Penn., and A. Clarkson Smith M.D., late of Columbia, Penn., among physicians; James Smith, Esq.. and W. F. Bay Stewart, Esq., among lawyers, form a galaxy of professional men, who by their commanding talents, professional success and high personal standing, unite to do honor to the township of their birth.

In this connection we may mention another native of Chanceford, the late Johnson K. Duncan, brevet major-general of the Confederate army. His record is as follows: Admitted as a cadet to the military academy at West Point, July 1, 1845; graduated No. 5 in a class of forty-three members in June 1849; appointed brevet second lieutenant, Second Artillery, July 1, 1849; second lieutenant Third Artillery, October 31, 1849; first lieutenant Third Artillery, December 24, 1853; resigned January 31, 1855; joined in the Rebellion against the United States; died January 1863, at Knoxville, Tenn., aged thirty-six. While in the Confederate service, he commanded the defenses of New Orleans and the lower Mississippi, and was regarded as the best artillery officer in that service.

Agriculture is now the almost sole occupation of the people of Chanceford. The vast improvement in machinery and in the management of the soil, that has marked the last half century, have had their effect; and the township, from having had occasionally to import grain, is now a large exporter of grain and many other agricultural products. Agriculture has passed through several phases before coming to its present condition, which is thought to be far from perfection. At first the timber was cleared off and the virgin soil cropped and recropped, until it would produce no more; it was then turned out, and was known as "old field." Then came the discovery that lime would renovate the soil and make it again productive, and almost every farmer built a lime-kiln on his place. Limestone was hauled from the river, and wood used for burning it to quicklime. It was soon found, however, that lime could be procured at the river already burned with coal, much more cheaply than by hauling the stone to the home kilns and burning it there; so the home kilns passed into decay. Now liming has given place, almost completely, to the use of artificial fertilizers, such as guano, super-phosphate of lime, etc. Chanceford has three flouring-mills within its borders; to wit: Samuel Warner's mill, A. S. Warner's mill and the mill belonging to the heirs of William L. Shaw, deceased. These mills are confined exclusively to local custom work, and are the only manufacturing establishments now in the township. In the western part of the township Sarah Ann Furnace, or Manor Furnace, was located. It obtained ore from Chestnut Hill. The ore found on the property proving of poor quality, and having no means of getting it but by wagons, it was soon found to be unprofitable, and after sixteen years, in which it was operated by different parties, it "blowed out," never to be again relighted; and the stock and houses of the operatives are passing into shapeless ruins. During the early part of the present century, a distillery was located in the northern part of the township, owned by a Mr. Witmer.

New Bridgeville is located along the river, by the canal. James P. Robison, at present a member of the legislature, conducts a general store and keeps a hotel at this place. Stony Island fishery, famous as a place to catch shad, is near here.

At Lockport, a short distance below New Bridgeville, there was formerly a dam across the Susquehanna for transporting boats over the stream to Conestoga navigation, which extended from Safe Harbor to Lancaster. An extensive business was done over this route for many years.

CHURCHES OF CHANCEFORD.

The Guinston United Presbyterian Church.—This congregation was first connected with the Associate Presbyterian Church, which was formed by a secession from the Established Church of Scotland, in 1733. It was organized either in the fall of 1753, or early in 1754. Soon after a rude church was constructed of small logs. Accomodations becoming insufficient, in 1773 a house of stone was built, which still stands. Concerning this church, the following was legally recorded: "To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, we, Thomas Curry, James Wallace, Guin Allison, Andrew Fulton, Alexander Moor of Hopewell, farmers, John McClurg, John McNeary and George Campbell of Chanceford, farmers, John McCay and John Stewart of Windsor, farmers, send greeting: whereas, in and by a certain deed poll bearing date April 23, 1773, made between James Cooper of Chester County, of the one part, and the before-named trustees of the second part." By this act James Cooper conveyed two acres of land, on which the "Old Scotch Presbyterian Meeting-House stood; whereas there is now to be erected a large building for public worship, called and forever hereafter intended to be called, the Scotch Presbyterian Church, who are now under the pastoral care of Rev. James Clarkson, and professing to adhere to the whole doctrine, worship, discipline and government of the Church of Scotland, as the same was exhibited in her public standards; viz.: the Westminster confession of faith, catechisms and propositions concerning church government and ordination of members, as these are received in the several acts of Assembly, passed between the years 1644 and 1649." Concerning its further history the present pastor furnishes the following: On August 25, 1773, Rev. James Clarkson was placed in charge, by the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania. He continued till 1808, when he was released.

After a period of ten years, during which the congregation was vacant, Mr. Alexander Gordon was ordained pastor, August 20, 1818. For many years his full time was devoted to this field. But in 1822 an arrangement was to be made, by which a fourth of the time was to be given to Lower Chanceford. On the 20th of October, 1825, the relation of Mr. Gordon to the congregations of Guinston and Lower Chanceford was dissolved.

The services of a stated pastor were not now enjoyed for eight years when Rev. John Adams, through the action of the Presbytery, on the 11th of September, 1833, was set apart as the person who should break to these congregations the bread of life. He continued to be pastor at Guinston and Lower Chanceford till the 26th of April, 1855, when he tendered his resignation to the Associate Presbytery of Philadelphia, which was accepted.

On the 19th of August, 1856, Rev. Francis McBurney was ordained and installed as pastor at Guinston and Lower Chanceford. This relation continued until after the union was formed between the Associated and Associate Reformed Churches, which was consumated on the 26th of May, 1858, in Pittsburgh, constituting the United Presbyterian Church; Guinston congregation went heartily into this union, and has been in it ever since.

The Associate Reformed Church was organized on the 31st of October, 1782, by virtue of a union effected between a portion of the Associate Church and the Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters. Messrs. Marshall, minister, and Clarkson of Guinston and some elders did not go into this union, and so kept up the organization of the Associate Church. After long years had passed, it was thought that these two branches of Zion, so near to each other in principle and practice, should be united. The move made accordingly was successful, and in 1858 the history of the United Presbyterian Church had its beginning. Rev. Francis McBurney remained in Guinston till October 6, 1868.

From that time the congregation was dependent upon supplies till 1870. A call was made out in the autumn of that year, and presented to Rev. Samuel Jamison, which he accepted. He commenced to labor regularly in this field on the first Sabbath of December. On the 25th of April, 1871, he was installed by the Presbytery of Big Spring. It was so arranged, that for a short time he preached every Sabbath in Hopewell. His whole time was then given to Guinston, and so continued. The congregation has a membership of 192.

Space will not allow an extended history of this church; suffice it, that from a handful of emigrants, who first met at the house of Alexander Wallace, to renew their covenant obligations to their God, they have been blessed by Him in a most signal manner, for although they sometimes passed through dark days, which were necessary to their health, for we are told that "He loveth whom He chasteneth," yet they were eventually brought forth into the sunshine of earthly prosperity; for the desert in which they settled now blossoms as the rose, and their congregation large, intelligent and influential, with all the attributes that adorn the highest type of Christian civilization, and whose membership and influence are found and felt in the hundreds of United Presbyterian congregations scattered over the broad West, speaks in language too plain to be misunderstood, that God is indeed with them, and in blessing has blessed them in a remarkable degree.

Lutheran and Reformed Church. — The second church in point of age in Chanceford Township, is the one known as "Stahle's Church," situated in the northern part of the township, and founded by Jacob Stahle and George Souders in the year 1784. Two denominations, the Lutheran and German Reformed, united in building the church, and held services alternately therein. The first building was a rude affair, but after being somewhat enlarged and repaired served to accommodate the congregations until the year 1866, when their present handsome and commodious brick church was built; Peter Blouse, Jacob Kohler and George Wise were the building committee. The following are the names of the Lutheran pastors who have officiated here since 1784: Revs. Bentz, A. Gearnal, Heisley, J. Harman, J. Kempfer, J. Conoway, P. Warner and E. Lenhart. The Reformed pastors were Revs. G. Hablinstein, W. F. Vandersloot, H. Rynecka, Sr., R. Rahauser. The Reformed congregation is now without a pastor. The Lutheran membership is about eighty-five and the Reformed twenty.

New Harmony Presbyterian Church.— The Presbyterians of Chanceford Township belonged to the Chanceford Presbyterian Church situated in Lower Chanceford Township until 1847, when a meeting was called and committees appointed to select ground and prepare to build a house, which was accomplished; and in the following year (1848) the house was finished, and December 3, 1848, was dedicated to the worship of God. Twenty-four persons presented letters from the Chanceford Church, and four from Hopewell or Round Hill. Hugh Long, Esq., John A. Murphy, and James Stewart were elected its first elders, and the name adopted by the organization was "New Harmony Presbyterian Church." On the 18th of October, 1853, Rev. J. J. Lane, then of Wrightsville, was installed the first pastor of the church. The next pastor was Rev. J. L. Merrill, and the next and last was Rev. A. F. Morrison. Since Mr. Morrison's death the church has been served by supplies, the last six years by Rev. J. J. Lane, its first pastor. From its organization to the present time, the growth of the church has been constant and healthy. It was chartered in 1881, and its future career, under the blessing of God, has everything that is hopeful and promising. The number of communicants at this time is 191.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. — This is located in Chanceford, near the village of Grahamville. It was founded by Rev. John McKinley and Mr. Daniel Kline. The first church was erected here in 1821, and was used by the congregation until 1870. It was during this year the present fine appearing church was built, at a cost of about $2,500. It is located in a shady grove, with an adjoining schoolhouse. There is also a large graveyard near by, neatly fenced and well taken care of. The roof is of an excellent quality of the famous Peach Bottom slate, which lends attraction to the appearance of the structure.

Trinity Church of the Evangelical Association.—This church was built in 1871, in the western part of the township, and in the Logansville Circuit of the Central Pennsylvania Conference; its membership at present is sixty-five.

The Chapel in the northern part of the township, built in 1872, with a membership of about fifty, and Mount Pleasant Church built in 1880, in the southern part of the township, and having about forty members; and both of the Evangelical Association, are thriving churches, and are evidently doing much good.

One more church and the list ends: St. James, in the southwestern part of the township (sometimes known as the Fifth Ward), was built in 1879, and is of the Lutheran persuasion, and under its present pastor, Rev. Mr. Lenhart, is rapidly increasing in strength, and is becoming a power for good in the community in which it is located.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

When the public school law first went into operation, there were five schoolhouses in the township. The schools were supported by subscription and such small aid as the State afforded for the tuition of indigent pupils. The number of schoolhouses now is sixteen; well built and commodious, as a rule, and in which all the children of the township can be accommodated. Sabbath-schools, well officered and managed, are held in many of the schoolhouses, as well as in all the churches, some of which are very large, and Sabbath morning sees the children with their parents wending their way to the house of God—for the citizens of Chanceford, as a rule, are a church-going people.

HON. VALENTINE TROUT.

Hon. Valentine Trout, of Chanceford, was elected associate judge of York County, in October, 1873. The bench then, the last bench in York County in which there were any associates, consisted of Hon. Robert J. Fisher, president judge; Hon. John Moore, associate judge; and Hon. Valentine Trout, associate judge.

By the constitution of 1873, the office of associate judge, not learned in the law, was abolished in counties forming separate districts. The bench still retained its two-fold character for a time, as the constitution provided that all associate judges in office at its adoption should serve out their full terms. Judge Moore's term expired in 1875; Judge Trout's in 1878.

December 3, 1878, a large number of the personal friends of Judge Trout assembled at the Lafayette House, in York, to participate in a supper tendered him on his retirement from the bench, and as the last of a line of illustrious lay judges. He was presented with a pair of gold spectacles and a silk hat The *Daily* of the 4th said: "Hon. Valentine Trout, whose term of office expired on Monday, leaves the bench with a character untainted and unblemished, and bears with him in his retirement the respect and approval of all parties and of the bar." Judge Trout was born in 1817.

THE TOWNSHIP OF LOWER CHANCEFORD.

THE name "Chanceford" is a compound word meaning a chance ford. The word was first known to history in 1745, when, by the division of Lower Hellam Township, the upper section of it, upon petition to the court, was called by the early Scotch-Irish settlers "Chanceford," and the lower section "Fawn," after which event Lower Hellam disappears as a name of a township west of the Susquehanna. It would seem that in neither history nor geography is the word Chanceford elsewhere used to designate a place. Chanceford Township was organized under the authority of the provincial court at Lancaster. The following copy of an official document contains some facts relating to the early local history of this section, and is signed by the first settlers:

To THE WORSHIPFUL JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER:

The petition of the Inhabitants of Chanceford in the County Shewith—That ye said Township together with ye Township of Faun was formerly Included in one Township under ye name of Lower Hallam, But upon ye Unanimous Petition of ye Inhabitants of ye s'd Township in General, ye same was by your Worships Divided into two Townships by a Branch of Water Called Muddy Creek, which is and was to ye Satisfaction of ye Inhabitants in General and of Equal Ease and Conveniency to all Persons in Each Township that are Liable to Execute any Publick Office, &c. Yett notwithstanding, a Certain number of ye Inhabitants of Faun at Last May Sessions Petitioned your worships to allter ye said Devision and allow of a Division of ye s'd Township by a South West Line from Ashmore's ferry which would make s'd Township of Chanceford to Consist only in about Eighteen or Twenty Poor Families Liveing mostly four or five miles asunder and some further amongst s'd Hilley and Remote Parts of ye s'd Townships thereby making ye same near Thirty miles Long and about six wide, which would Render ye same Insufficient for a Township and be an Unreasonable Piece of Cruelty upon any of ye Inhabitants to Execute any Office which of course according to their number and ye Several Services Incumbent on them must fall to Each Man's Lott, once in Three years, and if any Poor to maintain it will be only one Poor maintaining another, for which Reasons and many others—we Humbly Pray your worships in your wisdom to Consider and Prevent ye Unequalness and disagreeableness of such an attempt of makeing a new Devision of ye s'd Township whereby one will Consist only of some Poor Scattered familys about one fourth of ye Inhabitants in ye whole and ye other near Three fourths of ye Best in Substance when ye first Division Equally Devides ye Inhabitants and ye s'd Ill conveniency, &c.

and your petitioners as in Duty Bound shall Pray &c.

Chanceford, June 12, 1747.

ALX'R. MCCALL. JOHN CAMPBELL.
HUGH ROSS. JOHN BOKANAN.
MOSES WALLACE. ROBERT MORTON.
DAVID MCCARTHY. JAMES SMITH.

ROBERT HOWARD.
WM. SMART.
WM. ANDERSON.
JAMES ANDERSON.
CHARLES CARSON.
ADAM MCMACHAN.
FINLEY GRAY.
DAVID MCKINLY.
NATHANIEL MORGAN.
THOMAS JOHNSON.
CHARLES CALDWELL.
PATRICK MCGEE.
WM. MCCOME.

ORGANIZATION OF LOWER CHANCEFORD.

The township of Lower Chanceford was erected in 1805. A petition signed by a large number of citizens of Chanceford, set forth

> That your Petitioners have, for a long time, labored under many disadvantages arising from the great length and contracted breadth of our township many of our citizens never attend our township meetings. The supervisors can not examine into the state of the roads. Our collectors also fail in collecting the several taxes from transient persons who slip off and leave them as soon as they hear of the collectors being in the neighborhood. These, with other reasons, have induced your Petitioners that a division of Chanceford Township be made.

The court, Hon. John Joseph Henry, presiding, appointed John Sample, Patrick Purdy and James Gordon, commissioners, to view and make the division.

The surveyor, Jesse Cornelius, wanted the upper section called "Sharron" and the lower part retain the name Chanceford. The viewers wanted the upper division named "Centre." The same difference of opinion prevailed among the citizens, whereupon the court decided on the names which these districts now bear. According to the draft when the division was made, Lower Chanceford contains fifty-two and one-half square miles or 33,600 acres. The southwest end of the division line began at a chestnut tree along Muddy Creek on the land of James Gibson, and from thence extended in a direct line northeast seven and four-fifth miles to a point thirty rods above Burkholder's Ferry.

The eastern part of the township, as at present formed, is drained by Otter Creek, Saw Mill Run and other smaller tributaries of the Susquehanna. The western part by Orson's Run, Tom's Run and the other small tributaries to the Muddy Creek, which stream washes the entire southern and western boundaries and separate this township from Fawn, Peach Bottom and Hopewell. The old York & Peach Bottom Ferry road, laid out as early as 1748, diagonally crosses Lower Chanceford on the watershed which separates tributaries of the Susquehanna from those of the Muddy Creek.

These streams furnish a plentiful irrigation and excellent water-power for the numerous mills. The cereals are now grown with great success in Lower Chanceford. More wheat is raised to the acre within the past few years than was raised on ten acres half a century ago. Since 1875 tobacco has been cultivated. It is now one of the most important farming products. The land grows an excellent quality and yields abundantly.

The census of 1880 gave Lower Chanceford a population 2,475. The real estate valuation in 1884 was $570,139; number of taxables, 719.

TAXABLE LIST OF 1783.

The following is a complete list of the names of taxable inhabitants of Chanceford and Lower Chanceford in 1783, together with the number of persons in each family, amount and valuation of property:

	Valuation.
Thomas Allison, 60 acres, 2 horses, 7 persons.	£50
John Arnold, 50 acres, 1 horse, 6 persons	40
William Adams, 2 horses, 3 persons	12
William Allcock, 160 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons	201
William Anderson, 28 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons	30
James Alexander, 70 acres	50
Hugh Adams, 80 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	49
Henry Adams, 2 horses, 5 persons...........	26
Martin Armstrong, 158 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons	10
Joseph Allison, 80 acres, 1 horse, 1 person....	38
Henry Alexander, 2 horses, 8 persons.........	24
John Andrew, 250 acres, 4 horses, 11 persons..	182
Mathew Adams, 175 acres, 2 horses, 9 persons.	111
James Airs, 150 acres, 1 horse, 2 persons......	89
William Adams, 572 acres, 3 horses, 11 persons	316
George Burgholder, 100 acres, 2 horses, 1 ferry, 3 persons..................................	135
Fullodon Bridges, 6 persons..................	2
Wm. Buchanan, 233 acres, 2 horses, 7 persons.	150
John Buchanan, 1 horse, 3 persons...........	10
Christian Burgholder, 70 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons..................................	
Joseph Burgess, 207 acres, 1 horse, 1 mill.....	138
John Buchanan, Sr., 150 acres, 2 horses, 9 persons..................................	103
Robert Blain, 220 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons...	143
Christian Baker, 120 acres, 2 horses, 1 oil-mill, 4 persons..............................	90
William Barnes, 1 horse, 4 persons...........	20
Charles Bradshaw, 150 acres, 2 horses, 12 persons	103
Abraham Burgholder, 112 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons	98
Robert Blain, heirs of Coopers, 200 acres.....	100
Adam Cunningham, 132 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons..................................	77
John Conrad, 9 persons.....................	
Michael Cauffman, 60 acres	60
George Cross, 80 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	126
Henry Crowell, 2 horses, 4 persons...........	25
Peter Crowell, 88 acres, 2 horses, 2 persons....	48
Andrew Coon, 150 acres, 3 horses, 7 persons ..	124
Jacob Coon, 88 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons......	60
Adams Coon, 60 acres, 2 horses, 7 persons.....	55
John Cooster, 40 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons....	45
George Christ, 150 acres, 1 horse, 2 persons...	90
Michael Coon, 100 acres, 2 horses, 8 persons..	82
John Canady, 2 persons......................	3
Christian Crailly, 80 acres....................	35
John Coon, 208 acres, 2 horses, 11 persons	131
Christian Coon, 1 horse, 3 persons...........	20
Widow Campbell, 160 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons	83
William Crarry, 60 acres, 1 horse, 1 ferry, 6 persons	293

	Valuation.
Jas. Craigmiles, 225 acres, 3 horses, 10 persons	£146
Wm. Kelley, 208 acres, 3 horses, 10 persons	164
John Caldwell, 117 acres, 1 horse, 7 persons	86
John Commons, 2 horses, 8 persons	25
Widow Cowley, 100 acres, 6 persons	55
John Cage, 2 horses, 8 persons	25
Rev. James Clarkson, 165 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons	118
John Cornelius, 1 horse, 9 persons	12
James Duncan, 250 acres, 3 horses, 9 persons	140
John Duncan (Smith) 132 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons	
James Douglas, 40 acres, 1 horse, 5 persons	127
Wm. Donnelly, 60 acres, 1 horse, 3 persons	136
Alexander Downing, 250 acres, 3 horses, 5 persons	160
John Donnelly, 60 acres, 2 horses, 10 persons.	40
William Dougherty, 336 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons	212
Wm. Douglass, 300 acres, 3 horses, 10 persons	200
James Downing, 200 acres, 1 person	100
Phillip Elias, 4 persons	11
George Elias, 100 acres, 2 horses, 7 persons	76
Samuel Elder, 131 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons	75
James Elder, 188 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	115
Widow Evens, 30 acres, 1 horse, 3 persons	25
John Elder, 131 acres	86
Solomon Folk, 1 horse, 4 persons	12
John French, 40 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons, 1 still	254
Robert Fullerton, 100 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons	71
Samuel Fullerton, 1 horse, 6 persons	15
Richard Freeborn, 6 persons	
John Fullerton, 333 acres, 1 slave, 3 horses, 6 persons, 1 still	251
James Fellow, 150 acres, 1 horse, 3 persons	91
James Fulton, 160 acres, 2 slaves, 2 horses, 5 persons	180
John Fullerton, Sr., 100 acres, 1 servant, 2 horses, 3 persons	74
Wm. Fullerton, 144 acres, 3 horses, 10 persons	94
Thomas Gowan, 130 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons.	96
Robert Gobble, 8 persons	5
Thomas Graham, 1 horse, 5 persons	13
Barnard Good, 30 acres, 2 persons	18
Thomas Grove, 100 acres, 1 horse, 6 persons	74
William Greer, 80 acres, 2 horses, 3 persons	65
John Grove, 190 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons	126
Robert Gill, 1 person	
George Gibson, 1 horse, 8 persons	13
Jacob Grove, 150 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	104
Joseph Klein, 200 acres, 1 horse, 1 person	118
Mathew Gelgore, 350 acres, 1 slave, 5 horses, 9 persons	307
Jas. Henderson, 180 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons.	122
Henry Herrot, 2 horses, 7 persons	
Wm. Houlton, 123 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons	118
Charles Holmes, 419 acres, 4 horses, 4 persons.	249
James Hill, 220 acres, 1 horse, 5 persons	761
George Henry, 150 acres, 2 horses, 9 persons	103
John Henderson, 200 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	120
Samuel Hannah, 80 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons	76
William Hendry, 300 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	195
John Henderson, weaver, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons	100
John Henderson, cooper, 1 horse, 5 persons	14
Widow Henry, 1 horse, 1 person	8
Joseph Houlton, 240 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons.	209
Hugh Henderson, 50 acres	25
Leonard Isenhouer, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons	126
Thos. Johnston, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 persons.	101
Joseph Jackson, 810 acres, 4 horses, 8 persons	593
Wm. Johnson, 158 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons	95
John Kirkwood, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 persons, 1 chair, 1 mill, 2 stills	55
Thos. Kirkwood, 30 acres, 2 horses, 7 persons	29

	Valuation.
Belthaser Kieth, 120 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	£85
George Keener, 90 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons	55
Lodwig Kieth, 30 acres, 1 horse, 6 persons	26
Patrick Kill, 130 acres, 2 horses, 8 persons	88
Thomas Kelly, 761 acres, 2 slaves, 3 horses, 3 persons	606
John Kirkwood, 60 acres, 1 horse, 2 persons	55
Conrad Lookup, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons	87
Wm. Leaman, 130 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons	103
John Leekey, 3 horses, 7 persons	36
Widow Little, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 persons	86
James Leaper, 180 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons	145
Wm. Long, 250 acres, 4 horses, 4 persons	197
John Lush, 280 acres, 3 horses, 8 persons	203
James Logue, 350 acres, 1 servant, 3 horses, 7 persons	193
John Lavid, 900 acres, 2 slaves, 4 horses, 5 persons	598
George List, 122 acres, 2 horses, 8 persons	86
James Lavid, 250 acres, 2 horses, 2 persons	153
John McCall, 100 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons	99
Wm. McGuffy, 200 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons.	145
Widow McClurg, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons	104
Wm. McCalla, 178 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	
Wm. Maxwell, 210 acres, 1 horse, 6 persons	107
Stephen McKinley, 337 acres, 5 horses, 9 persons	222
John Marlin, 334 acres, 1 slave, 2 horses, 3 persons	226
Toal McCalister, 2 persons	3
Widow Marlin, 365 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons.	203
John Menary, 150 acres, 3 horses, 11 persons.	110
Samuel Martin, 3 horses, 4 persons	21
Thomas Mathess, 2 horses, 3 persons	18
Frederick McPherson, 63 acres, 1 horse, 8 persons	53
Wm. Morrison, Sr., 300 acres, 4 horses, 1 still, 7 persons	268
Wm. McCullough, 2 horses, 7 persons	21
John McCandless, 112 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons	107
Wm. Morrison, Jr., 250 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons	202
James Marshall, 250 acres, 3 horses, 8 persons.	148
John McQuon, 1 horse, 2 persons	8
Michael McAfee, 69 acres, 1 horse, 8 persons.	46
James Martin, 1 horse, 6 persons	15
Widow McMollon, 40 acres, 3 persons	20
Alexander McCurdy, 1 horse, 3 persons	10
Robert McClennon (blind), 100 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	79
Patrick McGee, 300 acres, 2 horses, 2 persons.	183
John Mitchel, 230 acres, 4 horses, 6 persons	179
Andrew McCleary, 250 acres, 1 slave, 4 horses, 6 persons	267
Wm. Maughlin, 248 acres, 4 horses, 7 persons.	171
John McClennon, 2 horses, 5 persons	20
Wm. McDowell, 185 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons.	120
John Michael, 259 acres	125
Wm. McCandless, 229 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons	140
Moses McWharter, 2 horses	125
Daniel Newman, 1 horse, 4 persons	8
George Newburg, 150 acres, 1 horse, 3 persons, 1 ferry	108
James Nichelson, 1 horse, 2 persons	13
Samuel Nelson, 208 acres, 1 slave, 3 horses, 9 persons	792
Wm. Owens, 20 acres	33
John Olrich, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 persons	38
George Orson, 420 acres, 3 horses, 5 persons, 1 ferry	307
Benjamin Pedan, Esq., 307 acres, 1 slave, 5 horses, 10 persons	283
Robert Pendry, 1 horse, 3 persons	
James Pedan, 151 acres, 3 horses	123
James Porter, 60 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	55

Saml. M. Raan

	Valuation.
Archibald Purdy, 50 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	£50
Andrew Paxton, 146 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	105
Wm. Pollock, 100 acres, 3 horses, 2 persons	80
John Ports, 1 horse, 6 persons	35
David Parker, 1 horse	10
John Patterson, 161 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons.	112
Nicholas Quigley, 15 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons	51
Henry Robinson, 188 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons	118
John Reed, 300 acres, 4 horses, 4 persons	18
Wm. Ross. 843 acres, 2 slaves, 5 horses, 5 persons, 2 stills	623
Widow Reed, 1 horse, 6 persons	
Walter Robinson, 100 acres	50
Wm. Rea, 4 persons	3
Martin Robert, 188 acres, 3 horses, 9 persons.	139
Wm. Read, 310 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons	209
Thomas Rea, 75 acres, 1 horse, 7 persons	75
John Rippy, 300 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons	206
Wm. Reed, 2 horses, 3 persons	30
Joseph Robb, 342 acres, 3 horses, 13 persons.	223
James Robinson, 240 acres, 1 servant, 3 horses, 10 persons	169
Joseph Read, Esq., 165 acres, 4 horses, 1 mill, 9 persons	207
Thomas Ramsay, 235 acres, 2 horses, 8 persons.	172
James Ramsey, 100 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons	80
Thomas Scott. 150 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons	90
Robert Smith, 355 acres, 3 horses, 9 persons	256
Allen Scott, 150 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons	96
Robert Stewart, 250 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons	195
Hugh Sprout, 350 acres, 4 horses, 5 persons	119
Jonas Sour, 100 acres, 1 horse, 8 persons	75
Robert Shaw, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons	117
Rowling Stewart, 64 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons	40
Peter Snyder, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 persons	33
Andrew Stealy, 1 horse, 7 persons	10
Stephen Stealy, 30 acres, 1 horse, 5 persons	32
Widow Smith, 130 acres	65
Jacob Spots, 150 acres, 3 horses, 5 persons	116
Jacob Steally, 150 acres, 3 horses, 5 persons	121
Daniel Sinclear, 140 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	112
James Stewart, 200 acres, 3 horses, 3 persons	136
Gawin Scott, 400 acres, 2 slaves, 3 horses, 8 persons	366
Archibald Shaw, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 persons.	86
John Stewart, 345 acres, 2 horses, 8 persons	214
Samuel Stewart, 50 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	50
John Smith, 240 acres, 1 horse, 9 persons	134
Peter Sangry, 180 acres, 2 horses, 9 persons	126
Casper Sailor, 166 acres, 2 horses, 10 persons	129
James Spear, 140 acres, 2 horses, 8 persons	100
William Stewart, 150 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons.	105
Patrick Smith, 100 acres, 3 horses, 9 persons	85
James Turk, 193 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons	136
Ephraim Turk, 123 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	90
Alexander Turner, 60 acres, 4 horses, 8 persons.	120
John Thatcher, 350 acres, 4 horses, 7 persons	213
George Thompson, 2 horses, 5 persons	20
Thomas Wilson, 206 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	165
Isaac Williams, 259 acres, 3 horses, 3 persons	180
Matthew Wallace, 200 acres, 3 horses, 7 persons	149
Widow Wilson. 100 acres, 1 horse, 1 person	68
James Wiley, 100 acres, 3 horses, 5 persons	95
Samuel Woods, 20 acres, 2 horses, 7 persons	27
John Winter, 140 acres, 2 horses, 3 persons, 1 saw-mill	91
Moses Wallace, 1 horse	
James Wryburn, 80 acres	
John Wyley, 60 acres, 1 horses, 4 persons	45

SINGLE MEN.

James Cunningham.
Samuel McClorg.
David McKinley.
Isaac McCewin.
Samuel Sprout.
James Sprout.
Emanual Reichard.
William Johnston.
William Sprout.
John McCreary.
Robert Nelson.
James Patterson.
William Wilson.
William Buchanan.
Robert Armstrong.
John Sinclair.
Thomas McCreary.
Alexander Craigmiles.
Daniel Filloon.
John Hill.
John Kelley.
James Long.
William Elder.
Thomas Lush.
David Duglass.
Andrew Forgeson.
Joseph Reed.
Martin Robert.
Robert Marlin.
John McCall.
James Wyley.
William McCall.
Samuel Shaw.
John Adams.
Thomas Duncan.
William Davis.
Peter Smith.
William McKee.
Phillip Maxwell.
Andrew Stewart.
Joseph Glen.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Chanceford Presbyterian Church.—This church is located a short distance southeast of the village of Airville, and its early history was intimately connected with the Slate Ridge Church, of Peach Bottom Township, the two congregations, being served by the same pastors for many years. The exact time of its organization could not be accurately ascertained, though references are made to it in official records as early as 1760. The first settlers of this interesting section were a very worthy class of Scotch-Irish, many of whose descendants are now members of this church. The first house of worship was known as "the tent," which was removed and a substantial church built. The present church was built in 1850. This one is soon to give place to a new one.

Rev. John Strain was installed pastor in 1762, and served until his death in 1774. Rev. John Slemons was installed in 1781, and his pastoral relation dissolved in 1799. Rev. Samuel Martin, D. D., was installed in 1799, pastoral relation dissolved in 1845, and he died the same year. Rev. John Farquhar was ordained and installed in 1846, and died in 1866. He was highly educated. Some of his published sermons and other writings are of rare merit. Sketches of the clergymen preceding him, will be found in the history of the Slate Ridge Church in this work. The next pastor was Rev. Robert Gamble, who was installed in April, 1867, and served until September 20, 1882. Rev. C. B. Cross, present pastor, was installed in September, 1883. He is a graduate of Princeton.

The present parsonage is located near the church, surrounded by ten acres of church-land. The congregation is large, and composed of an intelligent and prosperous people.

In the adjoining large cemetery rest remains of the former members of this church, including a number of Revolutionary patriots.

The United Presbyterian Church.—This

church body was organized in 1858, at Pittsburgh, by the union of the Associate Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches, whose history runs back into Scotland, as Covenanters and Associates (Seceders).

The present members in York County, are the descendants of Presbyterians, who immigrated to this country from the Province of Ulster and county of Antrim, the Scotch-Protestant districts of North Ireland. The rise of rents and tithes and several bad harvests from 1724 to 1729, and the oppression of the government, led many to immigrate to America. Four thousand and two hundred sailed in three years. A number sold themselves for four years to pay their passage. Some of them arrived in York County as squatters, in 1723, and as settlers in 1732. A part of them were from Scotland. Their first religious services were held in dwelling houses and in tents.

The church at Airville was organized March 27, 1771. William Gabby and Daniel Sinclair were elected ruling elders. The Rev. John Cuthbertson had preached occasionally in that locality, for about twenty years previous to this time, and after the organization, he frequently officiated.

A Remarkable Missionary.—Rev. Cuthbertson seems to have been a remarkable traveling missionary through Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York and Connecticut. He arrived in this country from Scotland, in 1751, and landed at Newcastle, Del. He kept a diary, in which he reports having preached during the first year, 120 days, baptized 10 children, married 10 couples, and ridden on horseback 2,500 miles, exposed to all the dangers of frontier life. He preached in private houses and in tents. Some of these tents, he writes, were located in groves, with an elevated platform for the speaker, and board nailed against a tree to support the Bible. Thus did this apostolic man toil for thirty-nine years, during which time he preached 2,452 days, baptized 1,806 children, married 240 couples, rode on horseback about 70,000 miles, or nearly equal to three times around the globe. The last year of his life was spent in York and Lancaster Counties. He died in 1791, aged seventy-five years, and his dust now rests in an unpretentious graveyard, on the peaceful banks of the Octorara Creek, in Lancaster County.

Anecdotes of Rev. Cuthbertson.—He was very highly revered by the people with whom he worked, and many interesting stories are related of him, which were transmitted to posterity by former generations. A few, to illustrate that there was a vein of humor in his nature, should be related: He was once asked if it were wrong to sing songs, when he answered in his broad Scotch, that he thought it would not be wrong to sing "I love Lillie and Lillie loves me." It is also said that if any one made an excuse that the table was not well supplied, or that the accommodations were not good, he would say, "None of your sunful excuses." He was very fond of a cup of tea, especially after a fatiguing day's journey on horseback. As tea was a very rare article then in this country, he was accustomed to carry it with him in his saddlebags, for his own use. Arriving at his stopping place in this county, while on a trip westward, late one evening, he handed the precious parcel to the lady of the house, asking her to prepare some for supper. She complied cheerfully, emptying the entire contents into a kettle of water, boiled well, carefully drained off the liquid and served up the leaves after the manner of greens. When the reverend guest perceived the error as he commenced to partake of his meal, he exclaimed, in characteristic Scotch, "Dear woman, if you had gi'en me the broth, you might have had the kale." At one time he says he traveled eleven miles searching for a wagon to borrow. Such vehicles were very scarce then.

Early Members and Clergymen.—Some of the first members of this church in 1774, were William Wilson, George Buchanan, Hugh Ross, William Smith, James Anderson, Samuel Dickson, William Fullerton, Samuel Nelson, William Maughlin and Alexander Ewing.

Revs. Lind and Dobbins preached as supplies until the arrival of Rev. Charles Campbell, of Stewarstown, Ireland, who was installed in 1801. Lower Chanceford and Hopewell were in one charge, and so continued until the year 1858. Rev. Campbell died in 1804, at the age of thirty-six.

Rev. Josiah Wilson became pastor in 1808, and died in 1812. He lived near Muddy Creek Forks, on the farm now occupied by Francis Grove. There was no regular pastor then until 1843, when Rev. D. B. Jones was ordained and installed. During the thirty-one years without pastoral care, the congregation became much weakened. Some families met for worship during this interval. Mr. Jones remained until 1847, and was soon afterward succeeded by Rev. William Carlisle, who resigned in 1856. In May, 1857, Rev. Joseph Boyd was called and remained one year.

There was at this time, an Associate Presbyterian congregation in Lower Chanceford, connected with the Guinston charge. In 1858 this congregation united with the one at Airville, and formed the United Presbyterian Church of Lower Chanceford. The pastors since that have been Rev. T. F. Baird, from 1861 to 1865, when he died. Rev. D. G. Bruce, from 1869 to 1872, when he resigned. Rev A. S. Aiken was ordained and installed on the 29th of April, 1875, and is the present efficient pastor. To him we are indebted for much of this information.

In the old "Nelson Graveyard," one-half mile below Airville, on the York and Peach Bottom wagon road, rest the remains of many of the early covenanters of this section. There is now a new cemetery adjoining the remodeled church in the village. This, and the church, are surrounded by a beautiful grove of oak trees. The present church building was erected in 1843. A neat and cozy parsonage belonging to the congregation was erected in 1884.

Pine Grove] Presbyterian Church.—This church is situated in Lower Chanceford on the wagon road, leading from York to Peach Bottom, twenty-five miles southeast of the former and five miles northwest of the latter place, and equi-distant from the Presbyterian Churches of Lower Chanceford, Slate Ridge and Slateville.

Rev. Samuel Park, who had completed and resigned a pastorate of forty years in Slate Ridge Church, began to hold meetings in the vicinity of Pine Grove Schoolhouse in 1851, preaching every alternate Sabbath afternoon in private houses, and subsequently in Pine Grove Schoolhouse. July 28, 1853, a few Presbyterian families, residing in that vicinity, who felt the inconvenience of the distance to be traveled over in reaching the churches above named, resolved upon erecting a church edifice (40x35 feet) on land donated by James Barnett. The building was finished in 1857, and October 30, 1857, the church of Pine Grove was organized by a committee of Presbytery appointed for that purpose. There were then five members and two ruling elders. These elders, whose names are James Barnett and Herman Snyder, yet live and continue to officiate in the capacity for which they were chosen. Other elders, as circumstances required, were elected and ordained, whose names were James McKay, Thomas Norris, Enas F. Barnett and Daniel Shenk. Mr. McKay, who was elected an elder in 1858, died in 1864. The session, as now constituted, consists of four elders: James Barnett, Herman Snyder, Enas F. Barnett and Daniel Shenk. The deaconate was introduced into this church in 1876 also. The names of those who have served in this capacity are D. J. Barnett, Alexander Monroe, Jr., Richard Ruff, S. P. Snyder and G. T. Barnett.

There have been received to membership in this church seventy-six persons; the removals by death and otherwise number forty-one, leaving, at this date, a membership of thirty-five.

The Rev. Samuel Park continued to preach to this people up to 1859. The Rev. T. M. Crawford, then pastor of the Slateville church, and the present occupant of the pulpit of Pine Grove, has ever since 1859, in the main, supplied the Pine Grove pulpit, excepting two and one-half years, included in 1871, 1872 and 1873 when it was occupied by Rev. Alexander F. Morrison, who was at the same time pastor of New Harmony church, and excepting also four and one-half years in the aggregate, when Rev. Samuel Park, Rev. John Farquhar, pastor of Lower Chanceford church, and Rev. Robert Gamble, his successor at Lower Chanceford, and Rev. J. D. Smith, successor of Rev. Samuel Park at Slate Ridge, and Rev. D. M. Davenport, successor of Rev. T. M. Crawford at Slateville—were at different stages of the church's history associated, and took their turns with Mr. Crawford in supplying the pulpit at Pine Grove.

This church has its Sabbath-school, prayer-meetings and ladies' missionary societies, and has been contributing statedly to all the objects of benevolence recommended by the General Assemblyof the Presbyterian Church.

Airville Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church embraces Salem, McKendree, Prospect and Bethel Churches. The first two are in this township, the third in Fawn and the last in Chanceford. The entire membership is about 400. There is a Sunday-school in each of the four churches, whose aggregate membership is 600 pupils. The original name of the charge was Castle Fin Circuit, which name was held from 1825 to 1883, when the present name was adopted. June, 1825, to 1840, Castle Fin Circuit included the present charges in Harford County, Md., Shrewsbury, Stewartstown and Wrightsville. The parsonage was located near Castle Fin, and was burned in 1872. In 1877 a parsonage was built at Airville. The following is a list of the pastors of this circuit from 1825 to 1885:

Revs. P. D. Lipscomb, John Monroe, R. Barnes, James Ewing, William Butler, E. Nichodemus, Joseph Parker, Zech. Jordan, John W. Cronin, William Hank, Isaac Collins, Penfield Doll, Asbury Harden, Oliver Ege, now the oldest member of Central Pennsylvania Conference; Thompson Mitchell, James R. Durborrow, George Berkstresser, Alfred Wiles, Joseph S. Morris, J. W. Cullum, John Stine, E. D. Owen, Samuel Ellas, T. B. Lemon, John McKinley, John McFarland, James A. Coleman, Samuel Cornelius, E. W. Kerby, Charles Clever, Asbury Rilley, John Anderson, Job A. Price, P. E. Watters, William G. Furgeson, Joseph S. Lee, J. F. Brown, Wesley Howe, John B. Mann, Albert Hartman, John S. Clarke, John A. McKindless, Elisha Butler, Harry White, Frederick Crever, John Z. Lloyd, Henry Webster, H. H. Minnich, Lewis H. Clarke, Thomas Wilcox, Josiah P. Long, Levi S. Crone and A. W. Decker.

Salem Methodist Episcopal Church.—This building is historic as being the oldest Methodist Church in this section of the county. It is located in the extreme lower end of the township near the old Castle Fin Forge on the York & Peach Bottom public road. A church was built on the site where the present one stands in 1820. It stood until 1867, when the frame building now used was erected at a cost of $2,500. The old cemetery adjoining the church was laid out many years ago, and contains a large number of tombs.

McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church, is located on the York and Peach Bottom public road near Airville, and is one of the oldest Methodist Churches of the lower end of the county. Religious meetings were previously held in barns and houses, by missionaries. The first church was built in 1825 and the present one in 1867, at a cost of $2,400.

Union Chapel.—This house of worship is located near Slab Postoffice and was built about 1874, greatly through the instrumentality of Christopher Witmer, Alexander Snodgrass and Sample Scott. It is a neat frame building with a burying ground adjoining it. Regular services are now held by the Evangelical Association.

Pleasant Hill Church.—This church is located near Collinsville and was built about 1875, at a cost of $1,000, by the Evangelical Association.

YORK FURNACE.

This place as a postoffice and business center of the lower end of the county, has long been well known. John Bair, Esq., who has been prominently identified with its interest, was born in Lancaster County, May 25, 1816, and came to York Furnace in 1845, to engage in the manufacture of iron, which interest is described elsewhere in this work. He also began the mercantile business, and in 1850 added the burning of lime as a fertilizer on an extensive scale, and the manufacture of lumber at his own saw-mills at this place. In 1855 he began dealing in grain. Mr. Bair was married, in 1855, to Susan Groff, daughter of David Groff, of Lancaster County. They have two children, Robert Cobeen and Lizzie. R. C. Bair, the son, is now a partner with his father. The article on the "Scotch-Irish," though not specially prepared for this work, was kindly furnished by him for publication. It is a well prepared paper, and contains much valuable information.

John Bair & Co. are at present doing an extensive business of a varied character. They own a large number of canal-boats which run on the Susquehanna Canal, that passes York Furnace. A saw-mill run by water power, and one by steam power, are generally in operation. This firm owns also a store of general merchandise, and deals in coal, lumber, grain, phosphates, railroad ties, bark and other products.

The hotel is kept by Elias W. Urey. Mr. Bair is the owner of 2,500 acres of land, most of which lies in York County.

YORK FURNACE BRIDGE.

The Susquehanna River, at this point, is quite narrow. For several miles up the river from here it is very rocky, most of the water passes down on the Lancaster County side in a rapid current. In 1853 a company was formed, of which Mr. Bair was president and William Campbell secretary, with a capital stock of $40,900. A pier bridge, on the Burr plan, was built across the Susquehanna consisting of four spans on the east side over the main channel, and one span on the west side. The bridge was commenced in 1855 and completed in 1857. It was nearly completed earlier and used from October, 1855, to April 5, 1856, when the superstructure of the four spans on the east side was blown over by a wind storm and went down the river. It was rebuilt at a cost of $20,000. It was finished to within a few planks of the last span when the entire bridge was taken away by an ice-flood February 7, 1857, and has never since been rebuilt.

McCALL'S FERRY.

Early in our colonial history, this ferry was a prominent crossing place. Many of the first settlers came over the Susquehanna here, and later, as described in the chapter on "Early Roads" in this book, it was on the line of a leading highway from Philadephia to the south and west. The shad fishing interest was very extensive at one time. William Kirkpatrick & Co., May 20, 1820, purchased a tannery and currying establishment near the river, which did a large business for many years. There is now a hamlet, with two stores and a hotel. The ferry is owned by Elias Fry. Richard Porter, on the 4th of March, 1816, advertised at private sale his "noted stand, in Lower Chanceford, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to the Western country, *via* McCall's bridge, about four miles from said bridge, seventy miles from Philadelphia and forty miles from Baltimore. The tract of land contains 160 acres, on which is a valuable store and tavern which has been in use twenty years."

An act of the legislature approved April 2, 1811, appropriated money to companies thereafter to be formed, to build bridges across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, Northumberland and McCall's Ferry. A company was formed and the bridge was built here, between the beginning of the year 1815 and the close of the year 1816. In the fall of the last-named year, Thaddeus Stevens, then a young man on his way from Bel Air to Lancaster, narrowly escaped drowning by his horse taking fright while crossing the bridge, "the superstructure of which was not quite finished." A flood, during the following year, took away the bridge and it was never rebuilt. The bridge property was sold by the sheriff in November, 1819.

CENTREVILLE.

Centreville is a hamlet about two miles south of Airville. It is familiarly known as "The Jack." Four hundred acres of the surrounding land were once owned by "Jack" Dougherty. In the year 1849, William C. Colvin bought the property, and built the large and commodious hotel. He conducted the hotel business himself for a number of years, and also owned a store. The store is now kept by Joseph Longenecker and the hotel by J. C. Fleming.

"Corner Ketch," not far distant, has a history which can not all be told, for lack of authentic information. When the Susquehanna Canal was being constructed that tavern was the resort of the Irish and other workmen. It was claimed that the proprietor would "catch" all the money they earned, hence the origin of the name. There is no hotel now.

AIRVILLE.

Airville, formerly called McSherrysville, is a pleasantly located village in Lower Chanceford, twenty two miles from York. Joseph McSherry came to the vicinity in 1796, at the age of four years, and grew to manhood with a Frenchman who was a nail-maker, and lived near the site of the United Brethren parsonage. He married when nineteen, and started a blacksmith shop, near the site of Joseph Pearce's store. He kept tavern for thirty-five years. The second house of the town was built by Aquila Montgomery, a colored man. Of this race there are now quite a number in the vicinity. Jackson McSherry built the next house, and afterward moved to Warrensburg, Mo. Frederick McSherry built a store house in 1846, on the site of Mr. Pearce's property, where he conducted the mercantile business until 1872, when he moved to his present stand. John Manifold conducted a store at an early period, and Robert McCollins opened one a short distance up the York road.

The first postoffice of the vicinity was called Lower Chanceford. William Cowan, now ninety-five years old, was postmaster in 1828 and for several years later. The office was then a mile from the site of the present town. The mail for many years was carried on horse back by a dwarf called "Little Philie Cole," over a route extending from York to Bel Air, Md. It took him one week to make the trip. "Little Philie" was a brave boy, and was afraid of nothing but thunder. If he saw an approaching storm, he would go into the nearest house and at once conceal himself in a feather bed, till it subsided.

Joseph McSherry succeeded Mr. Cowan as postmaster, and moved the postoffice to the new village. A change in the national administration made James McCall postmaster who moved the office near to McCall's Ferry. The other postmasters since have been E. P. Skelton, Frederick McSherry in 1865. Since 1869 Joseph Pearce has held the office. William F. Smith is the physician of the village. Drs. McDonald and Gordon, attended the sick of the community at an earlier date. Airville cornet band, consisting of sixteen pieces, was organized in 1874. N. B. McSherry is leader. Coplin Hall was built, a number of years ago, for the meeting of literary societies, and for other public occasions. It contains a public library. S. B. McSherry was appointed postmaster in 1885.

Orson's Mill, erected three-fourths of a century ago, is now owned by D. W. Grove. In 1820, and later, John Patterson manufactured wooden chairs in large quantities near Airville.

MUDDY CREEK FORKS POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice, with the above name, was established at this place March 4, 1835, and John Manifold appointed postmaster. He served continuously until March 25, 1878, when the present postmaster, J. P. Moffit was appointed. Near this place was Nicholson's Mill, which, by act of assembly of 1776, was made the common voting place for several township, of the lower end of the county, and continued so for many years. There are now no vestiges of the old mill, nor of Turner's nail factory and the fulling and carding-mill, which stood near by.

WOODBINE.

A hamlet by this name is located on the York & Peach Bottom Railroad, twenty-eight miles from York, and twelve miles from Peach Bottom, near the line between Lower Chanceford and Fawn. The surrounding land was known in early history as "Spring Valley farm." In 1792 John Donnell advertised for sale the farm "of 400 acres fit for grass, hemp or wheat equal to any land in the southeast end of county, a fine growth of oak and hickory, and 100 acres of undergrowth of hazel, and thirty acres of timothy grass that could be mowed twice in a season; a fine apple orchard; a merchant-mill recently built furnished with buhr and country stones; a saw-mill rebuilt three years ago. This mill is forty-five miles from Baltimore."

The name Woodbine originated when the railroad was completed, and was confirmed when a postoffice was established. George W. Ilgenfritz, of York, owns the mill, and T. H. Murphy conducts a general store, purchases grain and sells fertilizers.

Orson's Glen, near by, is a resort for picnic parties. The scenery along Orson's Run here is quite romantic.

Bridgeton, a short distance up the railroad, is an important business place.

THINGS OF THE PAST.

Before 1835 most of the wheat consumed in Lower Chanceford, was brought from near York. Frederick McSherry introduced the one horse tread threshing-machine in 1842. Before this date all the wheat of the township was threshed with the flail or by tramping with horses. In fact very little wheat could be raised in the "lower end" before this date. In 1846 there were four such machines in Lower Chanceford. Every reader who is familiar with the fertility of the soil at present, and the abundance of the crops of this prosperous township, knows what important changes have taken place since 1840. It was about that year, possibly a little earlier, that William Cowan, Peter Smith, Robert Smith, John Kilgore, Nathaniel Scott and others introduced lime as a fertilizer. The limestone was brought down from the valleys above, on the Susquehanna Canal, then just completed. It was burned in kilns built on the farms. Of late phosphates and other fertilizers have wrought a marvellous change. "Sixty years ago," says an old citizen, "people went to Chanceford church on ox carts and two horse wagons. The church woods on Sabbath day were full of such teams. There were very few fences there." In 1830, a "Yankee" clock peddler visited the neighborhood with a "fancy buggy." Its appearance created a great deal of interest, because of the novelty. Rev. Dr. Martin, about this time, bought a gig, which was then a new vehicle to the sturdy Scotch-Irish.

Shad fishing was a very prosperous business half a century ago along the Susquehanna, where it borders on Lower Chanceford. There were a number of good fisheries. William Cowan recalls the time when he saw 3,000 shad captured at one "haul," with a large seine, at "Jackson Battery," near Culley's Falls. Immense numbers of them were caught in former times, and some are still caught at McCall's and Shank's Ferries, and other points. The shad season was a rich harvest for rivermen; some fishermen, as employes, were known to make $300 in one season of six weeks, and rested the remainder of the year. Hundreds of teams came to the river, near these fisheries, to purchase shad and haul them south and west to dispose of them. "In fact," says an intelligent old citizen, "the shad fishing industry is what greatly helped to support the people of Lower Chanceford before 1840." Since that year the business has greatly declined. At Indian Steps, Fulton Rock, and at York Furnace many have been caught in large "scoop nets," in imitation of the nets by which this palatable fish was caught by the aborigines. In 1825 about 800 were caught in one day in that way at Fulton Rock Fishery, now owned by John Bair of York Furnace.

MILITARY.

The Lower Chanceford Volunteers, a com

pany of 100 uniformed men, were commanded by Capt. James Cameron. They were called out in 1844, at the time of the Philadelphia riots, but after going as far as Wrightsville on the way, the order was countermanded, as their services were not needed. John McPherson and Stephen McKinley commanded militia companies. The militia of Lower Chanceford paraded on the farm of James Cross, and sometimes at the famous muster grounds of Dr. McDonald, in Fawn Township. Capt. Thompson commanded a volunteer rifle company before the war. There was another volunteer company in the township. It had seventy-seven members. John Stewart, a Revolutionary soldier of Lower Chanceford, died in 1820. He was the grandfather of Judge Stewart, late of Mansfield, Ohio. John McKinley, of Lower Chanceford, was a wagon master during the Revolution. This township during the civil war sent a great many soldiers "to the front." John Maughlin, who died a few years ago aged ninety-three, was one of the "old defenders" in the war of 1812.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Lower Chanceford was one of the first townships to accept the provisions of the act of 1834, establishing the common school system in Pennsylvania. There are now in the township thirteen schools, as follows: Castle Fin, Fairview, Mount Pleasant, River View, Centre, Chanceford, Spunk Hill, Orson's Run, Stone, Smith's, River Hill and Pleasant Grove Academy.

SOME HISTORICAL PERSONAGES.

Rev. Joshua Williams was born in Chester County, son of Lewis Williams, an emigrant from Wales. When he was two years old he moved with his parents to Lower Chanceford. He was one of the first pupils of York County Academy; entered Dickinson College and graduated in 1795, in the same class with Roger B. Taney, afterward Chief Justice of the United States. His intellectual powers were strong and vigorous, and he was very proficient in the science of Mental Philosophy. The title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Jefferson College. He was pastor of the historic Paxton and Derry Churches in Dauphin County, from 1799 to 1802. He died August 21, 1838, while pastor of Big Spring Church, Cumberland County.

Hon. James Stewart, of Mansfield, Ohio, was born in Lower Chanceford, on the farm now owned by James W. Stewart; when yet young he removed with his parents to Seneca, Ontario Co., N. Y. After attaining manhood he was admitted to the bar, and soon after moved to Mansfield, Ohio, where he at once won distinction in his profession. He was elected president judge of the county court, and served two terms; he was afterward chosen judge of the circuit court of Ohio, embracing several counties. He died in 1856. One of his daughters married the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, the distinguished secretary, of the treasury, and five times elected United States senator from Ohio, and brother of Gen. Sherman.

William Cowan, of Lower Chanceford, on January 24, 1885, was ninety-five years old. His parents, Robert and Catharine (Davison) Cowan, emigrated from Ireland to America before the Revolution. A brother of Mr. Cowan's father came to New York in 1778, when in possession of the English. He paid the guard a guinea, escaped into the American lines and came to York County to find his brother in the patriot army. William Cowan was born January 24, 1790, and now is the last representative of Capt. Colvin's company of soldiers that marched in 1814 from York County to the defense of Baltimore when endangered by the invading English army. He describes with vividness the scenes which transpired about the time of the death of the British commander, Gen. Ross, and the retreat of his army. Capt Colvin's company of 150 men belonged to Chanceford, Hopewell and Fawn. They were nearly all tall men of fine stature. Hugh Long who lived near the Brogue was first lieutenant; J. McDonald, second lieutenant. The company met and started on the march from the farm now owned by David Wilson. They were in the service but fifty-five days; after the retreat of the British they were discharged.

Mr. Cowan was born during Washington's first term. He remembers the election of John Adams, the second president of the United States, and went with some friends to the common voting place at the lower end, at Nicholson's Mill, near Muddy Creek Forks, at the time of the election of Thomas Jefferson, in 1801; voted the Federalist ticket at the second election of James Madison. He was appointed postmaster in 1826; elected a member of the legislature in 1834, and served with Thaddeus Stevens when the common school bill was passed, through the influence of that distinguished "American Commoner." He became an elder of Chanceford Church in 1835, and served in that office just one-half a century. He and Robert Ramsay, of Peach Bottom Township, now ninety-three old, are the last representatives of the "old defenders" now living in York County. His father died in 1799 and his mother in 1842.

Col. John Kelley, of militia fame, owned a large tract of land surrounding what is now Laurel Station on the York & Peach Bottom Railway. He was noted as a great fox and wolf hunter. The late Thomas Kelley, Esq., a lawyer of York, was his son. Mary, his daughter, when a little girl, once went into a den and brought to her father a half-dozen little wolves, while the old wolf was hunting food in the woods. Her father's famous dog had gone into the den first; when he returned they knew from his actions that the old wolf was not at home. Rev. William Bingham of Oxford, Chester County, is a grandson of Col. Kelley. Mary Kelley afterward became the wife of Dr. McDonald, of Fawn.

THE TOWNSHIP OF HOPEWELL.

HOPEWELL was formed by a division of Shrewsbury. A petition was presented to the court at York, in April 1767, which stated that "the inhabitants of Shrewsbury are under disadvantage on account of the great extent of the township the same being by a moderate computation twenty-five miles long and sixteen miles in breadth. We therefore request a division of the township by a line commencing at William Sinclair's mill; thence up the Codorus to the Fork; thence leading the branch of the Codorus past Charles Diehl's mill; thence in a straight line to the head branch of Deer Creek, continuing along it to the provincial line." The petitioners asked that the new township be called "Hopewell." William Earhart, Peter Brillhart, John Orr, Michael Geiselman, William Gemmill and William Nelson, were appointed commissioners to make the division. They reported to the court on the 23d of June, 1767, making the division as requested by the petitioners. The report was confirmed during the July session of that year, by Justice John Blackburn and his four associate justices. This township was erected the year before Mason and Dixon's line was run along its southern boundary. The name, Hopewell, is given to a number of other townships in the Middle and Southern States.

This township as organized in 1767 by the provincial court until 1885, had its original limits and is the largest township in York County. During the summer of 1885, a majority vote of the electors decided in favor of dividing Hopewell into three townships. The court appointed B. F. Koller, M. H. McCall and Thomas G. Cross, commissioners to lay off the new townships.

The northwestern part of the township is drained by the tributaries of the Codorus; the northern and eastern part by the Muddy Creek. and the southwestern part by the head waters of Deer Creek. The surface is undulating, though certain parts are quite level. There is yet considerable woodland, and here and there scattered over the cultivated land and along the roadside, giant oaks and chestnuts, which the intelligent farmer delights to let stand. The soil in general now is exceedingly fertile and productive, and the land valuable, though a century ago (as will be seen by the assessed valuation of 1783 given below), was then estimated at a low rate. Hopewell, for the year just named, contained 136 dwelling houses, 91 barns, 4 grist-mills, 15,223 acres of cultivated land, 10 negro slaves, and a population of 866. The original settlers were generally Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. A few Germans settled in the northern part a few years later. The population in 1880, including the boroughs was 4,275; real estate valuation in 1883, was $1,130,976.

HOPEWELL IN 1783.

The following is a complete list of the taxables of Hopewell for the year 1783, together with the amount and valuation of real estate:

	Valuation.
John Anderson, 74 acres	£91
Robert Anderson, 106 acres	103
Widow Anderson, 150 acres	86
Samuel Adams	8
John Adams	10
Jacob Alt	6
Patrick Burn, 50 acres	33
John Brown, 60 acres	60
John Blasser, 150 acres	125
Abraham Blasser, 100 acres, 2 mills	201
Christian Blindmyer, 100 acres	127
John Beard, 30 acres	33
Barnet Blindmyer, 100 acres	98
William Bell	16
*William Brackenridge	14
Frederick Brose, 30 acres	33
Andrew Brown, 50 acres	41
William Collins, 150 acres	124
James Criswell, 50 acres	108
Casper Climmer, 106 acres	99
Nicholas Dipple, 50 acres	
William Douglass	14
Samuel Dickson, 150 acres	139
Anthony Duncan, 201 acres	156
Jerry Delong, 150 acres	155
Robert Dickson, 100 acres	113

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*Father of Hugh Brackenridge, judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, who was born in Hopewell.

Adam Ebaugh

	Valuation.
Mathew Drohrbach	20
William Edgar, 130 acres	121
Christian Ealy, 150 acres	155
William Edie, 200 acres	184
Alexander Allison, 100 acres	75
John Forkner, 17 acres	25
Samuel Fulton	17
Andrew Fulton, 100 acres	183
David Fulton, 100 acres	150
William Farress, 100 acres	88
Andrew Findley, 100 acres	174
Jacob Feaster, 62 acres	57
John Forsythe, 50 acres	68
Widow Godfrys, 25 acres	29
John Garting, 300 acres, 2 slaves	276
James Gibson, 150 acres	95
Widow Gibson, 250 acres	137
Willam Gemmill, 150 acres, 1 slave	250
William Good, 60 acres	53
Johnston Griffith, 126 acres	115
David Griffith, 100 acres	101
John Griffy, Jr., 100 acres	131
David Gamble, 200 acres	213
John Graton, 200 acres, 1 slave	205
Jacob Houshalter, 60 acres	103
Henry Houshalter, 50 acres	81
Robert Henry	14
James Hutchison, 80 acres	62
James Harper, 150 acres	134
John Herring, 100 acres	70
Stoffel Harkle, 100 acres	162
Michael Hively, 100 acres	70
Samuel Harper, 100 acres	134
Lawrence Heindel, 100 acres	119
Boston Hickman, 100 acres	60
Jacob Hiestand, 150 acres	122
Nicholas Heney, 144 acres	91
Rudy Yount, 150 acres	257
William Jameson, 160 acres	51
Thomas Jamison, 50 acres	46
Jacob Junt, 100 acres	111
Christian Krug, 50 acres	37
Barnet Kousley, 150 acres	80
James Kerr, 112 acres	137
Joseph Kooper, 80 acres	118
Widow Killwell, 100 acres	64
David Kennedy, 150 acres	144
Henry Kirsmoyler, 45 acres	20
Christian Leib, 100 acres	153
Jacob Landmesser, 50 acres	39
Wm. Liggett, Sr., 200 acres	154
Wm. Liggett, Jr., 200 acres	138
Herman Miller, 25 acres, 1 slave	132
Anthony Miller, 50 acres	61
John Miller, 50 acres	46
John Marshall, 100 acres	91
Richard McDonald, Sr., 350 acres	268
Richard McDonald, Jr., 160 acres	84
George McMullen, 100 acres	209
William McElling	14
Conrad Miller, 50 acres	41
William McClark, 50 acres	80
James McDonald, 156 acres	188
Daniel Miller, 50 acres	52
Benjamin Manifold, 119 acres	102
Thomas McCarrol	12
Joseph Manifold, 322 acres	206
John Manifold, 136 acres	114
James Maffet, 105 acres	89
William Morrow, 80 acres	77
Thomas McKell, 160 acres	127
Alex Moore, 150 acres	118
William McClurg, 100 acres	153
Michael Morrison, 150 acres	128
Conrad Miller, 60 acres	41
John Montgomery, 50 acres	88
William McClevey, 50 acres	67

	Valuation.
Hugh McClurg, 66 acres	51
Samuel Martin, 150 acres	153
Samuel Mosser, 60 acres	54
Henry Miller, 50 acres	38
David Manson	41
James McFarland, 200 acres	120
John McCleary, 200 acres	126
Moody Moine, 100 acres	50
Widow McIsaac, 50 acres	61
James McAllister, 50 acres	57
Martin Obermiller, 180 acres	125
William Orr, 200 acres	100
John Pearson, 170 acres	136
Andrew Proudfoot, 200 acres	171
Widow Pain, 60 acres	47
Patrick Purdy, 100 acres	89
David Proudfoot, 55 acres	68
Robert Proudfoot, 160 acres	104
John Quarterman, 30 acres	30
Robert Richey, 50 acres	35
Alexander Ramsey, 135 acres	140
John Richey, Jr., 71 acres	60
John Richey, Sr., 60 acres	73
Adam Reed	29
John Raney, 170 acres	141
Samuel Rosebrough	76
Jacob Saddler, 300 acres	195
James St. Clair, 100 acres	85
William St. Clair, 110 acres	57
Nicholas Streher, 50 acres	42
Jacob Sherer, 100 acres	154
Frederic Saddler, 30 acres	52
Samuel Smith, 150 acres	121
Jacob Shafer, 150 acres	106
John Shafer	12
Abraham Sinnerd	40
James Steel	16
James Smith, Sr., 210 acres, 1 slave	209
James Smith, Jr.	16
Francis Siechrists, 200 acres	144
John Shinnard, 80 acres	
John Sharer, 50 acres	
Joseph Smith, 200 acres	217
John Smith, 50 acres	52
William Smith, 200 acres, 2 slaves	343
Robert Slemmons, 25 acres	24
Jonathan Smith	16
Peter Strayer, 100 acres	77
Philip Taylor, 156 acres	96
Peter Drexler, 60 acres	64
Alexander Thompson, 150 acres	115
David Waltemeyer, 50 acres	54
Charles Waltemeyer, 100 acres	58
James Wilson, 100 acres	29
David Wiley, 150 acres, 1 slave	263
Henry Wiest, 200 acres	169
James Wilson, 149 acres	109
William Wilson, 150 acres	106
John Wilson, 100 acres	90
Francis Weinmiller, 150 acres	101
Andrew Warrick, 80 acres	106
Thomas Kelly, 100 acres	61
Michael Zeigler, 100 acres	61
Elisha Pew, 25 acres	30
James Patterson, 150 acres	104
Samuel Patterson, 50 acres	80
Nehemiah Armstrong, 35 acres	35

THE INTRODUCTION OF LIME.

Lime as a fertilizer was introduced into the eastern part of Hopewell in 1830. During that year Henry Manifold, on his way home from Baltimore, brought seven bushels of lime, which he purchased near

Towsontown, Md. All of his neighbors went to his farm to see what was then considered a curiosity. The effect of the application of lime was watched the next year with the greatest interest. It resulted in success and revolutionized the business of farming in this section. The next year Henry Manifold, Joseph Edgar and Benjamin Payne built a kiln, and brought the limestone down the Susquehanna to McCall's Ferry, and burned it in this township. So manifest was the success that the burning of lime became an important business, and many farmers erected kilns. Before the introduction of lime the soil had become very much impoverished. Except on newly cleared land, very little wheat could be raised in Hopewell, and indeed in the entire lower end of the county. Wheat for family use was obtained from the region around York. Corn and rye could be raised in small quantities by a judicious application of manure as a fertilizer. Flax and wool were raised for clothing and sale. Buckwheat grew quite luxuriantly, and produced well. Farmers depended mostly on marketing to Baltimore as a means of gaining a livelihood; at this business some prospered.

The recent use of phosphates has produced a marvelous change in the whole aspect of "The Barrens," a name absolutely inapplicable now to any part of that section. Improved modes of agriculture, careful cultivation of the land, the introduction of the new fertilizers have caused Hopewell, and its adjoining township to bloom and produce like the fertile region around far-famed Damascus. An intelligent farmer will no longer say that limestone land is most valuable. There is faithful evidence that corn produces well here, and wheat, during the past few years, has yielded so abundantly, and in such excellent quality, as to astonish, not only the farmers of our limestone regions, but the wide-awake descendants of the Scotch-Irish themselves.

Tobacco farming began in Hopewell about 1874. It is now considered a very profitable crop. The land is specially adapted to its cultivation. It produces well, and is of superior quality, and finds a ready market. In the eastern part of Hopewell it is raised in large quantities. On one tract of two and three-quarter acres as many as 6,800 pounds were raised. Within the past year Havanna leaf has been planted, and yielded well in all of the lower end of the county.

Potatoes, in large quantities, are raised in this township, especially in the vicinity of Stewartstown.

HOPEWELL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The early facts concerning the history of this church have been lost, so that the date of its organization is merely conjectural. In the roll of the churches, as given in the manual of Westminster Presbytery, the date of its organization is given as 1756, followed by an interrogating mark. The volume of the minutes of Donegal and Carlisle Presbyteries for that period has been lost, hence the date cannot be verified. In the records, under date of June 5, 1759, there is the following minute, viz: "A supplication from the inhabitants of Shrewsbury (Hopewell Township was not yet erected) to be formed into a congregation, was brought in and read. The action was deferred until the people of Guinston be notified. Ordered that Mr. L. Smith write to the people of Guinston." The request seems to have been granted subsequently, however, for under date of April 15, 1760, there was a supplication from Shrewsbury Church for supplies; and in 1761, a supplication from York and Shrewsbury for the appointment of Mr. Hanna as their stated supply for one year, promising £90 during that time. Permission was given to these congregations to invite him to preach for them, until the meeting of the synod and presbytery allowed him to comply with this invitation. The most definite information is that a congregation was organized, a log church built at Round Hill, about 1770. Rev. Joseph Long of the Presbytery of Carlisle was stated supply for one year. The elders during this period were William Smith and Andrew Duncan. The congregation seems to have been dependent on the presbytery for supplies until 1791. In 1790 a new log church was built in a more central location. On December 20, 1791, the congregations of York and Hopewell called Rev. Dr. Cathcart (see page 411). James Wilson, Robert Anderson, Michael Morrison, Andrew Warwick and Robert Gemmill were then ruling elders of this church.

On Saturday, November 6, 1813, at a meeting of the heads of families of the congregations of Hopewell in the house of Samson Smith a series of resolutions were agreed to, relating to the building of a new house of worship. It was built that year and the name changed from Round Hill to Hopewell, though Hopewell seems to have been given it in minutes of presbytery as early as 1783. In 1818 Henry Manifold, John Gemmill, Benjamin Payne and James Patterson were ruling elders. The communicant membership then was 160. In 1834 Andrew Anderson, Andrew Gordon, Robert Wilson and Hugh

Hogg were ruling elders. Dr. Cathcart preached his farewell sermon in November, 1834, having served nearly forty-two years. After he left, the congregation was supplied by Revs. Boyer and Houston for one year, and on the death of Mr. Houston by Mr. Boyer for another year, after which it had occasional supplies, among whom are mentioned, J. M. Boggs and S. M. Boyless. The latter was appointed to supply Hopewell Church one half of the time October, 1843. Rev. L. H. Smith was ordained and installed pastor of Hopewell and Stewartstown Churches, June 17, 1845, served these congregations with great acceptance for twelve years, and died February 4, 1857. Messrs. Porter, C. W. Stewart, J. A. Divine and others served as supplies. June 27, 1858, Rev. J. Y. Cowhick, a licentiate of the presbytery of Columbus, Ohio, began supplying the church, and was installed pastor for one half of his time Friday, May 6, 1859. In the same year John Manifold, A. C. Manifold, Samson Smith, Sr. and John Trout were ruling elders. The church then had 131 members. In 1867 John Anderson, William Wilson and John Hyson were ruling elders. Rev. J. Y. Cowhick continued pastor of this church in connection with Stewartstown and Center Churches until September 24, 1873, when he was released from Hopewell, to give his whole time to Stewartstown and Center.

In September, 1874, the present pastor, Rev. T. L. Springer (to whom we are under many obligations for this sketch), became the supply. He received a call the same year, and was ordained and installed pastor. At this time the church had 135 communicants. The session consisted of its present members, viz.: Robert Wilson, William Wilson, A. C. Manifold, John Anderson and John Hyson. At the present time, 1885, there are 173 communicants. In 1876 the church building was thoroughly and tastefully refitted. It now is comfortable, neat and attractive.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The church of this denomination in Hopewell, was organized about 1800, it is supposed by the Rev. Thomas Smith. The first elders were Alexander Thompson, Alexander Proudfoot and John M. McCleary. Rev. Charles Campbell, the second pastor, died April 7, 1804. Rev. Josiah Wilson became a supply in 1807, was installed pastor January 1, 1808, and died in September, 1812. The congregation was served by supplies Revs. Aunan, Weir, McConnell and Graham, until 1823, when Rev. Alexander Sharp became pastor. He was succeeded in 1828 by Rev. Alexander McCahan, who continued until 1832. His successors in order were Revs. Robert Gracey, 1836; James Green, 1837; Alexander Miller, 1838; John Ekin, 1839. Buchanan, McElroy, Dick, Pressly, Findley, Jones, all of whom were supplies except the last-named, who was installed pastor August 30, 1843, and resigned in 1847. Revs. Van Eaton, D. D., C. Sharp, D. D. were supplies until Rev. William Carlisle became pastor October, 1848, and served until 1856. Rev. Joseph Boyd served one year.

In 1858 the union was formed by the Associates and Associate Reformed Churches and Guinston and Hopewell were united in one charge and Rev. Francis McBurney took charge of Hopewell for one-third of his time. He resigned October, 1868, and was followed by Revs. Rait, McCutcheon, Young, Carlisle, and Samuel Jamison as supplies. In April, 1871, Rev. Jamison, the last named was chosen pastor in connection with Guinston. Rev. John Jamison, the present pastor, entered upon his duties in October, 1875, giving one-half his time. Since July, 1885, he has devoted his whole time to this congregation.

The first church was built of logs, and in 1843 it was remodeled. In 1867 the fine brick church now owned by the congregation was built. In 1883 six acres of land were purchased, on which the parsonage was built. The number of members is ninety-three, elders are Jacob Grove, James Grove, John T. Grove and A. Hyson. A Sunday-school of ninety scholars; James W. Wallace is superintendent, and W. N. McAllister, assistant.

A member of the congregation furnished the following interesting facts concerning this church:

"To show the esteem Rev. Thomas Smith was held, in 1823 he sent Rev. Alex Sharp to supply, and directed him where to stop. Arriving at the place a call brought the old gentleman to the door; Mr. Sharp addressed him thus: 'I have been sent to preach for you.' 'What is your name?' Being told: 'Who sent you?' 'Rev. Thomas Smith.' 'If Thomas Smith sent you, come in, I do not care how sharp you are.'"

Four young men from this congregation have entered the ministry, one became professor of languages in Union College, New York.

"About 1817 the congregation was not supplied very regular; some lukewarm members saw there was money in the log building, consequently came to the conclusion to have it sold. A day was appointed, each party on hand, the one quite in the minority.

One old gentleman, who had quite a large supply of Irish blood in his veins, volunteered the expression, "Here it is, and here it shall stand to the day of judgment." The would-be-sellers left without asking for a chairman being appointed."

LEBANON LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

This church is situated in the northeastern part of Hopewell. In 1814, Rev. John Herbst organized a Lutheran congregation here. The trustees were Michael Sechrist and George Barshinger. The first Reformed clergyman was Rev. F. A. Sholl. The original building stood until 1859, when a new and commodious one was erected. Benjamin Tyson was one of the trustees at the time of its erection. Some of the oldest members and church officers are Frederick Flinchbaugh, John Stabley, Jacob Diehl, Henry Sentz, Michael Sechrist and, George Barshinger. There being no carefully kept records, according to the memory of the oldest members, the Lutheran clergymen who have officiated here were Rev. John Herbst, chosen in 1814; George Stecher, in 1820; Jacob Kempfer, in 1832; A. Burg, in 1852; P. Warner, in 1873; E. Lenhart, is the present pastor. The Reformed pastors were F. A. Sholl, G. Hoblestein, H. Ryneka, W. Ryneka, D. Gring and R. Rahauser, now vacant.

SADLER'S CHURCH.

This church is located in the eastern part of the township, near the old plank road. It was named after an early German settler. The Lutheran congregation that at present worships in this church is served by Rev. John Conaway, of York. Mount Pleasant Church, situated three miles from Winterstown, was built about 1855. Rev. Berg was the first pastor, who was followed by Rev. Kempfer. Rev. John Conaway has been pastor for the past nine years.

THE BOROUGH OF STEWARTSTOWN.

This beautiful and interesting town is located in the southern part of Hopewell, and was named after Anthony Stewart, who in 1812, purchased a tract of land on which most of the town is built. In 1814, David Edgar made a survey of Stewart's land and laid out nineteen lots. Benedict Meads about the same time opened a store and tavern, and the new town was for a time called after him, though its founder earnestly desired to have that much coveted honor. A number of mechanics purchased lots and successfully plied their respective trades, whereupon the name of Mechanicsburg was suggested. This again greatly disconcerted the founder. In 1825 the people of the vicinity held a meeting in order to lay plans to secure the establishment of a postoffice, and decided to call it Mechanicsburg. The department at Washington named the office Guilford, and appointed Anthony Stewart, postmaster. He was commissioned December 19, 1828. Some time before 1840, the name of the office was changed to Stewartstown. The village was incorporated by act of the legislature, March 29, 1851, as the "Borough of Mechanicsburg." This displeased Anthony Stewart, who secured the passage of a supplementary act, February 24, 1853, changing the name to Stewartstown. Benedict Meads the first storekeeper, lived on the east side of the main street, in the next building south of what is now Hartman's store. Anthony Stewart, the founder was a good mechanic himself and made a great many of the old time spinning wheels. He turned his attention to astronomy and natural philosophy, and was somewhat of an inventive genius. A fine marble monument costing $400, was erected to his memory in the cemetery to the rear of the Presbyterian Church. He was born in 1788, and died in 1866, aged seventy-eight years. He was an albino.

During the early history of Stewartstown, it was not by any means a temperance town, but there has been no public house licensed to sell intoxicating drinks within its limits for nearly a quarter of a century.

Some of the postmasters who succeeded Anthony Stewart were Jacob Forman, Agnes Fulton, Mrs. Green, James A. Grove, William Hartman and J. C. Hammond.

A new impetus to the growth and prosperity of the town was given it in 1885 by the completion of the railroad from this place to join the Northern Central Railway at New Freedom. The opening of the road was celebrated at Stewartstown, with great ceremony, September 10, 1885; about 3,000 people were present. The road is seven miles long and cost $65,000. Col. W. W. Stewart and J. S. Gilt, were the civil engineers. James Fulton is president of the company; J. W. Anderson, vice-president; A. G. Bowman, Andrew Anderson, Andrew Leib, John B. Gemmill, John Wiley, John Marsteller, William Hammel, Jacob Althouse, J. Y. Keeney, M. W. Bahn and James C. Jordan, directors.

General stores are kept by James Fulton & Son, W. W. Hartman, C. C. Prall; book-store, by J. C. Hammond; tinware and stove store, by E. H. Redding; drug store, by J. H. Fulton; physicians, J. L. Free and J. R.

Martin; notary public, J. E. Green; canning factories, Col. Jordan and S. Gable; lumber yards and planing-mills, R. M. Richey and Hoshour, Dise & Co. A number of business places have recently been opened, and the future prospects of the town are very encouraging.

The Presbyterian Church.—The early history of this church is connected with the "Union Associate Church of Mechanicsburg." At a meeting held October 22, 1839, it was determined to erect a church to be used by different Christian denominations. The first vestry consisted of Henry Anstine and Samuel Baird, to represent the Methodist Protestant denomination; Gen. Archibald Steele Jordan and Henry Fulton, the Presbyterian; Joseph Leib and Jacob Waltemeyer, the Baptist, and Adam Ebaugh and Michael Kurtz, the Reformed and Lutheran. Deeds for the land were executed by George Anstine and wife, William Griffith and wife and Henry Ebaugh. On this land, which cost $45, a house of worship, which is still standing, was built, at a cost of $1,200. Benedict Meads was the largest contributor, $50. Judge Ebaugh who, at that time, was a member of the State senate, received some valuable contributions to the church from his fellow members. This building continued to be used by several denominations for a number of years. In 1844 Rev. Stephen Boyer, of York, organized the Presbyterian congregation with David K. Ebaugh and Archibald Thompson, as elders. Some of the first members were James Anderson, James Smeaden, Dr. Henry Ebaugh, Miss Jane Jordan (afterward Mrs. Dr. Free), Robert Gemmill and James Jordan. The last two became elders. Rev. S. Hume Smith became stated supply of the church June 17, 1845, and became full pastor June 21, 1851. In 1848 the membership was thirty-eight. The pastor died February 4, 1857; he was a graduate of Jefferson College and a very efficient clergyman.

Rev. J. Y. Cowhick became a supply of this church, and May 29, 1859, was ordained and installed pastor, and continued as pastor of the Hopewell and Centre Churches until 1873, when he resigned the Hopewell charge.

The congregation continued to worship in the Union Church until 1862, when the present brick-building was erected, for which two acres of land were conveyed by Nicholas Richey for $105. The church land was conveyed to Robert Gemmill, Levi Zellers, William Fulton, Henry Fulton, Henry Hammond, David Anderson and Dr. John L. Free, trustees. Robert Gemmill contracted to build the church for $2,400, but was a loser.

In June, 1875 Rev. J. Y. Cowhick resigned his charge and became pastor of a church in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. Rev. J. M. McGauchy, a young man from Princeton, was the successor, and was ordained and installed November 4, 1875, and began a series of meetings lasting five weeks, during which time fifty new members were added to the congregation. After a term of three successful years, Rev. McGauchy accepted a charge at Laramie, Wyoming Territory.

January 5, 1879, Rev. W. H. Fentress, of Baltimore became a supply, who, at the early age of five years had lost his sight. Rev. H. B. Scott, was installed pastor in 1879, and served until September, 1882. The present pastor is Rev. A. S. Fox. He is a graduate of Bethany College, Virginia, and of Yale Theological Seminary. The church has recently been repaired, and is now a neat and attractive building. It was dedicated October 29, 1885. (The author is under many obligations to Prof. J. A. Murphy for the facts in the history of this church.)

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first services of this church, 1833, were held in the dwelling house of John Leib, and afterward in a schoolhouse, about one mile south of the town, near the site of Col. Jordan's canning factory. It was originally called "Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church," and the house of worship built of logs stood below town, at the present burying ground. The ministers who served this congregation during its early history, belonged to the Castle Fin Circuit, and their names will be found in the sketch of Lower Chanceford, in this work. Of the first members, Mrs. Catharine Gable and Mrs. Barbara Bowman are still living.

In 1872 the present Methodist Episcopal Church was built at a cost of $11,000, and the old building below town was torn down. Revs. John E. Lloyd and E. A. Deaver were then the circuit preachers, followed by Revs. J. M. Clarke, J. Russell, Asbury Geyer, H. R. Bender, B. F. Stevens, N. W. Colburn and P. P. Strawinski. Church membership, 120; Sunday-school membership, 200 pupils.

Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church is located about three miles east of Stewartstown, was built about 1845. The Methodists of this congregation originally belonged to the Stewartstown Church. This now has a membership of sixty-five and a Sunday-school of eighty-five pupils.

There is a Methodist Episcopal Church near Cross Roads Postoffice, which also belongs to the Stewartstown Circuit.

There is also a Methodist Protestant Church in Stewartstown.

THE BOROUGH OF WINTERSTOWN.

About 1830, Townsend Winter, of Steuben County, N. Y., purchased of the heirs of Rev. John Smith, 400 acres of land for $2,000, on which the scattered borough of Winterstown is now built. The land then had become very poor, and Winter, like an ingenious Yankee, turned his attention to clearing off the woodland. The name first given to the town was "Apple Grove," on account of the abundance of that fruit. He sold off his land in large lots and commenced to build the house now owned and occupied by Daniel Brenneman, who purchased it of him while in course of erection. He last lived in the house now occupied by Henry Landis. In order that he might perpetuate his own name, before moving to Galesburg, Ill., where he died, a few years, ago, he had the name changed to Winterstown, which was retained when a charter of incorporation into a borough was obtained. The survey was made by Wilson Norris. The population in 1880 was 199. It has increased very little since. This borough is in the northern part of the township, distant about twelve miles from York and seven miles from Stewartstown. The first store was kept by Emanuel Klinefelter, now of Shrewsbury. Graham & Snyder do a business in general merchandise in the south end of town, and Daniel S. Mitzel has a similar store in the north end. C. Geesy is proprietor of the hotel. There is but one school building, which was built a few years ago at a cost of $700. The term is five months; State appropriation, $45. The board of school directors for 1885 were Joseph Snyder, president; George N. Joeckle, secretary; Dr. C. Y. Hildebrand, Daniel Hildebrand, Joel Hildebrand and Henry Landis. Chief burgess, Levi Strayer; councilmen, Frank Brenneman, Cornelius Hake, J. W. Brenneman, Charles Kibler and Daniel Brenneman. Justice of the peace, Frank Strayer. The meeting house, in the extreme northern part of the borough, belongs to the German Baptists. (See page 387.)

Church of the United Brethren in Christ.—The first class of this church at Winterstown was organized about 1830. Rev. Frederick Flinchbach then organized the scattered adherents into a congregation that first worshiped in dwelling houses and barns. Successful camp-meetings were held in the vicinity. In the year 1868, Rev. John H. Young held a revival meeting in the barn of John Strayer, which resulted in many additions to the congregation. The following year a church was built. The trustees then were: John Strayer, Granville Jackson, A. E. Fulton and Rev. Peter Carl, minister in charge. The ministers of this circuit since organization have been: Christian S. Crider, Henry Greenblade, J. S. Wentz, Tobias Crider, W. H. Craumer, J. H. Young, A. H. Rice, Samuel Enterline, Isaac Coomes, W. B. Raber, Jesse Cline, L. Kohr, and J. C. Smith. Trustees now are A. F. Strayer, John Brenneman, Elias Grim and J. W. Strayer. Church membership is sixty; Sunday-school has sixty-five pupils. W. H. Snyder is superintendent.

Mount Olivet Church.—This church of United Brethren in Christ is situated in Hopewell, two and one-half miles east of Shrewsbury. Rev. J. C. Smith, G. W. Lightner and W. H. Craumer were the first clergymen to preach the doctrines of this denomination in the vicinity. Rev. Lewis Kohr organized a class in 1881, and the following year a church was built and dedicated by Rev. L. Peters, presiding elder. The trustees were: Charles Gable, H. C. Rehmeyer and A. F. Strayer. The congregation has forty members and is growing. A Sunday-school, with seventy-five pupils, is held in the church the entire year. Charles Gable is superintendent.

CROSS ROADS POSTOFFICE.

This has long been a place of interest in Hopewell. The old much traveled wagon road from Wrightsville and Columbia to Baltimore passes this point and four other roads diverge from it. Robert Smith half a century ago began store keeping here. He was followed by John Leight; William S. Logan has conducted the mercantile business for twenty-six years; John Logan who by the way, is quite a local historian, has been postmaster at Cross Roads for forty-nine years. He received his appointment under President Van Buren, and has held the office continuously since. Mr. Logan is the son of James Logan who emigrated from County of Antrim, Ireland, and located in Hopewell in 1801 and died in Cumberland County in 1817. The Methodist Church of this place, belongs to the Stewartstown Circuit. Dr. T. M. Currans a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania has practiced medicine at Cross Roads for twenty-eight years. Frank's Rock, three quarters of a mile north of Cross Roads Postoffice, obtained its name from a civilized Indian who had a wigwam there after the whites had settled around him. There is now a saw-mill owned by Frederick J. Myers near this spot. The "Old Round Hill Church" stood about one and a half miles north of Cross Roads Postoffice. The burying ground is still carefully enclosed. The first person interred in it, a man named Liggett, was frozen to death while hunting deer in a deep snow during the year 1760 or thereabouts. Tradition says he was found dead leaning against a tree with his gun grasped firmly in his hand; a giant white oak with its spreading branches, stands in the centre of this historic spot. This tree was doutless there when the first white settler came.

HOPEWELL CENTRE.

William Wallace, now a resident of York, in 1849 purchased a tract of land at this place for $13.50 an acre. The same land now and many of the surrounding farms are exceedingly fertile and productive and worth many times their original cost. In 1850 Mr. Wallace secured the establishment of a postoffice, and named it "Hopewell Centre." He opened a store in 1851 which he conducted until 1874, when his son James W. Wallace succeeded him and is now the proprietor. William Watson was postmaster for a time. A few years ago James W. Wallace was appointed.

In 1825 Capt. James Wallace organized a rifle company, called the Washington Greens, composed of 125 men. They were uniformed in green suits, trimmed with red, and wore a helmet. The members were all from Hopewell. This company continued to exist with a different uniform, but under the same name for nearly half a century. They drilled regularly and are said to have been one of the finest looking companies in the county. Some of the original members belonged to it until it disbanded. The commanding officers at different times were Capts. Wallace, Sampson, Smith, Collins and Campbell. In 1860 some of the members of the "Washington Greens" and others formed themselves into a company which was called the "Hopewell Centre Guards," and were commanded by Capt. William Wallace. This company drilled frequently, but eventually thirty-two of the fifty men, which composed it, entered the Union Army, eleven of whom yielded up their lives on the battle fields of our sister State, Virginia, in order that our nation might live. Hopewell Township, as a whole, did well for our country's cause during the dark times of our civil war.

"THE KING OF THE BARRENS."

Andrew Finly, or Finley, a bold, audacious Scotch-Irishman, emigrated from County Antrim, North Ireland, to this country in 1732. He landed at New Castle, Del., proceeded with others to this county, and purchased a tract of land,on which the village of Winterstown is built. Tradition gives Finly a great deal of prominence in the lower end of the county. He was a sort of modern Shylock, demanding, not a pound of flesh however from every person to whom he loaned money, but a quart of pure old rye, together with the principal and interest. This inspiriting fluid was all placed in one large demijohn and dealt out to his friends who visited him on convivial occasions. He was called by his neighbors the "King of the Barrens." Before his death, he employed James McCandless, a schoolmaster of the olden time, also a justice of the peace, to write some verses which were to be placed on his tomb. The ingenious Scotchman, who, it is said, was able to repeat nearly the whole of the poems of Robert Burns from memory, and had acquired quite a local reputation as an amateur poet, was unable to please Finly, at the first attempt, as the verses were not laudatory enough to please his vanity and ambition, believing with the immortal Shakespeare that

> "The evil that men do lives after them,
> The good is oft interred with their bones."

In order to prevent this he demanded that McCandless consult the Muses and make another attempt. The poet finally produced the following effusion, which pleased his master, and it is neatly carved on the marble slab which covers his tomb, in the old "Round Hill" graveyard, about three miles southeast of Winterstown, in this township.

> "ANDRE FINLEY died in the year 1800.
> His pilgrimage on earth was four score years and three.
> In his early youth he bravely served His Majesty,
> In whose army he was a captain bold,
> And fought for honor, not for sake of gold.
> Firm and undaunted he had courage brave
> And drew his sword his country for to save."

There is another couplet relating to his kindness to the poor, which is not clearly legible. A difficulty arose between the poet and his lord as to the charge for his services, which was not adjusted until after the death of the latter, when McCandless laid in a bill of £10, or about $50, for the epitaph and recovered it. Finley, who doubtless had many virtues, even if he was possessed of considerable vanity, left no children and his young wife died many years before him. He lived in a comfortable home, now in the limits of Winterstown. He served as lieutenant of a company of soldiers from his section that, in 1758, joined Gen. Forbes' expedition against the Indians, and afterward was at the surrender of Fort DuQuesne, now Pittsburg. Part of his land around Wintertown was given, by will, to a relative, who became the wife of Rev. John Smith, and who, with her husband, moved to Steuben County, N. Y. The tract for many years lay as an open common, surrounded by valuable timber land. It was a great resort for sportsmen during this period, in quest of wild pigeons which were found abundantly there.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

William Sinclair, an officer in the Revolutionary army, owned what is now known as Henry's Mill, in this township. His death occurred in 1817, and his remains were interred with the honors of war, in the old "Round Hill Graveyard."

The Pennsylvania *Herald*, printed at York, in its issue of May 2, 1798, has the following:

"On Saturday, the 21st of April last, Capt. Collins' company, in Hopewell Township, in this county, at the usual place of muster, on hearing the President's (Adams) message to both Houses of Congress, respecting the reception of our Envoys to the French Republic, unanimously agreed to turn out Volunteers on the shortest notice, well equipped at their own expense, in defence of their country."

The York *Republican*, of September 20, 1843, contains the following:

> Died at his residence in Hopewell, in this county on the 16th of September, Mr. Alexander Thompson, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, six months and sixteen days. Mr. Thompson was a soldier of the Revolution, and his death diminishes the number of the small remnant of the heroes and patriots of that era. He resided during his long life at the homestead in which he was born and he was interred in his native soil on the Sabbath after his decease, his remains being attended to the grave by a large concourse of his friends and neighbors.

He was the father of Archibald Thompson of Hopewell and grandfather of A. Duncan Thompson, late clerk to the county commissioners.

Hon. James Purdy, for sixty-five years a member of the Mansfield (Ohio) bar, was born in Hopewell Township, November 24, 1793. In 1811 he moved with his parents to New Hopewell Township, Ontario Co., N. Y., to which place a great many families from York County moved about the same time. He was a soldier on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812–15. In 1820 he located at Mansfield, Ohio, where he has since practiced law, and for many years has been president of the Farmers National Bank of Mansfield. August 29, 1885, he stated in a letter to the writer: "To-day I drafted a bill in equity, my last professional case." He was then ninety-two years old.

Thomas Jordan, Esq., of Hopewell Township, died on the 8th of December, 1819. "He was an active friend of his country during the Revolution. For many years he was a prominent justice of the peace, and was highly respected in his neighborhood." (*York Gazette.*)

Joseph Allison was appointed a justice of the peace by the Governor to succeed him.

Maj. Gemmill was called the "King of the Barrens" after the death of Capt. Andrew Finley.

Samuel Cameron was accidentally killed while firing a salute in front of the house of Maj. Gemmill, May 10, 1826. He and others were on their way to a military parade.

Lieut. Kurtz was accidentally killed in York by a bayonet, on the same day.

The first battalion of Col. Robert Colvin's regiment was trained and exercised at the house of Capt. William Allison in Hopewell on Tuesday May 9, 1820, and was inspected by Brigade Inspector A. S. Jordon. On the second Monday of December, 1819, the same regiment, the Sixty-fourth Pennsylvania Militia, met and drilled at the house of Abraham Miller, in same township. The same regiment on May 4, 1821, was inspected by Gen. Jordon at the house of Samuel Smith.

"The MechanicsburgRifles" was a volunteer military company, organized in 1835, and drilled fourteen years. Hon. Adam Ebaugh, now strong and vigorous at the advanced age of eighty-two, was captain of this company.

One of the traditionary stories of Hopewell is as follows:

Some time before the Revolution an Indian came to the blacksmith shop of William McClurg, who followed this trade on the place now owned by John Blake in Winterstown. The red man wanted his gun repaired, the blacksmith told him that he had no coal. The Indian then said: "Give me a basket and mattock and I will get you coal." They were furnished him and he went in the direction of Sinclair's Mill (Henry's). McClurg desiring to find out the secret, quietly followed the Indian, but fearing he might lose his way returned to his home. The Indian soon after returned, bringing with him the desired coal. Some time later, during a flood of the Codorus, which brought down drift wood, a large stump had tightly grown around it fine specimens of anthracite coal. The stump was exposed by the flood. This is supposed to be the place the Indian got his coal.

We give this story for the benefit of the reader and let him judge for himself whether it be true. The geological formation of Hopewell would not indicate that there ever was native coal in it. "We will sell this story as we bought it."

William Douglass of Chanceford shot a wild bear in Hopewell in 1828. It was the last one seen in the lower end of the county. Deer were shot as late as 1833 and wild turkeys somewhat later. James Logan shot a white deer in Hopewell in 1830. A wolf was killed in 1828.

THE TOWNSHIP OF FAWN.

THIS was one of the first townships in the county, and as originally laid out included Peach Bottom, which formed a part of it until 1815. The name Fawn is significant, and interesting, yet very rarely used in geographical science to designate a place. Some of the oldest citizens of this township recall the time when deer were plentiful within its limits. Fawn as at present formed, is bounded on the east by Peach Bottom, on the South by the State of Maryland, on the west by Hopewell, and on the north by Lower Chanceford, with the Muddy Creek forming the northern boundary line. The township is drained by this stream and its tributaries. The soil, which for more than a century was considered unfertile and non-productive, by improved cultivation has become remarkably fertile and productive, yielding as much corn, wheat and other cereals to the acre as any other portion of York County. The increase of the amount of wheat grown within the past decade is truly wonderful. Tobacco has recently become a very profitable crop in this township, and the cultivation of it is likely to increase. The population of Fawn in 1880 was 1,685.

There was an Indian town on the farm of John Smithson in Fawn. The Indians were yet in the neighborhood when Richard Webb, grandfather of John Webb, located in the township. There are Indian graves on the farm of Emanuel Bullett, one mile east of Fawn Grove, and on the Scott farm near New Park, an Indian hut on the Manstellar farm, and a number of wigwams on the farm of R. Duncan Brown, on which his grandfather settled in 1764.

The township was originally settled almost entirely by the Scotch-Irish, and some of the land was taken up under Maryland titles before a definite provincial line was run. Some Quakers settled in the vicinity of Fawn Grove.

FAWN TOWNSHIP IN 1783.

In 1783 the population of this township, including Peach Bottom, was 783. There were 39 slaves, 118 dwelling houses, 89 barns, 8 mills and 18,100 acres of land taken up. The following is a complete list of the names of the taxable inhabitants for the year 1783, together with the number of acres owned by each and valuation in pounds sterling:

Francis Armstrong, 50 acres	£12
James Alexander, 40 acres, 2 mills	222
Isaac Alexander, 201 acres	115
Thomas Allen, 125 acres	100
Robert Adair, 50 acres	26
William Adams, 100 acres	51
John Alexander, 30 acres	18
Stephen Allaway, 20 acres	14
Allen Anderson, 100 acres	57
William Anderson, 69 acres	176
Humphrey Andrew	14
John Bullock, 40 acres	10
Eliezer Brown, 100 acres	112
James Buchanan, 200 acres	114
Samuel Buchanan, 310 acres	138
Moses Bennington	16
Thomas Brannen, 100 acres	68
Thomas Brannen, Jr., 100 acres	60
Thomas Brown, 152 acres	102
William Boyd, 2 horses	9
Samuel Black, 50 acres	52
Nathaniel Baldwin, 100 acres	52
Jonathan Burgess	18
Jeremiah Barnet, 50 acres	20
Alex Cooper, 600 acres, 2 slaves	317
Thomas Cooper, 600 acres, 4 slaves	554
Nicholas Cooper, 128 acres	229
Matthew Clark, 300 acres	166
Robert Caldwell, 100 acres	101
Samuel Caldwell, 100 acres	75
John Commons, 70 acres	26
James Cord, 120 acres	74
Samuel Cummings, 60 acres	20
Archibald Cooper, 200 acres	93
John Cooper, 120 acres, 1 horse	65
David Cooper, 100 acres	55
Samuel Crow, 200 acres	111
Ann Carson, 274 acres, 1 slave	88
William Colvin, 273 acres	118
Benjamin Cunningham, 350 acres	203
Patrick Clemmons, 83 acres	14
William Cooper, 175 acres	107

Patrick Curly, 50 acres	20
Martin Cortz, 100 acres	74
Peter Cortz, 100 acres	81
Agnew Gilchrist, 139 acres	81
John Campbell	18
John Cox, 80 acres	40
John Daugherty	4
Joseph Dame	2
Robert Dunlap, 150 acres	47
John Day, 140 acres	91
Robert Duncan, 394 acres	238
Patrick Ewing, 60 acres	22
Hugh Edgar, 136 acres	85
Samuel Edgar, 228 acres	178
Alexander Ewing, Jr., 50 acres	26
Alexander Ewing, 75 acres	51
Mary Fulton, 200 acres	118
Elijah Forsythe, 30 acres	7
Adam Fondrew, 100 acres	50
Henry Graham	2
Thomas Gordon	2
James Gordon, 200 acres	95
Jacob Gibson, 150 acres, 1 slave, 1 mill	166
Robert Gordon, 100 acres	47
John Glasgow, 100 acres	50
Robert Gibson, 50 acres	32
John Brown Gordan	16
Robert Gilkerson, 250 acres	87
William Gray, 200 acres	121
John Guist, 200 acres	109
John Hamilton, 100 acres, 1 slave	121
Levay Hopkins, 200 acres	123
Jeremiah Hayton, 80 acres	54
Archibald Harvey, 10 acres	12
John Harbison, 100 acres	40
Josiah Hitchcock, 200 acres	114
Jesse Jarret, 100 acres	50
Ann Jones, 60 acres	41
Benjamin Jones, 107 acres	47
Joseph Johnston, 50 acres	47
Samuel Kincade, 270 acres	116
Joseph Kathcart, 265 acres	171
John Lemmon, 40 acres	4
Henry Long, 100 acres	39
John Livingston, 60 acres	31
John McLean, 50 acres, 2 slaves	75
Edward Moore	2
John Major	13
George Mitchell, 200 acres	95
Thomas Mattson, 20 acres	21
Robert Miller, 100 acres	49
Robert Mooberry, 100 acres	66
James McMullen, 200 acres	107
Edward Manifold, 400 acres	236
George Mitchell, Jr., 250 acres	76
George Mitchell, Sr., 150 acres	79
William Mantle, 150 acres	89
James Milligan, 185 acres	60
John McKitruk, 50 acres	22
William McCleary, 186 acres	109
James McCullough, 160 acres	86
John Mum, 87 acres	36
John McCleland	7
James McCandless, 756 acres, 2 slaves	407
Joseph Mitchell, 150 acres, 1 still	68
Hugh McFaddon, 85 acres	37
Israel Morris, 170 acres	110
Thomas Neill, 140 acres	72
John Neill, 140 acres	52
George Nicholl, 300 acres, 1 mill, 1 still	169
William Porter, 340 acres, 1 saw-mill, 3 slaves	507
John Parks, 75 acres	58
William Parker, 178 acres	80
James Parker, 107 acres	71
James Reed, 75 acres	37
Walter Robinson, 157 acres	31
William Robinson, 85 acres	60
Joseph Ross, 200 acres	99
* William Rowan, 245 acres	105
William Reed, 75 acres	42
Andrew Richie, 120 acres	59
John Ralston, 100 acres	64
James Ramsey, 396 acres, 3 slaves, 8 persons	326
John Rowland, 50 acres	32
Alex Ramsey, 100 acres	37
Cunningham Simple, 260 acres, 4 slaves	384
Patrick Sloan	9
John Simple, 1005 acres, 1 still, 4 slaves	565
Thomas Steel, 282 acres	117
Rachael Steel, 160 acres, 1 slave	55
Patrick Scott, 272 acres, 1 slave	172
John Suter, 115 acres	56
John Sharp, 80 acres	37
William Sharp, 80 acres	37
Rev. John Slemmons, 230 acres, 3 slaves	244
James Smith, 93 acres	78
Thomas Smith, 100 acres	50
John Taylor, 115 acres	70
James Threw	7
John Taggert, 50 acres	19
Robert Torbit, 200 acres	112
Alex Turner, 30 acres, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill	287
Alex Threw, 110 acres	49
Nathaniel Wyley, 73 acres	18
Hugh Whiteford, 100 acres	50
John Whitecker, 140 acres	81
John Wilson, 300 acres	209
Richard Webb, 133 acres	96
William Wallace, 140 acres	69
James Webb	14
Joseph Wiley, 294 acres	183
Samuel Wattson, 120 acres	56
James Wiley, 150 acres	89
Isaac Whitelock, 100 acres	50
Joseph Wiley, Sr.	7
James Edgar, 150 acres	114
Samuel West, 100 acres	52
George West, 100 acres	42

SINGLE MEN.

Thomas Alexander.
Joshua Brown.
Jesse Bathers.
Alexander Ewing.
William Hepson.
John Howell.
George Suter.
Joseph White.
Henry Todd
Eli Adams.
William Atchison.
Patrick Downey.
William Kinard.
Samuel McFadden.
Thomas Scott.
Joseph Scott.
Solomon Watson.
John Boyd.

CENTRE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The date of the organization of Centre Church was about the year 1780. Decembe 15, 1782, Alexander Ramsay, David Wiley, James Denny, Joseph Wiley and Joseph Cathcart, trustees, purchased from William Gray, for the sum of £3, three acres of land, "on which is to be erected a meeting house by a congregation called Centre." It is evident there was a permanent organization in 1782. How the church received its name is unknown. Divine service, after the Presbyterian form, was conducted at this point several years before an organization was effected. The first pastor was Rev. George Luckey, a native of Fagg's Manor, Penn., who graduated at Princeton in 1772, and was licensed

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*Father of United States Senator Rowan, of Kentucky, who was born in York County.

by the presbytery of New Castle, 1776. He was ordained at Chestnut Level, Penn., April 27, 1785, and installed, previous to August 30 of the same year, as pastor of Centre and Bethel Churches.

In 1786 Baltimore Presbytery was erected out of the presbytery of New Castle, and Centre Church and its pastor were set over to that presbytery. There they continued until 1799, when they were set back again to New Castle. Mr. Luckey was moderator of the presbytery of Baltimore in 1796, and its clerk for many years. He was moderator of the presbytery of New Castle in 1804. He continued to serve Centre Church for a period of thirty-four years, until April 6, 1819. He died December 13, 1823, and was buried in the cemetery at Bethel, Harford Co., Md., where a marble tomb, erected by the church he so long and faithfully served, marks his last resting place.

Mr. Luckey is spoken of as a fine scholar, an intelligent preacher, plain in his manners, unwearying in labor, and unexcelled in his acquaintance with the Scriptures. The next pastor was Rev. Samuel Parke, who was licensed by the presbytery of New Castle at St. George's, Del., April 7, 1813, and ordained August 10, 1814. At a meeting of the presbytery, April 4, 1820, a call from Centre for one-third of Mr. Parke's time was presented and accepted by him. He was installed May 2, 1820. Centre congregation was then worshiping in a log building familiarly known as the "tent," which had succeeded a similar structure removed some years before. In 1821 the house of worship now in use was built, and is an enduring monument to the energy of the pastor and the liberality of his people.

In 1842 the presbytery of New Castle was divided and out of it Donegal was organized. Centre Church and its pastor were now under the care of Donegal Presbytery. Mr. Parke resigned December, 1848, after a pastorate of twenty-eight years and seven months.

Of him it can be said that he labored faithfully for the cause of the church and the good of man. In pastoral work he excelled, after traversing the eleven miles from his home to minister to the spiritual wants of his people. He died 20, 1869, in his eighty-second year, and was buried in the cemetery at Slate Ridge. On April 17, 1850, a call from Centre Church for the pastoral services of Rev. Samuel Hume Smith, who was installed pastor June 21, 1851, and continued to minister to this church with great acceptance until his death, which occurred February 4, 1857. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Chanceford Church, where a neat monument was erected to his memory.

On May 6, 1859, a call was presented to the presbytery by Centre Church, for the pastoral services of Rev. J. Y. Cowhick for one-fourth of his time. He was installed pastor of Centre Church, June 10, 1859.

During his pastorate the union of the "old" and the "new school" branches of the Presbyterian Church occurred. As a memorial of this event, a fund of $700 was raised for church repairs. A cornice extension was put to the roof, new blinds on the windows; a new pulpit and new pews were placed in the church, and the whole repainted. This work was completed and paid for July 20, 1871. Rev. Cowhick resigned June 14, 1875. His pastorate lasted sixteen years.

Rev. Johnston McGaughey, a licentiate of the presbytery of New Brunswick, was ordained November 4, 1875, and pastor of Centre Church the next day, to give one-half of his time to this church. He continued until February 17, 1879, when he resigned.

The present pastor is Rev. R. L. Clark, to whom the writer hereby returns his grateful thanks for this history. He was licensed, by the presbytery of Westminister, April 11, 1877.

June 16, 1879, the congregation of Centre made out a unanimous call for his pastoral services for the whole of his time; the church for the first time in its history, determining to have the full service of its pastor.

September 11, 1879, this call was presented to him by the presbytery of Westminster, and accepted. The same day he was ordained and installed pastor. In 1880 a parsonage was built near the church at a cost of $3,500.

Centre Church was incorporated May 21, 1883. The congregation, in 1885, has 182 members, and the Sabbath-school 160 members.

FAWN GROVE BOROUGH.

This pleasant little borough is situated in the southeastern part of the township, one-fourth of a mile from the Maryland line. The land in and around the town was settled first by the Scotch-Irish, who were followed soon after by the Friends. Some of the early settlers in the vicinity were the Tomkins, Brooks, Johnsons; Webbs, Wilsons, Bennetts, Bonds, Lukens, Spencers, Joneses, etc., whose descendants now live here. The site upon which the town is built was a sporting ground for young deer, which were very numerous at the time of the first settlement, andfor a long while afterward. Owing to the large grove near by, some one suggested that the place be called "Fawn Grove," which was accepted. A charter of incorporation was granted in 1881. The survey was made by John S. McElwain. The first burgess was Dr. John Hawkins, who served one year. T. H. Wright was elected in 1883, and re-elected in the next year with Jason Bradley, Asa Jones, H. S. Merryman. William A. Webb and William E. Brooks as councilmen. There is no hotel in the village, as the strong temperance views of the inhabitants discourage the sale of intoxicating liquors. The first store was kept by one Hugo in the building now owned by Misses Sarah and Martha Jay, who also kept a store in same building for many years. A part of the time Benjamin Gemmill was a partner in the business. The firm was succeeded by Merryman & Wright. Dr. McDonald, a physician of considerable local reputation, died here at an advanced age. His wife, Deborah, was a highly esteemed preacher of the Quaker faith.

The firm of Merryman & Hawkins now conduct a store of general merchandise; William R. Webb, undertaker and cabinet-maker; Dr. John A. Hawkins is the physican of the village; Thomas H. Herbert, justice of the peace; H. S. Merryman, postmaster.

Whiteside Chapel, was built in 1865, and is the central point of the Fawn Grove Circuit, consisting of Mount Nebo, Mount Olivet, Delta, Norrisville and Whiteside Chapel. This circuit belongs to the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, William A. Ramsey and William A. Channell, and Rev. James Whiteside were the building committee of this chapel. At the time of its erection it belonged to Stewartstown Circuit; Rev. James Whiteside who then presided over that circuit died before this chapel was completed and was succeeded by Rev. Robert Winna, who dedicated it, assisted by Rev. C. Cox. The succeeding pastors were Revs. E. R. McGregor, A. S. Eversole, James W. Floyd, William D. Litsinger and J. W. Charlton. The present pastor is Rev. A. D. Dick, who took charge of the circuit in 1884. The Sunday-school of this congregation numbers 103 pupils, under the superintendence of Oscar Herbert; church membership, about sixty.

The present house of worship of Mount Nebo Methodist Protestant congregation, situated two miles from Fawn Grove, was built in 1885. It is a neat frame edifice 33x40 feet with tower and spire, and is a great credit to the congregation.

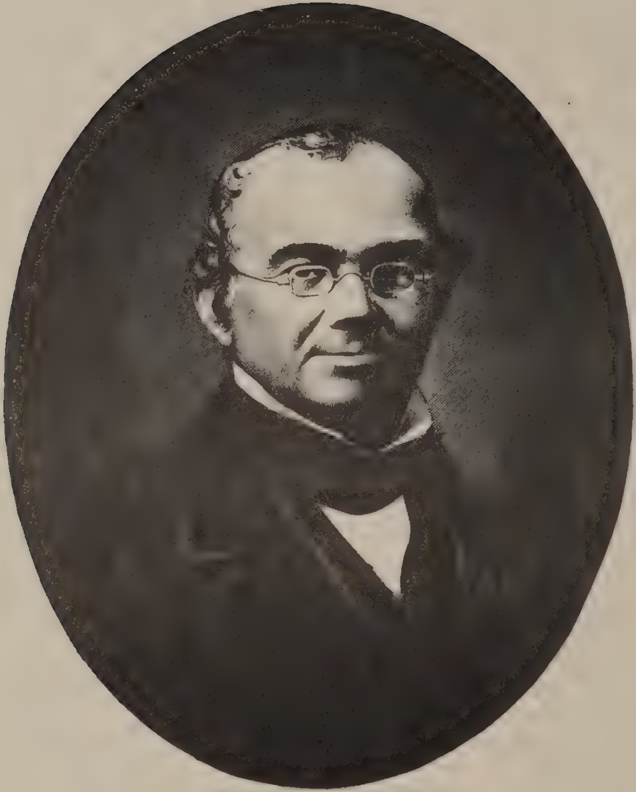
The Friends' Meeting House.—The history of the Society of Friends and their meetings in this county is found elsewhere in this work. The present meeting house in Fawn Grove Borough is the third one that has been used and is a new, neat and cosy building and one of the most comfortable houses of worship in the county. This meeting belongs to the Baltimore yearly meeting; services are held twice a week. Elizabeth Webb, a member of the meeting is eighty-five years old; Hannah Jones is eighty-three. John Webb, William J. Vansant and Nathan P. Harry, are the trustees; James K. Brown, Hannah Jones, Mary T. Brown and Rachael Ann Pyle, elders; Mary E. Brooks, female overseer.

Fawn Grove Academy was chartered August 28, 1872. The first officers of the board of trustees were John B. Gemmill, president; William R. Jones, secretary; John A. C. Gailey, treasurer. The teachers in order of succession have been S. W. Baird, Thomas C. Galbreath, Herman Smith, J. E. Green, A. N. Kirkwood, J. R. Strawbridge, A. C. Hawkins, G. W. Devilbiss, who became principal in 1884. The board of trustees for 1885; H. S. Merryman, president; R. W. Anderson, secretary; J. A. C. Gailey, treasurer; Dr. J. A. Hawkins and A. W. Mitchell.

GATCHELLVILLE.

This village was named after Joseph Gatchell, who purchased the land on which the town is built, when it contained a pine forest. He started a store which he kept for several years. Matthew H. McCall and M. Hyson now conduct the mercantile business. The town is pleasantly situated and is growing. About one mile distant is the site of "Battalion Grounds" of militia days, on the farm of the late Dr. Hugh McDonald. The old Blue Ball Hotel not far from this village, for a long time kept by J. Bullett, was for fifty years the voting place of this township. This historic site is now owned by Felix C. Herbert, a veteran Democrat who yet does faithful service for his party at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was county commissioner when the York Jail was built in 1855. Felix by accident voted twice in one day for his chosen candidate for president of the United States, before he was twenty-one years old. It was not uncommon in those days to vote "on size" as well as "on age," and he was large of stature.

Prospect Methodist Episcopal Church is located in the west end of Gatchellville. An old church stood near by for nearly half a century. In 1868 the building now stand-



James McConkey

ing was erected at a cost of about $2,800. It has recently been remodeled and attractively painted. There is a burying ground adjoining it. This church is supplied by the minister of Airville Circuit, a description of which will be found in the history of Lower Chanceford.

NEW PARKE.

This is a hamlet in Fawn, near the Maryland line. There was a Presbyterian Church built here in the year 1847, and Rev. Mr. Parke who had many years served the congregations at Centre Church and at Slate Ridge determined to organize a new congregation. The attempt was only partially successful. The frame building was moved a short distance from its original position, and, in 1882, began to be used by John Morgan Jenkins as a store.

The postoffice was established December 2, 1878, and John B. Gemmill appointed postmaster.

Jimmie McCandless, farmer, teacher, poet, justice, tavern keeper and fiddler, lived near New Parke, and was a person whom every one knew three-fourths of a century ago. He taught "Centre Church School" for many years. He was a member of Centre congregation and owned a pew in a prominent place in the church. His neighbor Brooks, who owned a pew behind his, became his enemy. McCandless built the back of his pew so high that his neighbor could not see the minister while preaching. Neighbor Brooks finally appealed in the sessions who ordered the pew lowered. McCandless was a jovial sort of an individual. He failed in business, removed to the West and wrote a letter in rhyme to the sheriff who seized his property.

Col. Colvin, of Lower Chanceford, and John A. Wilson, late of York, many years ago, were at one time prominent teachers of Fawn.

Bald Eagle Postoffice is in the northeastern part of the township and Constitution Postoffice, established during the civil war, in the southeastern.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Fawn has eight public schools with the following names: New Parke, Cedar Valley, Bald Eagle, Mount Airy, Pine Grove, Walnut Grove, Fairmount, Pleasant Grove. The members of the board of directors for the past year were J. W. Gillipsie, R. C. Liggett, John B. Thompson, John W. Mitchell, Joseph Wood and John Sansberry.

THE TOWNSHIP OF PEACH BOTTOM.

THIS township was formed by a division of Fawn. The report of the viewers appointed by the court to make the division, was confirmed April 5, 1815. The petitioners requested that the eastern part be called Peach Bottom. The survey was made by Col. James Steele, and according to his draft the township contains 18,313 acres. On the margin of the draft, representing the line along the Susquehanna River, a house, farm buildings, and an orchard, are drawn and marked "John Kirk's buildings and Peach Orchard."

Fawn Township forms the western boundary, extending from what was then a stone bridge at John Donnell's mill, to Maryland. The land owners at the time of the division, along Mason & Dixon's line, from the river westward in order, were Cooper Boyd, Stephen Cooper, John Neeper, Hugh Glasgow, James Steele, John Livingstone, H. Quigley, Boyd Jones, and Col. Matthew Clark.

The northern and western part of the township is drained by Niell's Run, Fishing Creek, Scott's Run and other smaller streams as tributaries to Muddy Creek which forms the entire northern boundary, separating Peach Bottom from Lower Chanceford and flowing into the Susquehanna. Robison's Run, McConkey's Run and Rock Run drain the eastern part and flow into the river, which forms the eastern boundary. Slate Ridge, famous for its quarries of valuable slate, diagonally crosses the township, extending into Maryland. The York & Peach Bottom Railroad intersects it, and the Susquehanna Canal extends along its entire eastern border. The Baltimore & Delta Railroad terminates at Delta.

The real estate valuation of this township in 1884 was $667,905; number of taxable inhabitants, 650; population in 1880 was 2,130, exclusive of Delta Borough.

The early settlers of Peach Bottom, like other parts of the lower end of York County, first cleared small tracts of land, then planted potatoes and corn, and sowed rye and a little wheat. For the first few years fair crops were raised, eventually the land became poor, and the owners let it grow up with wild vegetation, while they turned their attention to the cultivation of newly cleared tracts. Much of the land became known as "barrens." The raising of wheat was not a success. The introduction of plaster as a fertilizer caused a slight revival in the business of farming. About 1832 lime began to be used. It was brought down the Susquehanna in arks, flat-boats and the familiar keel-boats. About the time the Susquehanna Canal opened, in 1840, the business of farming received a healthy stimulus in this township. Lime became cheaper. The native stone was brought down from the vicinity of Wrightsville, and lime was burned by the farmers and merchants in the township. Some was brought from Maryland. As a fertilizer, lime seemed to work like a charm for a time, but eventually, at least after the second or third liming on the same land, it seemed of less value. Next came the South American guano, which was considered well suited as a fertilizer to the slate soil. Phosphates have been extensively used for a number of years, and are instrumental in producing abundant crops.

SLATE RIDGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. Joseph Smith, now the highly esteemed pastor of Slate Ridge congregation, in October, 1868, published in pamphlet form, an extended sketch of this historic church, from which most of the following facts were obtained: The original and succeeding members of this church have dwelt, and its present members now dwell in part of York County, Penn., and in part of what is now called Harford County, Md.

The first settlers here were Scotch and Scotch-Irish. It is stated that the influx from 1718 to 1740, was wholly Protestant, and largely Presbyterian. The newspapers of that time furnish accounts of the extent of the immigration of this class, especially from Ireland. In September, 1736, 1,000 families sailed from Belfast, in Ireland, on account of the difficulty of renewing their leases; on the 9th of the same month, 100 Presbyterians from Ireland arrived at Philadelphia, as many more soon afterward at Newcastle, and twenty ships were daily expected from Ireland. Wodrow, the Scottish historian, says "the departure of the people in shoals, excited the fears of the English government, lest Ireland should be wholly abandoned to the papists."

The Scotch and the Scotch-Irish, when they emigrated, brought their church and school with them. One of the first arrangements, therefore, made by the primitive Presbyterian settlers west of the Susquehanna, was to have the Gospel preached in their midst. At the time, or shortly after the settlement of this place, an event occurred which, no doubt, increased their desire for Gospel ordinances. It is stated, "There was so great a revival in Baltimore County in 1746 and 1747, that it seemed like the first planting of religion there. It was in what is now Harford County, and extended from Deer Creek to Slate Ridge and Chanceford." This was an auspicious beginning for Slate Ridge Church. The first house consecrated to the worship of God in this part of the country, was a log building near Muddy Creek. Tradition indicates the site of it at the junction of Scott's Run and Muddy Creek, east of the former and south of the latter. We think the reason why this place was chosen for the site of their sanctuary was, that it was central to the people of Chanceford and Peach Bottom. When a house of worship was built and a church organized in Chanceford, a more central and convenient place was chosen. Although difficult in getting to and from it at present, yet the scenery around the site of the old sanctuary is pleasing to the eye. Two streams, running in opposite directions, the meeting of the waters, the wooded range rising gradually behind where the ancient sanctuary stood, all unite in forming one of nature's very pleasing pictures. It reminds one of some of the places in Scotland where the persecuted Covenanters were wont to assemble and worship Jehovah. The log building at Muddy Creek was burned. A second, and temporary building, was then erected about three miles further south, in the State of Maryland, on land then owned by Michael Whiteford. A vague tradition indicates that this "temporary building" was erected near where John Beattie now lives. This building was soon deserted, and a third house of worship was erected, either on or near to the place where the present church stands. In 1762 a fourth house of worship was built. It is described as "a new, better and fourth church, built of squared logs, on the same site." About the year 1800 this house was burned, being set on fire, it is said, by an incendiary. Soon after this the present and fifth house of worship was built. One statement of the organization of this church says: "A congregation was formed, and church erected prior to 1750." Another account is, that it was organized, not before 1750, and probably in 1751. The man to whom, as is generally believed, belongs the honor of constituting this church, was the Rev. Eleazer Whittlesey, who was born probably in Bethlem, Conn. He spent some time at Nottingham, in Cecil Co., Md., where a Mr. Finley taught an academy. He graduated in 1749, at Nassau Hall, then located at Newark, and was licensed to preach by the Newcastle Presbytery soon after. Writing to Bellamy, May 8, 1750, from Mr. Finley's he says, he had been directed to ride abroad in March and April, and supply vacanies. Finley writes, December 3, 1752, that "Whittlesey, whom I tenderly loved for his zeal and integrity, left my house on a Thursday morning, cheerful, and in pretty good health, and preached the next Sabbath at Muddy Run, not designing to continue there longer. On Monday he was taken sick with pleurisy. He continued in pain until Saturday, and then gave up the ghost. The last words he was heard to utter were: 'O Lord, leave me not.' The Susquehanna was frozen and no messenger could come to me till all was over. He died December 21. To Bellamy he bequeathed his watch, and requested Rodgers to take his horse at what price he pleased." A tradition worthy of belief, asserts that the body of Whittlesey was buried in a graveyard near where James Johnson, of Peach Bottom Township, now lives. The successor of Whittlesey was Evander Morrison, of Scotland, who joined the New Castle Presbytery in 1753. During his ministry the second house was built. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Black, but how long these clergymen each served is not known. There was no pastor in 1759. Rev. John Strain, who was probably born in 1728, and was graduated at Princeton College in 1757, licensed to preach in 1759, was ordered by the Presbytery to supply Slate Ridge and Chanceford in July the same year, and ordained December 17, 1760, was next pastor.

At the meeting of the Presbytery, October 14, 1760, a number of members of Slate Ridge congregation asked "that their meeting-house be continued where it is." At the ensuing meeting a committee was appointed by the presbytery to go to the spot and decide the matter, consisting of Messrs. Blair, Bay, James Finley and S. Finley, moderator. They reported "they had met the Slate Ridge congregation and determined the place of building their new meeting-house. A good spring may be had by going a little way from that place." This was doubtless the spring now owned by the congregation. Mr. Strain was installed pastor of the Slate Ridge and Chanceford by Messrs. Sterling, Bay and Finley, November 17, 1762. Not long after his installation, he and his congregations were annexed to the Donegal Presbytery, the sessions of which he and his elder James Smith met, June 29, 1763. Some of the ruling elders of Slate Ridge and Chanceford, at this time, were Hugh Whiteford, Rowland Hughes, Joseph Watson, John Steel, James Leeper, James Gordon, James Clarke, James Smith, Patrick Scott, J. Cowan and Thomas Scott. The oldest grave now marked in the present Slate Ridge burying ground is that of a child of Alexander McCandless, in 1764.

Mr. Strain purchased a farm adjoining lands of John Edmundson and James White in 1765, within the present limits of Peach Bottom Township. He was not a man of great physical endurance. Hezekiah James Balch, a graduate of Princeton, pursued the study of theology with him about this time, for one year. In 1768 Revs. Strain and Duffield, received a call to become joint pastors of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, at a salary of £200 each. The next session of Donegal Presbytery assembled at Slate Ridge, when a joint address from the congregations of Chanceford and Slate Ridge, remonstrated against the removal of their pastor. He yielded to their wishes, and remained as their minister until his death, in 1774. He is traditionally remembered as "one of the most eloquent ministers of the Presbyterian Church of his time, and very earnest and zealous in his work." There are a number of eulogies of his character, delivered at the time of his death, still in existence, and the Pennsylvania *Gazette*, then the leading paper in Philadelphia, published were extended obituary of him. His remains were interred in the graveyard adjoining the Slate Ridge Church. On the tombstone neatly carved is the following inscription: "In memory of Rev. Dr. John Strain, who departed this life April 12, 1774, aged forty-three years." During a part of the period of the Revolutionary war, this and the Chanceford congregation was without a regular pastor; Rev. William Smith was for two years of this time a supply; other supplies were Messrs. Sample, Luckey, Finley, Tate and Joseph Smith.

Rev. John Slemons, a graduate of Princeton College in class of 1760, became supply to Slate Ridge and Chanceford congregation in 1781, and was installed in 1783. He had been pastor of Lower Marsh Creek congregations (now Gettysburg) from 1765 to 1774. He purchased a farm in Peach Bottom, containing 238 acres for £500, and continued to serve these congregations until September, 1791, when he resigned, and there was no regular pastor until 1795, when Rev. Samuel Martin, D. D., was chosen. He was born in Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, January 9, 1767, of parents who belonged to the Associate Church. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1790, and licensed to preach three years later by the Baltimore Presbytery. He, at first, was pastor of this church only, but April 1, 1800, the congregation of Chanceford asked for one-half of his time for a consideration of £100. He continued pastor until 1812. During this period "the new and better and fourth church built of squared logs" was burned. He lived on the farm, where his successor in the ministry, Rev. Mr. Parke afterward resided. For a time he kept a classical school near the church.

August 10, 1814, Mr. Parke was ordained and installed pastor of this church: "For forty-three years he continued to preach the word, administer the sacraments, visit, catechise, comfort the mourning and bury the dead."

The present pastor began his labors here September, 1860. The congregation numbers 200 members and the Sunday-school, 120 members. The congregation having been in existence since 1750, is now (1885) 135 years old.

SLATEVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church is located near what is known as the "old slate quarry," about one mile from the Maryland line, and one mile from the borough of Delta. It was organized in the year 1849, by a few members, who withdrew from the Slate Ridge Church. James Galbreath and Robert Dinsmore were the first ruling elders. Immediately upon its organization, seventeen more members were received, and three additional ruling elders, viz.: David Mitchell, Joseph D. Wiley and Archibald Cooper. Thus this church began its history with fifty-two members and five ruling elders.

The corner stone of the church was laid September 7, 1849, the date of its organization. The building was used for worship in January, 1850, and dedicated June 8, of the same year. The pulpit was for some time supplied by the presbytery of Donegal. Among the supplies furnished by the presbytery was one of its licentiates, Rev. T. M. Crawford, who labored at intervals in this field until the 17th of February, 1851, when the congregation, being so much pleased with his services, unanimously elected him as pastor of this church. Mr. Crawford faithfully served this congregation for twenty-one years. Under his ministrations it rapidly grew and prospered. In the year 1872, owing to failing health, Mr. Crawford was compelled to relinquish the charge very much to the regret of the congregation. Happily he preferred to reside within the bounds of this congregation, and he may be seen every Sabbath day, when not called away, sitting in the pulpit and engaging in the service of Christian worship. Rev. D. M. Davenport, was called as pastor of this congregation on the second Monday of May, 1873. In 1868 the congregation finding their first church too small built a new one at a cost of nearly $7,000. This building was renovated and improved in 1884.

The present membership is about 200, with seven ruling elders as follows: James S. Powell, George A. Davis, Hugh M. Stokes, William James Barnett, J. W. Hickman, M. D., William R. Galbreath and Samuel P. Caskey. The congregation owns a parsonage and five acres of land, which is beautifully located about two miles from the church.

PEACH BOTTOM VILLAGE AND FERRY.

The region about this ferry, on both sides of the stream, up and down its banks and on the alluvial islands in it, was a favorite resort for the Susquehannock Indians, noted fortheir size, prowess and endurance, according to the description of them by John Smith of Pocahontas fame, in the Jamestown colony, who ascended the Susquehanna to within a few miles of Peach Bottom in 1608, while exploring the Atlantic coast. Indian relics, such as mortars, pestles, battle-axes, darts, spear-points, etc., have often been found in this locality. Indian hieroglyphics are carved on the rocks and cliffs bordering the stream at different points.

In the river opposite Safe Harbor, a distance up the stream from Peach Bottom, are the interesting Sculptured Rocks. The Indian inscriptions on these rocks have been viewed by a number of archæologists and reproductions of them were made. They have been greatly injured by time and weather, and ice floes, so that the aboriginal tracings are scarcely recognizable now. On Mount Johnson Island the relic-hunters find evident traces of the Indians. Susquehanna itself is an Indian name and one of its many meanings given is "River of Islands," purely conjectural though. About one-half mile below the Maryland line are rocks called the "Bald Friars" which contain many curious inscriptions made by our aborigines. These have become famous, especially those on Mile's Island and Barrow's Island, where every large boulder contains some figures, which are, however, considerably defaced now.

In the year 1725, Thomas Johnson (the

Wm. F. Ramsay

father-in-law of Col. Thomas Cresap, who owned a ferry near the mouth of the river and was afterward noted in the history of York County as the leader of the Maryland intruders) obtained a Maryland title for the large island at Peach Bottom called "Mount Johnson" there being a mountain at the head of it. On the western shore of this island there is now a valuable shad fishery. Settlers under Maryland titles used this ferry as a crossing place as early as 1725. About this time Johnson named it Peach Bottom on account of the abundance of the American redwood or "Judas tree" which in spring time and early summer made the hillsides along the stream look as if they were covered with large peach orchards.

June 20, 1752, Nathaniel Morgan, John Griffith, Alexander Wallace, Hugh Whiteford and Archibald White reported to the court at York that they had "laid out a road as directed, from Peach Bottom Ferry, so called, to the road leading to the town of York."

Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, was born opposite Peach Bottom in Fulton Township, Lancaster County.

Much of the land of this region was taken by John Cooper, an Episcopalian, who came from Kendall, England, about 1720. As early as 1725 he came to Peach Bottom. Some of his descendants reside here, and his remains are interred on the farm of Levi Cooper. John Cooper was married to Agnes Gill, whose father lived on the site of Baltimore before the city was built. They had five sons and two daughters. The names of the sons were John, Stephen, Alexander, Nicholas and Thomas. The last-named, the grandfather of Levi Cooper, in 1774 built the house now owned by his grandson. Thomas Cooper married Mary Abercrombie, by whom he had four children. He died in 1799. Stephen Thomas Cooper, his son, was married to Kezia Bell, of Washington County, Penn. He was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1826, 1827 and 1828, and died in 1855. Levi Cooper, who owns the homestead property, is his son.

John Kirk, an English Quaker, established a mercantile business, and conducted a gristmill at Peach Bottom for many years. He began in 1798, and afterward Maj. McConkey became associated with him, and eventually succeeded him. (See biographical part of this work, page 165.)

A postoffice was established here in 1815. The first postmaster was John Kirk, who continued in the position until 1826. Since then there have been thirteen appointments, as follows: September 1, 1826, James McConkey; December 5, 1835, Andrew McConkey; December 11, 1839, James McConkey; January 8, 1855, Jerry Kirk; March 29, 1865, Isaac Parker; June 22, 1868, A. F. Wiley; June 15, 1869, Elmira Geiger; February 16, 1870, M. C. Geiger; November 18, 1870, Elias Fry; October 11, 1871, C. G. McGlaughlin; April 9, 1875, S. D. Fry; March 9, 1876, John Q. A. McConkey.

Joseph Webb, an English surveyor, who once was an employe in the government land office, and who in 1810 started Palmyra Forge at Castle Fin, made a plan for a town at Peach Bottom Ferry in 1815, which he named "Sowego." It proved only to be a paper city of 150 lots, a number of which were disposed of by lottery. The old McConkey mansion was the only house built on the site of the proposed town. Joseph Webb died in 1840, and willed sixty-nine acres of his land to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Slate Point is an interesting geological curiosity, located a short distance below Peach Bottom Ferry. It is the eastern terminus in York County of the valuable vein of slate. This point is a perpendicular bluff 320 feet from the Susquehanna, and is much visited by lovers of romantic scenery. From its summit there is a fine view up and down the river, the waters of which seem to pass almost underneath the observer. To the west of it a hill rises 150 feet higher. Near by a quarter of a century ago was opened a valuable slate quarry.

Indian Hill, near by, is a romantic spot.

Shad fishing was an important business. The fishing places are known as Independent Battery, Boyd's Battery, Hawkin's Battery, etc. As many as 3,000 shad were caught in a seine fifty yards long at Slate Tavern, near Cully's Rapids in the Susquehanna.

Gen. LaFayette, on his way to Yorktown, Va., in 1781, with his army, crossed the Susquehanna at Bald Friar Ferry, a few miles below Peach Bottom.

THE BOROUGH OF DELTA.

The land upon which the Borough of Delta is built was deeded by the proprietaries to Alexander McCandless in 1744. The town, however, is of recent origin. William Orr built the first house within the borough limits. There was a collection of a dozen or more houses before any specific name was given. The citizens met, once upon a time, to decide upon a name. The word Delta was suggested and accepted. The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet is Delta, but the word in English is used to designate a triangular piece of land, drained by the different mouths of a river, and having the shape of the letter named.

The original postoffice was named "Mine Hill," established September 20, 1866, and situated in Harford County, Md. It was removed to the young village June 15, 1869, and changed to Delta. The court granted a decree incorporating the town into a borough June 24, 1880. The first municipal election was held August 30, 1880. V.G. Stubbs was chosen burgess, H. R. Loyd, H. C. Robert, E. J. Blain, T. A. Battie, Howell Williams and Robert Ramsay, councilmen. The population at present is 500. The town is rapidly increasing in size. The borough is well represented by the following business interests: E. Arnold & Co., V. G. Stubbs & Son and Loyd & Blain in general merchandise; William F. McLaughlin, hardware; A. M. Clarke, jewelry; L. B. Rankin, drugs; Mary A. Colmary, millinery and fancy goods; Bullet & Poist, carriage-makers; Dr. J. W. Hickman, druggist and physician. The other practicing physicians are W. H. Kilgore and W. McCurdy. J. T. Crawford is justice of the peace and surveyor. V. G. Stubbs & Son have recently started a creamery.

Corporal Baer Post No, 277, G. A. R., of Delta, was organized under a charter granted August 22, 1882, with twenty four members and the following officers: Commander, A. M. Clarke; S. V. C., R. L. Jones; J. V. C., S. M. McLoughlin; quartermaster, J. P. Baker; Chaplain, Richard Ruff; Officer of the Day, W. G. Macomber; Officer of the Guard, James Poff; Adjutant, H. J. Baer. These officers served to January, 1883, and were then re-elected for one year. W. G. Macomber was Commander during the year 1884. The officers for the year 1885 were as follows: Commander, H. J. Baer; S. V. C., Thomas Fisher; J. V. C., James Poff; Quartermaster, A. M. Clarke; Chaplain, Amos Stevens; Officer of the Guard, William D. Williams; Adjutant, W. G. Macomber.

Of the members of this post the following belonged to Maryland regiments: Thomas Fisher, Company C, Seventh Regiment Infantry; Amos Stevens, Company H, same regiment; James Poff, Company I, Indiana Regiment; W. G. Macomber, Company C, Thirteenth Regiment; Henry Fisher, Battery B, First Indiana Artillery; Samuel Fisher, same regiment.

The Delta Building & Loan Association was organized in April, 1884. Its stock consists of 320 shares, par value $100, held by 105 stockholders. Its present directors are: A. M. Clarke, president; E. Arnold, vice-president; J. T. Crawford, secretary; Robert L. Jones, treasurer; V. G. Stubbs, Dr. W. McCurdy, Richard Rees, W. S. Whiteford and A. H. Scarborough.

CHURCHES.

Delta Methodist Protestant Church.—About the time of the incorporation of Delta (1880) a few of the members of Mount Nebo Methodist Protestant Church arranged for religious services here, and secured preaching at irregular intervals by Rev. Mr. Litzinger, pastor of that congregation. Having purchased a lot from R. S. Parke they, in 1883, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. W. Charlton, commenced the erection of a house of worship, which, when fully completed, will cost about $3,000. The building committee were: Rev. J. W. Charlton, John Macomber, J. W. Stanley and James Ritchies. The trustees are: John Macomber, J. W. Stanly, Daniel Culp, Thomas Holden, Robert M. Moore and E. C. Garrettson. The present pastor is Rev. A. D. Dick, and the membership is 110. The Sunday-school is under the charge of John Macomber, as superintendent, and seven teachers. The number of pupils in 1884 was 107.

Peach Bottom Baptist Church.—This congregation was organized in 1872 in a school house about four miles northeast of Delta under the leadership of Rev. John W. Jones. The congregation then elected James W. McCurdy, deacon; L. J. Dodson, church clerk, and Henry J. McCurdy, treasurer. The same church officers are still serving. Upon the death of Rev. Jones, in 1873, Rev. A. W. Eastman became his successor, and served until 1879, when the present pastor, Rev. Alfred Wells, was called. He is also pastor of the Drumore Baptist Church in Lancaster County. There are thirty-five members in the Delta congregation. In 1883 the convenient and comfortable frame church was built in the borough of Delta at a cost of $1,800. The building committee were: Rev. Wells, W. J. McCurdy, L. J. Dodson, H. J. McCurdy and H. A. Johnson. After the completion of this new building, the Baptist congregation at Phœnixville, Penn., presented the Delta congregation with a pipe-organ, valued at $800. Miss Allie McCurdy is organist.

BRYANSVILLE.

This hamlet was named after Dr. J. Y. Bryan. It was first a schoolhouse site, and being located on a slight eminence was originally called "Mount Pleasant." Evans

Gregg opened the first store. J. W. Vansant, who was engaged in the mercantile business here, secured the establishment of a postoffice in 1850. For many years Dr. Bryan himself was postmaster, and interested in the mail routes through the lower end of the county. His daughter, Mrs. Belle Gallagher, is postmistress here at present.

Dr. James Yeaman Bryan was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1805. His ancestors are of French Huguenot stock, and emigrated from France to England, during the religious persecutions in the former country. The original family name was LeBrene, which in England was contracted to Bryan. Dr. Bryan became a medical student in the office of Dr. George McClellan, of Philadelphia, father of the late Gen. George B. McClellan. In 1832 he moved to the present site of Bryansville, which was named after him. He had a large practice for many years and died October 6, 1874.

Byransville Seminary was kept by him for a time. Among the instructors were J. A. Lippincott, now of Dickinson College; Revs. T. R. Vickroy and J. B. Ackers.

The church of the Evangelical Association at Bryansville, was completed in 1882, and dedicated the same year; Rev. P. W. Raidabaugh officiated at these services. Rev. G. H. Schleh was then pastor. The church is a neat frame structure delightfully situated.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Peach Bottom was one of the first townships to accept the public school system. The names of the schools are as follows: Bellview, Union, Byransville, Mount Holly, Slate Dale, Glenwood, Pleasant Valley, Mount Joy, Pike's Peak, Slateville, Peach Bottom, Graded School. The members of board of directors for the past year were James A. Stewart, T. C. Ramsay, Robert S. Parke, James H. Fulton, John I. Davis and Thomas Watson.

THE TEMPORARY LINE.

At or near the fourth milestone, west of the Susquehanna, this line between Pennsylvania and Maryland is clearly defined by reference to old deeds and maps, now in possession of James Powell. It runs at this point about forty-five rods south of Mason and Dixon's line; it seems to run a little north of west, thus causing the two lines to converge.

Reference is made to this line in a lease dated February 13, 1755, for a tract of land called "Tom's Knolls Resurveyed" wherein "the Hon. Edward Lloyd, Esq., agent and receiver-general of the Right Hon. Lord Proprietary of the Province of Maryland" lets for the term of ninety-nine years the said tract to Asbel Brannon. This tract was sold in 1788 to Thomas Steel, and in all the deeds the temporary line is mentioned. (See page 55.)

THE SLATE QUARRIES.

The slate quarries of this township for half a century have been famous. They have given popularity to the name Peach Bottom over a large extent of country. Industrial statistics show that five-eighths of the slate used in America is quarried from Northampton and Lehigh Counties, in this State, and the valuable quarries of Peach Bottom. For roofing purposes the slate of this township is unexcelled on account of its durability. The roof of the Slate Ridge Church was placed on it in 1805, and is still well preserved. The quarrying of the slate of this region for use as tombstones began at a very early period, but for roofing purposes slate was quarried only in small quantities before 1800.

The land on which the quarries are located, was originally the McCandless property and now owned by the Williamson estate. A Baltimore company opened some quarries and did a considerable business as early as 1812. Peter Williamson, a native of Scotland, became the lessee and Maj. Thomas S. Williamson succeeded, and eventually purchased the lands. He quarried slate extensively for many years. The slate is first blasted out, then hoisted by steam to the bank in large irregularly-shaped blocks. These blocks are then broken or "scalloped" into smaller blocks, and then split into sheets of required thickness. For that purpose a chisel or knife about eighteen inches long is used. The slate as it lies in distinct veins, splits readily wherever the knife is put in, if inserted when the block is wet, or "green," as it is called by the workmen. They denominate the original moisture in the slate "sap." After the blocks become dry, they harden and cannot be split easily. After the blocks are split, the sheets are dressed or trimmed into shingles of the required shape, by means of a machine worked by foot-power, which is from 6x12 inches to 14x24 inches.

Slate is packed and sold in "squares," which contain 100 square feet, or sufficient to cover a space of 10 feet by 10 feet, when laid on the roof. One square of slate covers the same area as 1,000 shingles. For more than a third of a century the quarries at Peach Bottom have been operated by the Welsh, among whom are John Humphreys

& Co., William E. Williams & Co., E. D. Davies & Co., James Perry & Co., William C. Roberts, Thomas W. Jones & Co., John W. Jones & Co., Foulk Jones, Hugh E. Hughes & Co., Kilgore & Co., and others, all of whom are intelligent men. Many of them worked in the slate quarries of North Wales before coming to America. John Humphrey located here, coming from Wales in 1849. The means at the disposal of miners for getting out and dressing the slate were then very limited and chiefly confined to an ordinary crane and derrick. At that time the mines were not deep like now. The slate ridge which crosses the township south of Delta is neither high nor steep, but preserves a rather uniform outline as far as it can be followed by the eye from the valley below.

From 3,000 to 3,500 squares of slate of the best quality and 1,000 tons of second quality have been obtained yearly from some of the best quarries. Some of the quarries are 200 feet deep. Prof. Agassiz, the great naturalist, visited these quarries in 1870.

Enos Frey & Co. have recently commenced operations in mining slate on an extensive scale in this region. There is a valuable vein of serpentine in Peach Bottom Township.

WEST BANGOR.—THE WELSH.

The village of West Bangor is situated on the summit of the slate ridge, and contains a population of about 300, all of whom are Welsh. The town was started about 1850, and a postoffice was established July 31, 1861, which became a money-order office July 6, 1876.

The Welsh, who began to locate in Peach Bottom as early as 1843, coming from the slate region of North Wales, are an intelligent and industrious people. Many of them have become remarkably prosperous as operators of the mines. There are in all 500 Welsh people in this community who speak a language which had its origin as far back as the sixth century, or 700 years before the origin of the English language. They are representatives of an ancient Celtic race, of which there are 1,500,000 in Wales, and 400,000 in America, mostly in the West. Welsh children are all taught English in their native country as well as in America. In Peach Bottom they attend the public schools; most of them are bright and intelligent pupils. They are taught, however, to hold in great reverence their native tongue, scarcely a word of which is identical with the English. All of their religious services are conducted in Welsh in a solemn and impressive manner. There is no nationality more faithfully devoted to the cause of Christianity. As a people, the Welsh are matter of fact, and do not read frivolous stories. There are no works on infidelity published in the Welsh language, and none were ever written by a Welshman. Infants are baptized only when their parents are members of church. The remains of the dead are placed in the tomb facing the east. As a people they love sacred music, and some are great singers.

In the Slateville churchyard among many Welsh tombs, is one with the following inscription: "Er Cof am William Morris Y Canor, Bu farw Hydref 27, 1869. Oed 44." William Morris, who died here at the age of forty-four years, was a noted singer. On one occasion, with his sister, he sang the Unbroken Covenant with great feeling and effect to an audience of thousands collected in Caernarvon Castle, the birth place of the first Prince of Wales.

The Calvanistic Methodist Church at West Bangor was erected in 1854, on land donated by the late Maj. Williamson, under the direction of John Humphrey, D. E. Williams and Robert Davis, the first trustees. The first pastor was Rev. E. J. Hughes, who was succeeded by Rev. Evan F. Jones, who remained about eleven years, after which the pulpit was vacant for three years, when Mr. Hughes returned to the charge, which he continues acceptably to fill. Mr. Jones went to Wales, where he has attained celebrity as a pulpit orator. The membership of this church numbers about 100, composed entirely of Welsh immigrants and their descendants, the services being conducted in that language. The Sabbath-school numbers 150, of which Timothy Morgan is superintendent.

The Welsh Congregational Church, of West Bangor was organized November 21, 1855, at Slateville, with thirty-seven members. Hugh Williams and William Morris were first deacons. The worship was then held in the vestry of the Presbyterian Church, and the congregation had no regular pastor. In 1857 the society purchased, for a nominal sum, a lot in West Bangor, of Thomas S. Williamson, and in the same year erected a commodious frame church. The trustees then were Griffith Davies, Robert Hughes, David C. Williams, Hugh Williams and Elias Rowlands. The church was dedicated in 1858, by Revs. Morris R. Remsen, of New York, and David Price, of Utica. The late William Morris assisted greatly in paying for the church, Rev. Thomas Williams, now at East Bangor, this State, was the first pastor and served ten years. In 1884, after being nearly ten years without a pastor, Rev. Dglyn Jones, a young man from Wales, was called. On account of ill-health he returned to his native land. In 1885 the present pastor, Rev. John Cadwallader, then of Columbus, Ohio, accepted a call to this church. The church membership is seventy, with a congregation of 250; membership of Sunday-school, 100 pupils.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

By the village of Delta stands an historical farm-house. Originally it was built of logs, by Alexander McCandless, one of the first settlers in that section. It became historic by being the birth-place of that eminent orator and statesman, James Ross, who afterward lived in Pittsburgh, and who for a number of years was a representative in Congress from the western part of the State, and from 1797 to 1803 was United States senator. In 1805 and 1808 he was the Federalist candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. The first time against Gov. McKean and the second time against Gov. Simon Snyder. There was a singular coincidence in his life, worthy of notice. While he was a farmer's boy in Peach Bottom, his future political opponent for governor of Pennsylvania, Simon Snyder, was learning the tanner's trade in the town of York. The gubernatorial contest of 1808 was one of the most animated in the annals of Pennsylvania. It was just after England had insulted our American seaman off the coast of Virginia, and during the bitter controversy concerning the management of State affairs. Senator Ross, late in life, paid regular visits to his place of birth. The old Ross mansion is now owned by Robert Ramsay, whose late wife's mother, Elizabeth Ross Whiteford, was a sister of the senator. Mr. Ramsay, who has lived here since 1827, in 1814 was a soldier in Capt. Amos's company of 100 men, who marched to the defence of Baltimore when attacked by the British. The company started from the village of Dublin, Md., in the month of August; on the way remained one night in the court house at Bel Air, and the next day arrived at Baltimore. This was two weeks before the arrival of the British. Mr. Ramsay, now at the age of ninety-one, is tall and erect, and walks witk a firm step and steady tread. He delights to talk of the past, and pictures with great accuracy the bombardment of Fort McHenry, as he saw it amid the booming of cannons and the explosion of shells on that eventful night, when Francis S. Key wrote the "Star Spangled Banner" while a prisoner of war on a British vessel. In 1805, while on his way to school, near Ramsay's Tavern, Mr. Ramsay narrowly escaped being captured by a drove of wolves. At the election in November, 1884, he cast his sixteenth presidential ballot, voting first for James Madison. His wife, Jane Whiteford, died in 1876, fifty-five years after their marriage.

John Flehearty, who lives near the village of Fawn Grove, was born in the year 1790, during the first term of Washington's administration, which fact makes his life somewhat historic. When young he was employed as a teamster from Harrisburg and points east to Pittsburg. He is nearly ninety-six years old, and is strong, healthy and vigorous.

Joshua Kilgore, who died in this township in 1885, aged ninety-one years, was a soldier of 1812.

William Edgar, William Rowland, William Luckey, Robert Luckey, David Smith, John Morrison and Robert Martin were appointed viewers in 1748 of "a road from the Ashmore ferry-road to York running south to the temporary line to David Smith's patented land."

Dr. Whiteford, born in Peach Bottom Township, was a surgeon in the war of 1812, and at Baltimore, and afterward a very prominent physician.

Dr. James Montgomery, one of the first physicians of the lower end, after removing to Baltimore, won distinction and prominence in his profession.

Rev. Dr. Martin, Hugh Glasgow, Rev. Mr. Parke, Joseph Wiley, Nathan Beamis and Hugh Whiteford were among the first persons to introduce pleasure carriages into this section. They were then a novelty. Patrick Scott and others soon followed their example. As these nabobs approached Slate Ridge meeting-house with their "wheel concerns," they were the observed of all observers.

For a period of ten years there were only eight persons in this township who voted the old Federalist ticket. They were John Kirk, James McConkey, Joseph Webb, John T. Cooper, Daniel Mitchell, Wilson Mitchell, Joseph Mitchell and Robert Ramsay. The last mentioned is still living. Most of the voters here in the early part of the present century were followers of the principles of Thomas Jefferson.

Col. Mathew Clark was, as early as 1810, a prominent commander of volunteer and militia companies. He was a member of legislature in 1804 and 1805, and was elected county commissioner in 1824. Major Andrew McConkey succeeded him, and organized a uniformed company during the year 1827, which served a period of seven years. A few of the members of this company are still living.

Rev. James Ross Ramsay, son of Robert Ramsay, was born at the homestead near Delta. For thirty years he has been a successful missionary among the Seminoles, in Indian Territory. He is now located at Wewoka in the Territory named. His daughter is a teacher of a school of sixty Indian youths, under the direction and management of her father.

Joseph Ross, the father of Senator James Ross, moved from Chanceford to Peach Bottom early in life.

Mrs. Coulson, an aunt of ex-Gov. Kirkwood, died in the vicinity of Delta, during the year 1884, at the advanced age of ninety years. Her distinguished nephew visited her while he was a member of President Garfield's cabinet.

"Coulsontown" is a small village of twelve or fifteen houses occupied chiefly by Welsh slaters. It is located below West Bangor, south of Slate Ridge.

Slateville Postoffice and store are now kept by S. M. Jenness Foulk Jones, well known as a retired slate operator, owns the property. His residence is near by. There is a collection of a dozen houses composing the hamlet. Hugh Whiteford and Patrick Scott, two prominent persons among the early settlers, were the first to erect large houses in this township.

Shortly after the completion of the Susquehanna canal, this section had an abundance of its small currency in denominations of 5 cents to $1. These "shin-plasters" at one time became nearly valueless.

Hugh Glasgow, for a number of years, conducted a store between Delta and Peach Bottom at the beginning of the present century. Walton's store, six miles west of Delta near Fawn Grove, about the same time did a considerable business. John Kirk's store at the ferry, did a large business as early as 1815.

Ramsay's Tavern is located in the west end of Peach Bottom Township, and is one of the landmarks of the "lower end." The voting place of the two townships, before the time of their separation, was one-half mile north of this place. Eventually it was moved to the tavern, which continued to be used for a number years after the formation of Peach Bottom. This tavern being on one of the main highway to the Peach Bottom Ferry, before the times of railroads, was a prominent stopping place for teamsters and travelers. David Ramsay was proprietor for many years.

In the year 1819 a duel was fought by Dr. Brownlow and John Chauncey, members of the Maryland legislature, near Ramsay's Tavern. The cause was difference of views on some political issue of the day. Brownlow was slightly wounded in the arm at first shot, after which the duelists and those who accompanied them, left for their homes.

Two intoxicated persons in 1835 had a difficulty in Roland Perry's tavern at Peach Bottom; being much exasperated they concluded the only way to settle it was with pistols. But one weapon could be secured. They then concluded to draw lots in order to determine who should use it first. The jovial landlord after the draw proposed to load the pistol himself, and placed in it only powder and a wad. The combatants stood up bravely; the weapon was aimed and discharged at close quarters, but greatly to the discomfiture of the one who fired, the load took no effect on his opponent and the duel ended in a fist-fight.

The oldest citizens of the township recollect when deer were plentiful and when the howling wolves were heard and seen along the hillsides. There were a few wild deer until 1835. The last one killed in the vicinity of Delta in 1838 was run by hounds and caught on the ice which covered the Susquehanna, above Peach Bottom Ferry. Wolves were seen as late as 1815. Some of the rugged hills along the Muddy Creek were noted resorts for these voracious animals.

"Cold Cabins" is a place familiarly known to the people of a quarter of a century or more ago, as a prominent stopping place for boats on the Susquehanna canal. Considerable lime was landed there as there was quite a large boat-yard, where goods of various kinds were delivered.

Dr. Thomas Montgomery was one of the last persons to own slaves in Peach Bottom.

Jabez Kirkwood, the father of Ex-Gov. Kirkwood of Iowa, was for many years an elder in Slate Ridge Church.

JESSE KERSEY.

Jesse Kersey, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, was born in York, eighth month, fifth day, 1768. His father, William Kersey, who was clerk of the York and Warrington Meeting, was married to Hannah Bennett, daughter of Joseph Bennett, one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Lewisberry, this county. Jesse Kersey went to Philadelphia in 1784 to learn the trade of a potter, but was a constant and devoted student of sacred literature. In 1789 he became a teacher in Chester County; in 1790 was united in marriage with Elizabeth Coates, moved to York, and pursued his trade until 1794; the following year he traveled a distance of 1,700 miles in three months, through Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, and until 1804 spent most of his time traveling in America, visiting Friends and preaching. In the latter year he visited England and Ireland, returned home in 1805, and became a prominent preacher of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. In 1814 he visited the South under a concern in especial relation to American slavery and the mode of deliverance from its evil consequences. On his return he visited President Madison, to whom he presented his views on this subject, and was received by the president with great cordiality. He then continued his travels through Virginia, holding meetings and discussing the great question of human bondage. On account of his kind and persuasive manner he was treated courteously even by his strongest opponents. He continued to preach until his death in Chester County, in the fall of 1845. Jesse Kersey was a man of remarkable purity and simplicity of character, and is declared "to have gone to his grave with the benedictions of many thousands who knew him, and without the enmity of one living being." He was a man of extraordinary endowments, and one of the ablest and most eloquent speakers among the Society of Friends. Immense congregations always greeted him on his travels, as his fame had gone before him. There was a dignity and nobleness about him that always commanded respect, and gave evidence of an exalted aim. Says an able writer, "no more gratified and impressive powers of sacred eloquence have been heard in America or England than those which proceeded from the lips of Jesse Kersey."

CONCLUSION.

THE county of York existed nearly a century and a half before this or any other attempt was made to write an extended history of it and of its people. This being the case the preparation of the present volume, with minute details of local history, was accomplished under great difficulties, and only after a persistent effort to reach all the sources of original information accessible. Old documents and books were sought, and some of their historic contents used. Church records were searched; many of them were in German script, which required translation. Every nook and corner of the county was visited to obtain available information, and much time and labor spent in the rooms of various historical societies.

The authors of this volume being "native here, and to the manner born," had an abiding interest in the work, and hence used every effort to accurately and authentically record the most interesting and most valuable facts of our county's history. A verdict of the success attained is left to the calm judgment of the good people of this ancient bailiwick, trusting that the difficulties encountered in the preparation of such a work within the space of one year will be borne in mind before passing judgment upon it.

Certain articles on special subjects were written by persons whose names will be found in connection with them. All of these persons are residents of the county, except Dr. Persifor Frazer, of Philadelphia, who prepared the "Geological Sketch of York County." This article is a very valuable one, as its author, who recently completed his work on the State survey, is one of the ablest geologists in America.

For favors granted the author of the Special History and the Borough and Township History is under many obligations to the distinguished genealogist Gilbert Cope, of West Chester; to the unassuming yet famous antiquary, Abraham H. Cassel, of Montgomery County, this State, who freely gave access to his invaluable collection of rare books and documents, which contained rich treasures of ancient lore; to Dr. William H. Egle, of Harrisburg, author of the "History of Pennsylvania;" to Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia, author of the "History of Lancaster County," and to James M. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association; to the clergy of York County, who gladly allowed the use of church record books, or furnished material for church history themselves; to the officials in the court house for courtesies extended while searching among the ancient county records, and to a score or more of venerable citizens in every section of the county, who have spent nearly a century within its bounds, and who faithfully assisted "to trace the tale to the dim past, where records fail."

G. R. P.

ADDENDA.

ADDITIONAL HISTORY OF NEW FREEDOM.

The Evangelical Church organization was formed in 1859, by Rev. G. Hunter. The first building in which the society worshiped had been a blacksmith shop. In this building the worship took place of both the Evangelical and Methodist people up to 1871, when each organization erected new and commodious buildings, in which they have since worshiped. The same pastors who had charge of Shrewsbury Circuit, had also charge of these congregations. The Evangelical Association was the first Protestant Church organized in the borough. There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church.

The Lutheran congregation was organized in 1869, by Rev. A. Berg, and worshiped for some time in Hildebrand's Hall, now Gore's Hall. In 1877 the congregation erected a fine church edifice, which has since been occupied. This congregation is also served by the same pastor that serves Shrewsbury charge. There is a strong Sunday-school connected with the church.

The Baptists at one time had an organization in the town, and erected a church edifice, but the membership was small, and finally it was suspended and the church edifice was sold to the Reformed people.

The German Reformed people have had an organization in the town, but having no regular place for worship, met with only partial success, until Rev. A. Driesbach became the pastor of the charge, when it began to develop, and they recently purchased the church edifice of the Baptist people, and now is completely organized, and promises to become one of the strongest congregations of the town.

Freedom Lodge, K. of P., was organized in December, 1884, with an excellent membership which has since grown, and the lodge promises to become strong and influential.

A strong and influential literary society has been in existence in the town for some time, and is doing a good work among the young people of the place.

The terminus of the Stewartstown Railroad has recently been effected at the town, which will add considerably to the interest of the place.

The town has 3 stores, 1 lumber yard, 2 harness shops, 2 cigar factories, 3 shoe-maker shops, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 ice cream factory, 2 wheelwright shops and 2 physicians. This shows it as considerable of a manufacturing town.

The following-named York County soldiers were among the "Continental Troops," page 144, not mentioned in the general history:

Third Pennsylvania Regiment—Frederick Waltman, died in York County, August 23, 1825, aged seventy-one.

Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment—Archibald Campbell, of York County, Captain Lieutenant, February 15, 1777; died in 1788.

Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment—David Bell, York County, 1776; died in hospital, South Carolina. 1782.

Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment—John Ohmet, May, 1777–78; died in York County, April 16, 1823, aged sixty-five. Leonard Weyer, wounded at Brandywine and Red Bank; resided in York County, 1826 aged sixty-eight; blind.

German Regiment—Jacob McClean, Capt. Weiser's company, died February 18, 1824, in York County, aged sixty-six. John Richcreek, Dover Township, York County, wounded at Germantown, and transferred to invalid corps. Jacob Cremer, resided in York County, 1818, died May 19, 1832, aged seventy-eight; was also in Col. Hazen's Regiment.

"Ninety-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Ninth Cavalry." In addition to those named on page 189, in this corps, were the following York County men:

Henry W. Heffner, Company G; William H. Swartz, Company G; Josiah M. Jones, York. Howard W. Clark, Company I; Sylvester I. Eckenrode, Company I; John H. Serff, Company K; Lewis F. Kraft, Company L; George Trone; Henry S. Grove, Company L; Hanover. William B. Showalder, Company E; Charles Neiman, Company E; John M. Brubaker, Company K; John Kirk, Company L; Edward Sweigart, Company L; Newberry. William H. Sherwood, Company K, Chanceford. John D. Hoover, Company H, Manheim; Ambrose Baylor, Company H, Fairview.

Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—Henry Fisher, Company I; John Fisher, Company I; Sanford Fisher, Company I; Frederick Koch, Company I; Wilson Danner, Company I; Fairview.

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HISTORY
OF
YORK COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA,

From the Earliest Period to the Present Time, Divided into General,
Special, Township and Borough Histories, with a
Biographical Department
Appended.

By Vernon D. Heilman,
Charles Ilgenfritz
Jean Heilman
and many others

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PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

YORK BOROUGH.

JOHN AHL, M. D., is a native of York, born April 15, 1822, son of Peter and Mary (Stroman) Ahl, the mother a daughter of ex-Sheriff Stroman of York County, and of German descent. The father was born in Virginia and is also of German descent. Peter Ahl, subject's grandfather, was a native of Germany and came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he was a surgeon. The father of our subject came to York when a young man, was a butcher, and died in 1874. Subject's mother died in 1875. Dr. Ahl was educated at the public schools and York County Academy. He began the study of medicine in 1842 under Dr. William McIlvain, of York, also attended Washington University, of Maryland, and graduated in 1845. He located immediately in York, but in 1846 moved to Dover, and after a number of years returned to York. He was married November 6, 1853, to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Cone of Baltimore County, Md., daughter of Samuel Cone. Politically he is a Democrat and was elected first coroner of York County about 1849, served two terms and was again elected in 1878, and again served two terms. Dr. Ahl is the oldest resident physician now practicing in York. He has been a Mason thirty years.

CAPT. JOHN ALBRIGHT was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1826, is a son of Christopher and Mary (Burk) Albright, and is of Hungarian origin. The father of Mr. Albright was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and his mother in the same county. In early life his father came to York County, remained a short time and then removed to Baltimore, Md. When subject was ten years of age, he, with his parents, came to York County, and here he received a common school education. His father died in 1845, and his mother in 1876. At eighteen years of age, Mr. Albright began learning the cigar-maker's trade, and as a journeyman he labored for twenty years. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months and was appointed orderly-sergeant; in August of the same year, he re-enlisted in Company K, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was commissioned first lieutenant, and as captain in October, 1861. He participated in the battles of Monocacy, Fisher's Hill and Winchester, at which last he was taken prisoner, and was an inmate of the famous Libby prison for eleven months, and a prisoner of war for twenty-one months and fifteen days. He was mustered out of the service in 1865. His marriage took place in 1845 to Miss Mary Ann Shell, a native of Wrightsville, York County, and daughter of Nancy Shell. To this union have been born three children, viz.: Arvilla, Alfred and Mary M. Mr. Albright is a member of the G. A. R. and is a Republican. Since 1867 he has been engaged in the cigar and tobacco business.

S. A. ALEXANDER, general foreman of locomotives and car affairs for the North Central Railway at York, is a native of Philadelphia, was born August 31, 1829, a son of Andrew and Virginia (Clark) Alexander, and is of Scotch-Irish origin. His parents and grandparents were all natives of Pennsylvania. The father of Mr. Alexander was lost at sea in 1832. Our subject received a common school education at Philadelphia. In 1843 he joined the United States Navy and spent five years in that service. Since 1848 he has been engaged at his present occupation. He came to York in 1875 and here has since resided. He has invented a cross-head pusher, hydraulic jack, balanced slide valve and a rotary steam engine. He is also the author of a very popular book on the subject of running and care of locomotive engines. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Jemima James of Pottsville, Penn. To the marriage were born seven children. Mrs. Alexander died in 1866 and two years later our subject was married to Mrs. Elizabeth McAlister, of Cumberland County, Penn. One child has been born to this union. Mr. Alexander is a Mason, Republican and a member of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Alexander is also a member of that church.

ABRAHAM K. ALLISON, baker and confectioner, was born in Codorus Township, November 7, 1829, to Adam and Magdalene (Kesler) Allison. In a family of twelve children, Mr. Allison is the eighth, and is of English-German origin. The paternal grandfather of our subject came to America some time in the last century, and settled in Codorus Township, York County, where he died. In this township the parents of Mr. Allison were born, his father in 1801, and his mother in 1797. They were members of the Lutheran Church for almost half a century. They were among the early settlers of Codorus Township. The father died in York in 1869, and the mother in the same place in 1874. The boyhood of Mr. Allison was spent on the farm, and there he remained until twenty-four years of age. In 1863 he came to York, and, in partnership with his father, engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until 1874, when he began the baking business, and this he yet successfully continues. He also learned the milling business, in which he was interested for about four years. He was married in 1860, to Miss Louisa Lau, a native of Jackson Township, and a daughter of John and Rebecca Lau. To this marriage were born twelve children, the following of whom are living: Laura K., John A., Jacob H., Mary V., Maggie E., Anna L., Hattie R. and George W. Mr.

Allison is a Democrat, and has held offices of assessor and councilman—councilman when rebel Gen. Early took possession of York. He and his wife are prominent members of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB H. BAER, banker and financier, is a native of and a descendant from an old family of York County. He was born April 2, 1830, and is a son of Daniel and Susan (Hershey) Baer. His life was passed upon his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, attending the schools of his neighborhood, and as an assistant upon the farm. Being ambitious for a more extended field in life, he entered the York County Academy and engaged upon a regular course. He graduated in 1853, and soon after engaged in the commission business in York, which he continued for twelve years. He then began his career as a financier and banker, starting a private bank, which he conducted two years. This enterprise was merged into the Western National Bank which he organized and of which he was president for two years. Resigning this position he again embarked in a private banking business which is recognized as one of the sound institutions of the county. In the latter enterprise he has been ably seconded by his sons Charles F. and J. Allen. Mr. Baer possesses rare attributes as a business manager, and as a citizen has the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men. He formed a matrimonial alliance in June, 1860, with Miss Mary, daughter of John and Maria Winters, of York County. They have four children: Charles F., J. Allen, Annie M. and Howard D. Mr. and Mrs. Baer are members of the Lutheran Church.

ROBERT M. BARNITZ learned the watch-making and jewelry business under F. R. Polock, of York, after which he formed a partnership with his father, Edwin A. Barnitz, who was also a watchmaker and jeweler, and who had been engaged in that business in York since 1843, and who died in 1880. Our subject continues the business under the old firm name of E. A. Barnitz & Son, it being one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the borough.

GEORGE J. BARRY, seventh of eleven children of James and Roseanna (McLaughlin) Barry, was born October 31, 1846, in York, Penn., and after receiving a common school education went to Frederick City, Md., in 1861, to clerk in a store. After six years' stay in Frederick he went to Chicago, and thence to Cincinnati, where he lived about one year; returned to Frederick after his brother's death to accept the position of book-keeper in the packing establishment of L. McMurray & Co. September 2, 1879, our subject married B.V. Carr, daughter of John and Susan Carr, of York, Penn. Three children were born of this marriage: Mary, born July 6, 1880; James Howard, born July 21, 1882; and Rose Teresa, born January 1, 1883. Our subject's father, James Barry, was born February 9, 1811, in Tullamore, Kings Co., Ireland, and came to this country in his eighteenth year. Roseanna (McLaughlin) Barry was born in Dromore, Tyrone Co., Ireland, and came to America with her parents when three years old.

THE BAYLER FAMILY. Henry Bayler was born in York, Penn., in the house in which he now resides, September 14, 1819, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Lanius) Bayler, and is of Swiss-German descent. His father was born in York County, Penn., in 1796, and died in 1857; his mother was born in 1796 and died in 1859. In 1846 Mr. Bayler engaged in the tanning business, which he continued until 1865, when he began the lumber business, which he carried on for some years and then retired from active life. He was married in 1841 to Sarah A. Klinefelter, a native of York County, and a representative of one of the early families, and daughter of Adam and Sarah A. Klinefelter. The marriage has been blessed with seven children, four of whom are living: Adam K., Albert, Charles A. and Sarah A. Mrs. Bayler died in 1876, a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Bayler is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Lutheran Church.

ADAM K. BAYLER, cigar manufacturer, was born March 3, 1846. His boyhood was spent in York, his native town, where he availed himself of the advantages offered by the public schools and York County Academy. In 1864 he entered the United States naval service, and was with Admiral Farragut's fleet in the passage of the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay, and at the evacuation of Charleston, S. C. In 1865 Mr. Bayler went to China in the United States store-ship "Supply;" remained two years, and then returned to America. He made three cruises to China during his service of thirteen years in the United States Navy. In 1872 he went to Europe and China *via* the Suez Canal in the United States flag-ship "Tennessee," and in 1877 returned to York, where he has since remained. In 1882 he engaged in the manufacture of cigars, his factory being one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in York. He was married in 1880 to Ida M. Leader, daughter of Joseph (deceased) and Harriet Leader. Mr. Bayler is a stanch Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Grant.

ALBERT BAYLER was born in York, Penn., September 1, 1847, and is the second of a family of seven children. He attended the public schools of York and the York Academy, and at seventeen years of age began serving a three years' apprenticeship to the machinists' trade, at the North Central Railway shops at Baltimore. Returning to York he worked for E. C. Smyser for two years, and then went to Springfield, Ohio, where he worked for one year in the Champion shops. In 1877 he went to Baltimore, and for three years was engaged in the produce business. Mr. Bayler is now engaged in the manufacture of cigars. He was married in 1875 to Kate Halbert, a native of Carlisle, Penn., born in 1854, daughter of Joseph Halbert. They have two children: Charles H. and Rose M. Mr. Bayler is a Republican, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES A. BAYLER was born March 18, 1853, and is the youngest son living born to Henry and Sarah A. (Klinefelter) Bayler. He is a wholesale dealer in lumber and cigars. He received his schooling at the public schools of York County, and at the York County Academy, and at twenty-five years of age began business for himself; but prior to this he had learned the carpenter's trade. In 1877 he engaged in the lumber business, and continued until 1882, when he began the cigar business. He was married in 1878 to Rose B. Mason, a native of Columbia. Mr. Bayler is a Republican.

C. H. BECKMEYER, general merchant, is a native of Germany, was born in 1850 and is a son of Frederick and Sophia Beckmeyer. He is the sixth in a family of nine children, and of pure German lineage. The boyhood of our subject was spent in his native country, where he attended the public schools. In 1866 he came to America and took a clerkship in a store. Remaining in New York City ten years, he came in 1876 to York and engaged in his present business. He was married in 1879 to Miss Minnie Bode, a native of York, and a daughter of William and Charlotte Bode, natives of Germany. They have three children: William, Charlotte and Edward. Mr. Beckmeyer is an enterprising citizen, and has made life a success. He and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

GEORGE W. BELL, superintendent of Weigle's planing-mill and sash factory, was born in New York City, February 28, 1851, to George S. and Julia R. (Slawson) Bell, and is of Scotch-Irish origin. The father of Mr. Bell was born in Boston, Mass., in 1820, and his mother in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1824. His mother died in New York City in 1873. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Edward A. Bell, a native of Boston, Mass. His great-grandfather came from Ireland to America, and settled in Massachusetts. Mr. Bell was educated at the public schools of New York City, and subsequently learned the carpenter's trade, and studied architecture, and at this continued for some years. In 1878 he came to York and accepted the position he now occupies. He superintended the erection of the York City Market House, in 1878 and 1879, and the York Opera House in 1881 and 1882, and also designed some of the best business houses and private residences and churches in York. We would mention particularly the new St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, just finished, and the banking house of Weiser, Son & Carl. In 1880 Mr. Bell was married to Miss Mary Kissinger, daughter of Prof. E. J. Kissinger. To this marriage were born two children: Emma D. and Mary E. Mrs. Bell died in 1883. Politically Mr. Bell is a Republican. In 1884 he was elected to represent the Ninth Ward in the borough council. In the famous flood of 1884, Mr. Bell, as one of the members of the health committee, did effective service, and also, as one of the members of the relief committee, spent much time and labor in helping all those that were in distress, and by his energy many people were helped, and their homes put in a comfortable position once more.

DR. THEODORE H. BELTZ, son of Henry E. and Julia A. Beltz, natives of Manchester, Carroll Co., Md., was born in December, 1841. His father was a physician. Dr. Beltz began his professional studies at Irving College, Manchester, Md., and graduated from that institution in March, 1861. He then went to the Medical University of Maryland, and graduated in March, 1863. On his return home he formed a copartnership with his father, Dr. Henry E. Beltz, who had practiced medicine in Manchester for more than forty years. He remained in partnership with his father three years, and then went to Jefferson, York Co., Penn., where he remained three years, and then came, in 1880, to York. He married, in December, 1874, Nettie S., daughter of George A. Shower, of Manchester, Md. They have one child—Harry S.

EDMUND C. BENDER, son of Christian and Sarah (Carl) Bender, was born in Dillsburg, York County, January 22, 1831, and at an early age moved with his parents to York. Here he attended school until the age of sixteen, when he entered the dry goods house of Rex, Brooke & Brown, of Philadelphia, and from there went to Baltimore as bookkeeper for the commission house of Lewis Frysinger & Co., of that city. While there, the firm of P. A. & S. Small, knowing him as a young man of great integrity and excellent business qualities, offered him the position of manager of their large grain depot and warehouse at York; accepting this he returned to his former home. He subsequently became manager of the lumber-yard of the same firm, and eventually, on account of his superior business tact, became a partner, under the firm name of Smalls, Bender & Co. This copartnership existed for several years, enjoying a large trade, when the firm changed to Bender & Weiser, with Gates J. Weiser as partner. In 1875 he sold his business interests in York to Weiser Bros., and together with Messrs. J. F. Steiner and Charles S. Weiser, leased a large tract of valuable, fine timber land, near Philipsburg, Center Co., Penn., and removed with his family to that town. At this place he remained for nine years, a part of which time Gates J. Weiser was a partner with him. They cut down and had sawed into building material vast quantities of lumber. While in Philipsburg his son, Edmund, showing a desire to engage in the art of printing, he purchased the *Journal* of that town, and conducted it until he removed to York. Under his proprietorship it was a live, well-edited paper. After returning to York, he engaged in the grain business with his brother Martin, under the firm name of Bender Bros., and also in the grocery business with his son, as Bender & Son. On May 15, 1856, he was married to Margaret M. Weiser, daughter of Daniel B. and Matilda Weiser, of York. They had two children: Sarah M. and Edmund C. Bender. The death of this estimable gentleman and model business man occurred on August 29, 1883. By his strict adherence to every enterprise in which he engaged, and correct habits, he accumulated a large estate. Mr. Bender early in life became a member of the Lutheran Church, and at the time of his death was secretary of the Lutheran Church Extension Society, a director of the York National Bank, a director of the York & Peach Bottom Railroad, and a manager of the Farmers' Market. As a citizen of York, he was universally esteemed and respected. His son, Edmund C. Bender, Jr., succeeds his father in the excellent stand, on the corner of West Market and Penn Streets, opposite the Farmers' Market, where he has one of the largest and most attractive grocery stores in York. He is a young man of excellent business qualities.

MARTIN BENDER, second son of Christian and Sarah (Carl) Bender, was born March 21, 1832, in York. His education was received in the public schools of his native town. After leaving school, he assisted his father in the mercantile and milling business for a number of years. His father, who died at an advanced age in York, was for forty years actively engaged in business, and was a worthy citizen. At the age of twenty-one Martin Bender embarked in business in York, opening a dry goods store, which he conducted for nine years. During the five years following he was associated with John F. Patton in the drug trade. He then opened a flour and feed store, and engaged in the purchase of grain, in West York, for a time, in partnership with his brother, E. C. Bender. The firm is now Bender, Bond & Co., manufacturers and dealers in flour, feed, grain, etc., in which line they are doing a large trade. Mr. Bender was united in marriage, in 1867, with Miss Emma, daughter of Samuel and Anna M. Weiser. They have had two children: Willie C. (deceased) and Helen B. Mr. Bender is a member of Zion Lutheran Church, of York, in which he has been an elder for many years, and for a long time has served very acceptably as superintendent of the infant department of the Sunday-school. He is a gentleman of exemplary character and a prosperous business man. Since writing the above, Emma, wife of Martin Bender, died, September 30, 1881. She was a consistent member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Rev. Dr. Gotwalt, pastor.

CHRISTIAN BENDER, a representative of an old and prosperous family, descendants of the first settlers of York County, was born in York, December 2, 1833, and is the son of George and Hannah Bender. The ancestors of the Benders emigrated from Germany, and landed in this country about the year 1740. The father of our subject was a brickmaker, and owned a yard in the vicinity of York. The son, in his younger days, while yet attending school, assisted his father. In 1875 he engaged in the coal and wood business, on East Market Street, York. As a reward for his energy and integrity he has now established a large trade, having among his patrons many of the most influential citizens of his native town. On January 7, 1855, Mr. Bender was married to Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Mary A. Craver, of York. They had five children, viz.: John C., Lavinia M., Amelia A., Irene E. and Christopher C. His first wife died in 1873. His second marriage was with Martha C. Herman. Mr. Bender and family are members of the Lutheran Church. For a number of years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity.

PETER BENTZ (deceased) was a native of York, Penn., born November 21, 1830, son of Michael and Anna Bentz, and was of German extraction. The Bentz family came from Germany to America and settled in Pennsylvania. Subject was educated at the York public schools. By occupation he was a musician and proprietor of a music store for thirty-five years. He was one of the leading musicians and music teachers of York for many years. For a quarter of a century he was the organist at St. John's Episcopal Church. In 1861 he was married to Miss Ellen J. Griffith, a native of Baltimore, Md. To this union were born four children, viz.: W. Stewart, Harry, Mary S. and Anna. Politically Mr. Bentz was a Republican. He was a Mason and a member of St. John's Episcopal Church. He was a prominent man and highly respected citizen. His death took place in September, 1884.

E. D. BENTZEL, attorney at law. Baltzer and Philip Bentzel, emigrated from Germany to America, and arrived at Baltimore in the year 1745. Soon after their arrival, Baltzer came to what is now York County, Penn., and settled near York; he was a shoemaker by trade, reared a family of two sons and four daughters: Henry, David, Catharine Ellman, Anna Maria, Lizzie and Barbara Kump. The father was a captain in the Revolutionary war; he died when David, who was born in August, 1777, was a young man. When David was twenty-four years of age, he married Miss Elizabeth Meisenhelter,rand settled upon a farm, on the Little Conewago Creek, near what is now Weigelstown. He was a successful farmer, and in 1811 erected a large distillery, manufacturing whisky which he conveyed by his teams to Baltimore, there being no railroads at the time where it was marketed. He reared a family of five sons and five daughters: Henry, Felix, David, Samuel and Daniel M., Barbara, Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy and Sarah (who died young), all of whom were married except Felix, who died young. David was born May 3, 1815. He learned the trade of milling from his uncle, George Meisenhelter, at his father's mill, on the Little Conewago, which he bought at his father's death, and where he is still living. He married Sarah, daughter of John Eisenhart, who was a carpenter and cabinet-maker; she died December 25, 1880. One of her brothers, Samuel M. Eisenhart, is now a resident of York. Six children were born to this union: Henry M., born in 1844, located in California, where he died in 1877, leaving to survive a son, Frederick; Edward D. and David E., born in 1857; Nancy, wife of Henry W. Jacobs; Kate E., wife of Peter Binder, and Leah, who died in her infancy. Our subject was born February 22, 1846, and learned the milling trade of his father, which he was forced to abandon on account of a violent illness, which crippled him in his lower limbs to such an extent, that he was compelled to use crutches. He then secured an excellent education, having the advantage of the York County Normal and the Academy. Subsequently he became a teacher, which he continued for six terms in York Borough and the county. He then entered the political field, and in 1872 was elected clerk of the courts, the duties of which position he honorably discharged for three years. Deciding upon the profession of law, he entered the office of James B. Ziegler, Esq., and in 1878 was admitted to practice, at which he has been actively engaged up to the present time. Mr. Bentzel is an uncompromising Democrat, a valued leader in politics, and a citizen of worth and progressive ideas. He was married to Ida Kate Wehrly, daughter of George Wehrly, proprietor of the Pennsylvania House, York, February 24, 1881. They have three children: Edith May, Earnie and Edward Wehrly.

JOHN W. BITTENGER, one of the leading attorneys of the York County bar, is a descendant of old Pennsylvania ancestry. His great-grandfather, Capt. Nicholas Bittenger, a native and resident of Adams County, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Upon his mother's side, John Wierman, also a native and citizen of Adams County, was a wealthy farmer and, for a number of years, a justice of the peace. His grandparents were Joseph Bittenger, of Adams County, and Hon. Daniel Sheffer, a native of York County, who, in early life, was a physician. He became subsequently associate judge of Adams County, and in 1836 was elected to represent Adams and Franklin Counties in congress, attained distinction and became one of the leading political factors of his time in the State. The parents of our subject were Henry and Juliann (Sheffer) Bittenger, both natives of Adams County. The father is now a resident of Hanover. The mother died in 1837, leaving three children: Mrs. George C. Barnitz of Middletown, Ohio, Mrs. Reuben Young of Hanover, and the subject of this biography.

JOHN W. BITTENGER, , was born in Adams County in the year 1834. He received a good education, attending the academies of Strasburg, Penn., and Rockville, Md., supplemented by a partial course at the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg; during the latter he was also a student of law with the late Hon. Moses McClean. He subsequently went to Rockville, Md., and finished reading in the office of W. Viers Bouic, now judge of the circuit court of that county, being admitted to the bar at Rockville, in 1856. After graduating at the law school, of Harvard College, he went to Lexington, Ky., where he entered upon the practical duties of his profession, remaining in that State three years. In 1860 Mr. Bittenger became a citizen of York, where he has since been in constant practice. His ability was soon recognized, and in 1862 he was elected district attorney, of York County, serving six years. He has also served as counsel for the county commissioners and as attorney for the borough of York. Mr. Bittenger has attained a prominent position among his fellows and was a leading candidate for the nomination for county judge in 1881, and in 1885 secured the candidacy. As a citizen he is of the progressive type, and as a politician one of the leaders of the Democracy. Mr. Bittenger is a member of the Masonic order, of the I. O. O. F. (Encampment), and the I. O. R. M., also of the York Club. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Brenneman, a native of York County. They have two children living: Ida May and Julia Anna, and one deceased, John H., who died at the age of seven years.

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK. The stock from which the present lieutenant-governor springs needs no introduction to Pennsylvanians. His illustrious father, Jeremiah Sullivan Black, was preeminently a Pennsylvanian by blood and birth, by education and public service. He unites the ruling types in the rural portions of the State—the sturdy Pennsylvania German and energetic Scotch-Irish. Born in the Glades, Somerset County, his father was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his mother of Scotch-Irish on her father's side, as her name, Sullivan, indicates, and of Pennsylvania German descent on her mother's side. Judge Black's father, Henry Black, was a man of prominence in southern Penn-

John W. Pittenger

sylvania; he served in the legislature from 1814 to 1818, was an associate judge for a term, and was a member of the National house of representatives when he died. His wife was the daughter of Chauncey Forward, who was a member of congress and a brother of Walter Forward, secretary of the treasury under Tyler. Chauncey Forward Black, who bears his mother's family name, was born in Somerset County, Penn., November, 1839. His early education was obtained at Monongalia Academy, Morgantown, W. Va., at Hiram College, in Ohio, and he finished his studies at Jefferson College, Canonsburg. When he was a pupil at Hiram the late President Garfield was a tutor there, and the acquaintance thus formed ripened into a personal friendship, which was only interrupted by the president's tragic death. Their political differences were the widest, as illustrated by the scholarly and irresistible paper, in which Mr. Black took issue with Mr. Garfield's exultant boast that the influence of Jefferson is on the wane in our political system. He was admitted to the bar of Somerset, and also of York, but never practiced much, showing early inclination toward journalism and other forms of literary work. From the time of beginning his law studies he wrote for various journals on a wide range of topics, doing a vast amount of effective political work, for which he has trained himself by study of the fathers of the republic. Jefferson found in him an appreciative but discriminating admirer, and the Hamiltonian theories encountered his early criticism and dissent. Study of the constitution and of the discussions over its adoption and construction, convinced him that they who had founded our institutions had builded wiser than they knew, formulating a system which could be practicably and profitably applied to every question that arose. Mr. Black, though a student of politics, has never failed to take a laboring oar in the practical work of campaigns. Besides the engagement of his pen for effective work in many quarters, he has been heard upon the stump year after year, and a number of the later platforms of the Democratic State conventions are accredited to his authorship. In 1879 he represented York County in the State convention, and in 1880 he was one of the delegates from that congressional district to the Cincinnati convention, voting on the first ballot for Judge Field, and on the second for Gen. Hancock. Prior to the late State convention, from the time his nomination for lieutenant-governor was first broached, the suggestion was received with popular favor, and he was chosen by a large majority on the first ballot. The selection was ratified most heartily not only by the Democratic press of Pennsylvania, but by many journals of large influence outside the State.

From his youth up Mr. Black has been a supporter of those principles which he comes to by inheritance and holds by intelligent conviction. With ready pen and eloquent tongue he has steadily maintained them for over twenty years. In all his utterances and writings they never found abler nor more fitting expression than in his successful efforts to revive the Jeffersonian societies and extend the study of Jeffersonian principles. To this patriotic task he has applied himself, not because of any retrospective tendency of his mind, nor by reason of any failure to profoundly appreciate the spirit of true progressiveness and to adapt himself and his political principles to the wonderful development of our national life. He holds that in the Jeffersonian philosophy are the germs of all political progress.

Since 1873 Mr. Black has been closely and continuously identified with the journalism of the country. He has been uninterruptedly an editorial contributor to the New York *Sun* and other prominent journals of the country, his facile pen being devoted to no special range of subjects, and often wandering into the more graceful lines of literature, while his fulminations are vigorous and effective when hurled at political evils. The geniality and native humor of his temperament, which make him a social favorite wherever he is known, unmistakably manifest themselves in his literary work, but the sturdy Anglo-Saxon and virile thought of his editorial expression make it recognizable.

Chauncey F. Black

In November, 1882, he was elected lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania. His majority in York County was one of the largest ever received by any candidate, when opposed by the opposite party. In January, 1883, he entered upon his duties as presiding officer of the senate of Pennsylvania. His dignified bearing, affable manners and courtesy have won the admiration of the senators of both parties, and of the officers, of the various departments, with whom he has had official intercourse.

In 1863 Mr. Black was married to the daughter of the late Hon. John L. Dawson, whose home was at Friendship Hill, Fayette County, the former residence of Albert Gallatin, and the present residence of Mr. Dawson's widow, which is still in the ownership of the family. Mr. Dawson represented the (then) Twenty-first District in congress with great distinction. He was in reality the father of the homestead law now in force. Of the four children at "Willow Bridges," the three boys illustrate their distinguished lineage by the names Jeremiah Sullivan, John L. Dawson and Chauncey Forward. Possessed in eminent degree of those fireside virtues which are the best qualities of public men, Mr. Black has social accomplishments which make him extremely popular with his acquaintances. Upon his nomination for lieutenant-governor he received the hearty congratulations of his neighbors and assurances of their support regardless of party, because of the warmth of feeling which his personal characteristics have awakened for him. No local interest fails to engage his sympathy, and his former friends and neighbors are accustomed to count him among those who regard their agricultural concerns with community of interest. He was one of the charter members of Springettsbury Grange, No. 79, organized in Spring Garden Township, York Co., Penn., January 4, 1874, by R. H. Thomas, State secretary. He attends the Episcopal Church.

On the left hand side of the Northern Central Railroad, about a mile southwest of York, Penn., and in the township of Spring Garden is a beautiful home, bowered among apple trees, which are thickly set on a smoothly kept lawn. Well trimmed hedges run all around this little farm; through them, here and there, grow the osage trees and towering elms, while drooping willows and whispering maples shade the enclosed grounds. The ivy grows over the stone springhouse; Virginia creepers cling to trellises and branching trees and flaunt their graceful foliage in the summer wind. Within the house which adorns "Willow Bridges," are the signs of solid comfort and refinement. Near by, an office of rustic beauty, furnished with all the facilities for literary labor, is the workshop of Chauncey F. Black.

Inheriting from a hardy race of ancestors a love of nature, he lives here in the country at the foot of Webb's Hill, over which the spacious and highly cultivated farm of his father's estate spreads itself. He breaths pure air, drinks spring water, supplies his table from his own garden, and catches inspiration from all his surroundings for the vigorous work which he has done in the promotion of a healthy and honest policy for the commonwealth.

A. R. BLAIR, M. D., was born in Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1826; is a son of James and Jean (Campbell) Blair, and is of Scotch-Irish origin. His father was born in Ireland in 1790, and his mother in Pennsylvania in 1795.. He first came to York in 1850. He received an academic education at the schools of Maryland and southern Pennsylvania. He read medicine under Dr. Samuel Kenagy of Strasburg, Penn., and Dr. Theo. Haller of York, and also attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in March, 1853. The same year (1853) he located in York and practiced until 1856, when he was elected superintendent of the public schools of York County. He resigned in 1862 and was appointed acting assistant surgeon by Gen. William A. Hammond, surgeon-general, United States Army. He remained in this service until September, 1865, and immediately resumed the practice of his profession. He is a member of the York County Medical Association, State Medical Association and American Medical Association. In 1864 he married Miss Cassandra Morris Small, daughter of the late Phillip A. and Sarah Small, of York. One child has been born to him, Philip A. The Doctor was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican, and he and Mrs. Blair are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. T. A. BLAKE was born in Little Britain Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., April 30, 1846; moved to Winterstown, York County, in 1852, and remained with his father on the farm, attending school in the winter season until August, 1864, when he enlisted in the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery; was discharged at Camp Hamilton, Va., June 7, 1865; came home and attended the Pleasant Grove Academy until the summer of 1868. He then took up the study of dentistry; attended the Baltimore Dental College, during the sessions of 1868 and 1869, and has been in the continuous practice of dentistry since. He was married in September, 1872, to Helen M., daughter of Ambrose and Annie (Miller) McGuinyan. They have one child—Abbie A. Dr. Blake has held the office of justice of the peace of Winterstown for eight years. He is a member of the Brotherhood and of the G. A. R.

HENRY BOLL, boot and shoe dealer, was born in York, February 13, 1843, and is a son of Jacob and Gertrude (Werkman) Boll. His parents were born in Germany and came to America in 1836 and settled in York. At twelve years of age our subject began learning the shoemaker's trade under his father. In 1867 he began as a dealer and has since continued. He now has a full line of all kinds of boots and shoes and is prepared at all times to give his customers first-class goods at the most reasonable prices. His marriage occurred August 27, 1865, to Mary A. Kahler, a native of York. They have five children: C. Bowan, Ella M., Ida Kate, William H. and Virginia Gertrude Mary. Mr. Boll was a soldier in the late war; he enlisited in 1865 and served a short time. He is an active and influential Democrat and has been assessor of the First Ward for nine consecutive years, and is secretary of the Mechanics' and Workingmen's Building and Loan Association, and Anchor Building and Loan Association of York, Penn.

OLIVER J. BOLLINGER, whose portrait appears in this work, is a well-known inventor and manufacturer of turbine water-wheels and mill machinery. He was born in Adams County, Penn., April 13, 1827, and is the only child of Matthias and Elizabeth (Eckert) Bollinger, and of German lineage. His father was a native of Carroll County, Md., born in 1801. He became a resident of York County in 1838, settling in Codorus Township, where he resided until his death, in 1879. He was a millwright by trade, and was actively engaged in that branch of industry for over forty years. Our subject's early life was passed upon a farm, receiving his education in the common schools, the White Hall Academy and the Pennsylvania Commercial Institute. His father being a millwright, at the age of eighteen he left the farm and apprenticed himself to the millwright trade, under his father, where he remained several years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, and finally succeeded his father, who, retiring, left the entire control to the son. Mr. Bollinger has continued the business successfully since then, a period of forty years, and is to-day probably the oldest and best known, as he is certainly the best qualified. It is but natural to one who dates his knowledge of mills and machinery from infancy, and his attempts

O J Bollinger

at mill construction from the jack-knife, the shingle and the country stream or roadside brook, where his childish ambition reveled in its fancied great accomplishment of his efforts. In 1860 he took up the manufacture of the Jonval turbine water-wheel, but an experience of several years demonstrated clearly to him that improvements were not only desirable, but necessary, and after a long period of experiments and attempts at different constructions, he, in June, 1870, patented and gave to the trade the old Bollinger turbine water-wheel, sometimes styled the "Success." Though he afterward disposed of the right and title to manufacture that wheel, it was destined for him to perfect another, styled "Bollinger's new turbine water-wheel," June 1, 1875, and to this new wheel he is devoting his time and attention, offering the same to the public with elaborate explanation by catalog and circular. To his manufacture of water-wheels he adds mill machinery, and we particularly call the attention of those interested, to his inventions of mill-stone supports and driving devices, which reflect much credit upon the inventor and give the trade articles of sterling value. In 1874 Mr. Bollinger became one of the members of the York Manufacturing Company, then just started, and took position in the firm as mechanical engineer and foreman of the shops. He remained there for two years, when, realizing the value of his new wheel, he began devoting all his time to it, and so he continues to-day.

It can be said, in brief, that the new Bollinger turbine water-wheel, patented June 1, 1875, is the result and embodiment of the inventor's valuable experience of about thirty-five years in the designing and construction of water-wheels and mill machinery, and that in this turbine, good and well-tried features have been preserved, while register gates, pivot or claptrap gates, cams, eccentrics, racks and pinions under water, worm-gears, windlasses, and all such trappy and complicated devices which have heretofore rendered turbine wheels troublesome, impracticable and worthless, have been dispensed with, and substituted by new and substantial improvements, protected by letters patent. All wheels and machinery are built under the immediate supervision of the inventor, who invites the special attention of wheel builders and wheel buyers.

Mr. Bollinger has for sixteen years been a resident of York, and has added much to its progressive business interests. He belongs to that class of men who, active and fertile in mechanical and inventive resources, have done much to give life and reality to the ideas which emanate only from men of natural inborn mechanical attributes. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Susan C. Fife, a native of York County and daughter of John and Elizabeth Fife. To this marriage were born three children. Mrs. Bollinger died in 1883, at forty-five years of age. For twenty-five years Mr. Bollinger has been a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican, and has served as a member of the borough council. Affable and of a kindly nature, warm in his friendships and sincere in his attachments, he is regarded as a good citizen, alive to all matters pertaining to his city's welfare, a reliable, straightforward business and moral man.

EMANUEL W. BOWMAN, dealer in coal and wood, was born in Springfield Township, August 1, 1830, to George and Catherine (Walter) Bowman, and is of German origin. The father of Mr. Bowman was born in Chanceford Township, March 14, 1803, and his mother in North Codorus, December 27, 1807. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Philip Bowman. The father of Mr. Bowman was a farmer, whose death occurred on November 28, 1884. His mother died on March 27, 1838. When our subject was about eight years of age, he removed with his parents to Adams County, where he remained until his seventeenth year, when they removed to Carroll County, Md., where they remained a short time, and then returned to York County. In 1855 he went to Cumberland County, Upper Allen Township, where he remained until the beginning of the war, when he again returned to York County and settled in Franklin Township. He enlisted August 30, 1864, in Company I, Two Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. In February, 1867, he returned to York, where he has since resided. For nine years he was employed by the Northern Central Railroad Company, and for more than eight years was employed by P. A. & S. Small. In February, 1884, he began the wood and coal business, which he now continues. The marriage of Mr. Bowman occurred April 30, 1854, to Miss Margaret Myres, a native of Adams County, born June 9, 1836, daughter of Peter Myres. To this marriage has been born one child—Sarah E. Mr. Bowman is a Mason and Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

STEPHEN GILL BOYD, the subject of this sketch, is the oldest child of John C. and Martha (Farmer) Boyd, and was born in Peach Bottom Township, this county, on the 6th day of December, 1830. On his paternal side he is descended from an old Scotch-Irish family that emigrated from the County Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1736, and his maternal grandparents emigrated from Shropshire, England, in the early part of the present century, and settled near Darlington, Hartford Co., Md. During the minority of Mr. Boyd, his summers were devoted to working on his father's farm, and his winters to attending the district school. Upon reaching his majority he repaired to York, and entered, as a student, the grammar school of the late Dr. Andrew Dinsmore, and spent his time, until he was twenty-seven years of age, mainly in teaching, obtaining academic instruction at various educational institutions, principally at White Hall Academy in Cumberland County, Penn., and at Bryansville Academy in his native township, and in managing his farm, for several years farming in summer and teaching a district school in winter. In his twenty-seventh year, Mr. Boyd, in order to obtain a more thorough education, removed with his family to Lancaster, Penn., and for a term became a student at the Millersville State Normal School, then under the management of Dr. Wickersham. From this time until 1866, he devoted his time exclusively to teaching and study, teaching in Lancaster County, Lancaster City, and in Wrightsville, in this county. In the spring of the year last referred to, at the request of Prof. S. B. Heiges, who was then county superintendent of schools of this county, he came to York and joined him in the management of a normal school, organized for the benefit of the young teachers of the county, with which school he was connected as one of its principal teachers for four years. In the fall of this year (1866) he was elected to a seat in the house of representatives, and was re-elected the ensuing year. In the spring of 1869, he was elected county superintendent of schools to succeed Mr. Heiges and in 1871 he was elected to the presidency of the Peach Bottom Railway Company, which latter position he filled for the term of six years, and until the road was completed and put into operation from York to Delta. In the spring of 1877 Mr. Boyd, in conjunction with some of the more enterprising citizens of Hartford and Baltimore Counties, undertook the organization of a company to construct a railroad from Delta to Baltimore, and on the 21st day of January, 1884, this road was completed and opened to traffic. Mr. Boyd's conduct as a representative was characterized by a deep interest in all legislation calculated to promote the educational interests of the State and the material interests of his own county. During his first term he finally prepared and secured the passage of the bill to incorporate the York and Chanceford Turnpike Company, in which company, after its organization, he served as a director until his removal to Baltimore, in 1878. During his second term he prepared and secured the passage of the bill to incorporate the Peach Bottom Railway Company, and during this term also he took an active part in the passage of the bill giving to the non-accepting school districts of the State, their forfeited appropriations from the State treasury, for the last ten years prior to its passage, and had the pleasure of seeing Manheim Township, in this county, accept the system during his first year as county superintendent. In his second year in the office of county superintendent he co-operated with the board of school control of the borough of York in the reorganization of the schools of the borough, favoring a comprehensive and thorough course of study, and the borough superintendency. Mr. Boyd, since his withdrawal from the management of the Maryland Central Railroad, in the autumn of 1884, has been engaged in educational work, having adopted the educational platform as a profession. In addition to his labors on the platform, he frequently appears in print as an essayist, and is the author of a work on the signification of Indian local or place names. Much of his life has been given to the study of literary and scientific subjects, and no small part of it to the promotion of the material interests of his county.

S. G. Boyd

H. C. BRENNEMAN, assistant principal of the York High School, was born in Washington Township, January 14, 1858, and is a son of Jacob Brenneman, a prominent farmer of the upper end, residing near the village of Wellsville. Mr. Brenneman received the rudiments of his education in the public schools, and early in life showed an ardent thirst for knowledge, which the excellent schools of the vicinity encouraged. In them he zealously studied, and succeeded so well that in the fall of 1875, he passed creditably at the town examination, and was employed as a teacher for that winter term. The following spring he attended Union Seminary at New Berlin, Union Co., Penn. Returning home he very successfully taught in the public schools of his native township for three more winter terms, and in 1878 entered the State Normal School at Millersville, where he graduated with a class of thirty-seven in the spring session of 1880. After graduating he taught one term in Adamstown, Lancaster County, and returned to the normal school again, taking a more extended course in the natural sciences and mathematics. He next taught a normal and select school in Millersburg, Dauphin County, and was afterward elected principal of the schools of that town, but before the fall term opened, was elected in 1881 to the position which he now holds. Prof. Brenneman is a young man of fine literary tastes, excellent scholarship, and thoroughly devoted to the responsibilites of his profession.

DR. C. H. BRESSLER was born in Clinton County, Penn., in February, 1821, and is a son of George and Eliza (Darneck) Bressler, the former a native of Lancaster County, and the latter of Philadelpha, Penn. Dr. Bressler was educated at the common schools of Clinton County, and subsequently attended select schools at Flemington and Mill Hall. He began the study of dentistry, in 1839, at Lancaster, under Dr. Eli Perry, and continued for three years and a half, during which time he also studied medicine under Dr. Perry, who was a graduate of the Medical University of Philadelphia. During the last year of his stay at Lancaster, Dr. Bressler studied under Dr. Washington Atlee. In 1842 he went to Philadelphia and attended a course of lectures during the winter at the Pennsylvania Medical College; in the fall following he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in March, 1844. He located at Bellefonte and practiced dentistry until 1849, when he went to Lancaster and formed a partnership with Dr. Perry in the practice of dentistry. In the fall of 1849, he with Dr. Perry and others petitioned the legislature for a dental college; this was the first effort toward securing an institution of this kind in the State, and the following fall a charter was granted. Dr. Bressler returned to his practice at Bellefonte, where he remained until 1854, when he came to York and became the successor of Dr. James Perry. He has been twice a candidate for congress and has served as sheriff of York County. In May, 1849, he married Sarah A., daughter of Rev. John Tanner of Bellefonte, Penn. Their union has been blessed with eight children, as follows: John T., George Bowman (deceased), Emma B., Charles, Clara V., Wilber C., A. Curton, and Ella M. The Doctor and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge and Commandery of York.

JOHN W. BUCKINGHAM, dealer in paper and paper stock, is a native of Gettysburg, Penn., and was born May 5, 1832; is a son of Ezekiel and Maria (Test) Buckingham, is the third son by his father's second marriage, and is of English descent. The father of our subject was born in Maryland about 1796. By occupation he was a coach-maker. His death occurred in Gettysburg in 1849. The mother of Mr. Buckingham was born in York about 1810. At the early age of about eleven years, the subject of this sketch was compelled to make his own way in life. He first learned the tailoring trade, and this he continued some years. His present business was established in 1860. The marriage of Mr. Buckingham occurred in 1850, to Miss Rebecca Meginley, daughter of Andrew and Catherine Meginley. To this marriage have been born eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: Maria C., William A., Henry E., R. Lizzie and Lewis E. W. Mr. Buckingham is a firm friend of education. His daughter, R. Lizzie, and son, Henry E., are graduates of the York High School, and his youngest son, Lewis E. W., is now a member of the junior class of the high school. Our subject is a Republican. His brother, Capt. H. F. T. Buckineham, was for four years a captain of a cavalry company. His death occurred in Baltimore in 1880. Mr. Buckingham is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. J. DE BURKARTE, a distinguished physician and surgeon, was born in Philadelphia in 1831 and is the eldest son of Dr. S. and Mary De Burkarte. His father was a physician of Paris, France, and his mother a native of Berlin, Prussia. The subject of this sketch, in early life, received a good education in all of the ordinary branches, as well as a knowledge of medicine, and graduated at Harvard College in 1849, and has finally become a physician of extensive practice. During the years of 1850–51–52, he attended two full regular courses of lectures at the University of Philadelphia, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, supplemented with three regular full courses of lectures at the University of Maryland. He commenced the practice of medicine at Philadelphia, in 1858, where he remained in active practice until 1860, when he removed to Harrisburg, where he continued his practice until 1863, when he enlisted as a private in the Union Army. In 1864 he had, through valor and courage, risen in the ranks to first lieutenant. At the battle in front of Petersburg he was severely wounded, which confined him to the hospital. Upon regaining strength he accepted an appointment as surgeon and was transferred to McClelland Hospital at Philadelphia, where he served until the latter part of August, 1865, when, on account of wounds and disability, he received an honorable discharge. After a few weeks' respite he returned to Harrisburg and resumed his practice, continuing until 1868, when he removed to York, where he has since resided, engaged in active and continuous practice. Dr. De Burkarte has established a large and extensive practice in York County, and keeps abreast with the progress of the age, not only in his profession, but in general literature. As a citizen he is popular, liberal and enterprising. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Garverich, of Scotch ancestry. They have had born to them two children: Maurice (who was a promising young medical student and had passed his first course of lectures at the Baltimore City College, and died upon the day he was to enter upon his second course at the University of Maryland, in the seventeenth year of his age) and Harric.

NATHAN F. BURNHAM, York, was born in the city of New York March 13, 1822, and is of English-Irish and French descent. His father was a millwright, and with him Nathan F. worked at the trade in Orange County, N. Y., until he was sixteen years old. He then commenced learning the watch-maker's business, which he was obliged to relinquish after three years on account of his health. He then went to Laurel, Md., in 1844, and engaged with Patuxent & Co. as mercantile clerk and bookkeeper. In 1856 he commenced the manufacture of French turbine water-wheels. In 1859 he sold out his Laurel interests and came to York, commenced manufacturing his own patents, and here has since resided. May 22, 1883, he founded the Drovers' & Mechanics' National Bank of York and was elected its first president, which position he still holds. In 1881, with others, he built the York Opera House at a cost of $40,000; it was opened in 1882. Mr. Burnham was married July 3, 1850, to Ann Eliza Gray, of Maryland; she died a few years later, leaving one child, Horace H., born September 16, 1851, and died January 28, 1857. Mr. Burnham's second marriage took place June 8, 1854, with Mrs. Delilah Israel, *nee* Jones; she bore him the following children: Ann Elmirah, born January 21, 1856, died March 6, 1861; Frank A., born August 18, 1858; William H., born September 21, 1860. Mrs. Delilah Burnham died May 1, 1881, aged forty-eight years, six months and twenty-eight days. Mr. Burnham has been constantly engaged in manufacturing and selling turbine wheels since 1856, and is the inventor and patentee of several, which are used in nearly every country in the world; among them may be mentioned the following: Improved Jonval Turbine, patented February 22, 1859; New Turbine Water Wheel, patented March 3, 1868; Improved New Turbine Wheel, patented March 9, 1871; Standard Turbine Wheel, patented March 31, 1874; Improved Standard Turbine, patented March 27, 1883. Burnham Bros., Mr. Burnham's sons, took charge of the Standard Turbine Wheel business October 1, 1881, and since then Mr. Burnham has devoted his time to the improvement of the standard turbine wheel, which, after many experiments, he has made to run on either a vertical or horizontal shaft, and to discharge a larger amount of water and get a better percentage of power from the water used. This Improved Turbine, discharging one-half more water, with full gate drawn, yields as great a percentage for the water used as the Standard; and when one-half the water is used, which each is capable of discharging at full gate, the gain is sixteen per cent over the Standard. During the past year he has had four experimental wheels tested at Holyoke, much to his satisfaction, both in manner of testing and percentage obtained. This Improved Standard Turbine is guaranteed equal to any other make of turbine in the economical use of water at either full or part drawn gate. Mr. Burnham is a Knight Templar, and is Past Master of the I. O. O. F. and Past Sachem of Red Men.

LEWIS CARL, deceased, was born in York County in 1826, to Martin and Mary Carl. He attended the public schools of York. At eighteen years of age he began the mercantile business in York, and for many years he was one of the prominent merchants of the county, and continued in business until a short time before his death, having accumulated quite a fortune. He was married September 20, 1866, to Susan Hay, a native of York and a daughter of John and Susan Hay; no children were born unto them. For many years he was a member of the Lutheran Church. He was extensively known and a much respected citizen. His death occurred October 24, 1878.

JERE CARL, banker, was born in York County, Penn., in 1829, and is a son of Martin and Mary (Deardorff) Carl, and is of Swiss-German extraction. The Carl family has for many years been identified with the interests of this county. The father of our subject died in 1855, and the mother ten years previous. Jere Carl received a common school education and afterward learned the printer's trade. He then engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1853, when he was appointed book-keeper of the old York Bank, which position he held for fourteen years. He then engaged in the banking business, becoming a member of the firm of Weiser, Son & Carl, and in this business relation still continues. He was married in 1861 to Adaline A. Weiser, daughter of Charles and Anna M. Weiser, of York, Penn. Three children were born to this marriage: Charles W., born in 1864, died in 1882; and Balle. Mr. Carl has always been a supporter of the Democratic party. In 1875 he was elected chief burgess of York, and was re-elected in 1876 and 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Carl are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

HENRY CASLOW, son of John Peter and Barbara (Flinchbaugh) Caslow, of York Township, was born May 14, 1810, in York Township, and is of English and German descent. He is the fourth child in a family of eight children, viz.: John, deceased; Liddie, deceased; Infant, deceased; Henry, Peter; Daniel, deceased; Leah, deceased; and Amos. Our subject was reared on a farm, and the death of his father, when our subject was a small boy, made it necessary for him to assist his mother in rearing the family. He began to learn the trade of shoemaker when fourteen years old, and continued at that trade for twenty-four years. His health required a change of occupation, and he bought the mill property on the Peach Bottom Railroad, near Ore Valley. He ran this mill about eight years, and then removed to York, where in 1850, he bought the Seven Stars Hotel on South George Street. After a stay of twenty years, he removed to his present location, corner of Queen and College Avenue, where he has since conducted a retail grocery store. In March, 1832, he married Helena Houseman of Windsor Township. Our subject's father-in-law, Christian Houseman, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Elenora, wife of Jacob Sechrist, is the only child of our subject. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

EDMUND T. CHAMBERS, ticket-agent for the Pennsylvania and North Central Railways, is a native of France, born in 1846, son of John and Mary (Kennedy) Chambers. His parents were born in Ireland and immigrated to America in 1849, and settled in Baltimore, Md., where the father died in 1881. Our subject received a common school education at the public schools of Baltimore. In 1869 he came to York, Penn., and for some time was a clerk in the store of Thomas Chambers & Co., after which he accepted his present position. Mr. Chambers was married in 1871 to Amelia Bender, daughter of Henry Bender, ex-treasurer of York County. To this marriage have been born five children: John H., William E., Daisy E., James H. and George R. Mr. Chambers is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

ANDREW F. CLINCH, foreman of the boiler department at A. B. Farquhar's, is a native of Jersey City, N. J., was born in 1856, and is a son of Michael and Margaret (Ingersol) Clinch, and is of Irish extraction. His father was born in Ireland in 1811, came to America in 1847, and settled in Jersey City, and there remained eleven years, and then removed to Wilmington, Del., where the early portion of the life of our subject was spent. After receiving a common school education he learned the steam-fitter and boiler-maker trades. For nine years he was in the employ of Pusey Jones & Co., of Wilmington, Del. In 1879 he came to York, and has since been employed at his present occupation, and is one of the leading mechanics of York. In his department he has charge of fifty men. The marriage of Mr. Clinch was solemnized in 1878 to Miss Cora Litsinger, of Westminster, Md. To this union have been born three children, viz.: Florence May, George and Alice. He is a Democrat in politics.

HENRY M. CRIDER, publisher and bookseller, York, Penn., is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Mower) Crider. He was born near Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., October 14, 1839. His father removed to near Newburg, in 1842, where the subject of this notice received an injury, while at school, which threatened to make him a cripple for life. In the years of suffering which followed, when he was debarred from the sports incident to childhood, he developed a fondness for books and an aptness for learning which determined his father to give him, if possible, a liberal education. A second removal of the family was made, in 1853, to Green Spring, Cumberland Co., Penn., where such opportunities for improvement as the district school afforded were eagerly embraced. At the age of sixteen, he began teaching in the rural districts of his county, attending, during the summer months, various institutions of learning, with a view of advancing his own education. In 1858 he became a student of Otterbein University, where his poems and essays in the literary and rhetorical societies attracted considerable interest and comment. In 1861 he was licensed to preach, when he returned to his native State, and for a short time was engaged in the ministry. December 24, 1861, he was married to Miss Sadie Elizabeth Kaufman, of Boiling Springs, Cumberland Co., Penn., and having resumed his former profession, he was for some years engaged in teaching in various towns and cities. In 1866 he was selected as a member of the faculty of Cottage Hill College, near York, Penn., and, in connection with his duties there, established a night school and commercial college for young men, which was liberally patronized by the best citizens of York. About this time, he wrote a book of poems, entitled "Pedagogic," in which he embalmed in verse the various specimens of the district school teacher of "Ye olden time." Its unique character called forth many favorable press notices. It was extensively read before teacher's institutes, and passed through several editions. In 1866 he originated and published the photograph marriage certificate, which was subsequently modified into many varieties, and by a liberal and judicious system of advertising succeeded in introducing his certificates throughout the United States and Canada; and at this writing, 1885, nearly 2,000,000 copies have been sold. In August, 1867, he established a paper, which he edited for two years, the circulation of which, at one time, exceeded 5,000 copies. His first wife was removed by death in 1874. In 1875 he was married a second time, to Miss Amanda C. Fahs, a lady long and favorably known in York as a teacher in the public schools and the York County Academy. He is the father of one son and three daughters. The son, W. H. Crider, has reached his majority, and is now engaged in teaching in the State Normal School, at Morris, Ill.

DAVID W. CRIDER, who is familiarly known as a publisher and bookseller of York, is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Mouer) Crider. His father was a native of Lebanon County and his mother of Cumberland County, both of German ancestry. The son grew to manhood on his father's farm, in Franklin County, where he was born in 1842. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools, subsequently attending the Cumberland County Normal School. While there he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and served nine months. His regiment was in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battle of Antietam, where 196 of his regiment were killed. In this engagement he was wounded in two places, the neck and leg, and was at first officially reported dead. After his term of enlistment expired, and the country demanded more soldiers, he responded by re-enlisting, and joined the Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he remained until the close of the war. He was present at a series of battles in front of Petersburg, the battle of Chancellorsville and many minor engagements and skirmishes. He had the honor of being present at the surrender of Gen. Lee, and was at the grand review of the Union troops at Washington, D. C. In the last enlistment he was quartermaster-sergeant of his regiment, which was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va. After returning to his home he entered Lebanon Valley College, and subsequently taught school one year in Maryland. In 1865 Mr. Crider became a member of the firm of Kephart, Crider & Bro., the members being S. L. Kephart, H. M. Crider and D. W. Crider. Mr. Kephart soon after retired from the firm, and the name became Crider & Bro. In 1876 D. W. Crider became sole proprietor, with the firm name unchanged, retaining all copyrights. The first named firms were engaged in the publishing business, and had taken out copyrights on three beautiful marriage certificates. The firm of Crider & Bro. have had issued to them thirty-three copyrights upon these certificates. Upon embarking in business alone, Mr. Crider added the general book trade. He now has twenty-eight copyrights on his marriage certificates, which are sold in all the States and Territories, Nova Scotia, Mexico, New Brunswick, Canada, Europe and nearly all over the civilized world. "The Oak and Vine" and "Cedar and Vine" have reached an immense circulation. "The Orange Blossom," copyrighted in 1882, has reached the largest sale, and his certificates of other issues, many of which are of beautiful design, have also reached a large sale. In 1879 Mr. Crider obtained a copyright on "The Song Treasury," an excellent Sunday-school, prayer and praise-meeting book. This book has attained a circulation of 63,000 copies. "Bright Gems" was copyrighted by him in 1881, and "Silvery Echoes" in 1880; the latter, for infant Sunday-schools, has reached a large sale. "Songs of Love and Praise," an excellent work for Sabbath-schools and the home circle, is also handled by him in large quantities direct from the publishers. Mr. Crider has one of the leading bookstores in southern Pennsylvania, and carries a valuable stock of books, stationery, fine Russia leather goods, and a large, attractive and well displayed line of fancy goods, which are sold at wholesale or retail. In public affairs Mr. Crider is public-spirited, and as an active business man he is well and favorably known. He takes a prominent interest in Sunday-schools, and is the president of the York County Sunday-school Union. In December, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Spangler, only daughter of Nathaniel Spangler, a prominent farmer and lineal descendant of the earliest settlers of York County. They have six children: Horace W., Charles E., Flora I., David N., Sadie C. and Lillie M. Mr. Crider is a member of the United Brethren Church and his wife of the Reformed Church, of York. He was one of the originators of the Emigsville Camp Meeting Association, a liberal contributor to its support, and is now vice-president of its board of managers. He is also a trustee of Lebanon Valley College.

CAPT. MURRY S. CROSS was born in Windsor Township, York Co., Penn., March 12, 1835; is a son of Samuel Cross, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. The Cross family has been connected with the history of York County for nearly a century. Capt. Cross was reared on a farm in his native township, receiving a common school education in the meantime. When about twenty years of age he went to Baltimore and learned the carpenter's trade. Returning to York County, he followed his trade until Fort Sumpter was fired upon, when he enlisted for three months in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. After an honorable discharge, he was one of the principal men in raising Company C, in York County. He was elected first lieutenant, and December 25, 1862, was commissioned captain. He participated in many engagements, some of the more prominent of which were as follows: Winchester, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Weldon Railroad, Oquaquen, now Winchester, and Fisher's Hill. Capt. Cross was discharged October 13, 1864. In 1868 he became the proprietor of what is now the Central Hotel. Here he continued five years. He began his present business in 1882. The marriage of our subject took place October 4, 1850, to Miss Cecelia Hartman, a native of York and daughter of Henry Hartman. Two children have been born to this union, viz.: Edward M. S. (who died in 1883 of injuries received while in the employ of the Northern Central Railway) and Harrison H. Capt. Cross is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE DARON, justice of the peace, and ex-treasurer of York County, was born in Manchester Township, January 12, 1830, to George and Lydia (Kern) Daron. In a family of fourteen children Mr. Daron is the fourth and is of French-German stock. His father was born in Hellam Township in 1799, and died in 1857. His mother was a native of Manchester Township, born in 1804, and died in 1873. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in Hellam Township in 1771, and his great-grandfather was born in France and came to America at fifteen years of age. Mr. Daron remained in his native township until 1850 when he went to Dover, and four years of his time was employed in teaching school and at work on the farm. In 1854 he began the hotel business and continued that until 1859, when he came to York, and here has since resided. Politically Mr. Daron is a Democrat and for many years has taken an active part in politics. In 1865 he was elected treasurer of York County and served one term. Afterward he was a clerk of the commissioners one year, and from 1877 to 1882 he held the office of deputy prothonotary. In 1882 he was elected justice of the peace. He was married November 22, 1855, to Miss Mary A. Leathery, a native of York County. Mrs. Daron died March 30, 1874, and November 20, 1876, Mr. Daron was married to Miss Malvina Crisman, a native of Blairstown, N. J. Mr. Daron is a member of the I. O. O. F.

OLIVER DEARDORFF, proprietor of the States Union Hotel, was born in Washington Township, York County, February 22, 1840, to David and Rebecca (Geise) Deardorff. He is the eldest in a family of seven children, and is of German origin. The father of Mr. Deardorff was born in Washington Township in 1808, and his mother in Paradise Township. The parents of Mr. Deardorff died in 1880. Mr. Deardorff was educated in the public schools of his native township. In 1871 he came to

York, and for four years clerked for William Kroutz in the States Union Hotel, and in 1875 became the proprietor, and in this occupation he has since continued. He is one of the successful hotel men in York. Mr. Deardorff was united in marriage December 25, 1874, to Miss Sarah Fake, a native of York County. To this marriage have been born three children, viz.: Eli, David and Oliver. Politically our subject is a Democrat, and a member of the German Reformed Church. Mrs. Deardorff is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Deardorff is a thorough business man and of an enterprising spirit.

D. G. DEARDORFF, liveryman, was born in Washington Township, June 11, 1851, to David and Margaret (Giese) Deardorff, and is of German descent. The early years of Mr. Deardorff's life were spent on the farm and attending the public schools of Washington Township, at which he acquired a common school education. At seventeen years of age he began teaching school, but after having taught five terms he abandoned the profession. In 1881 he began the tanning business in his native township, which he continued until 1883, when he removed to York and engaged in his present occupation. His stable is located on Mason Alley, near the court-house. The marriage of Mr. Deardorff to Miss Sarah E. Grove was solemnized in 1871. Mrs. Deardorff is a native of York County. They have children as follows: Harvey, Kurvin, Arthur and George. Politically Mr. Deardorff is a Republican. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1881, and held the office until his removal to York.

L. T. DEININGER, president of the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, York, son of the late Rev. C. J. and Maria (Treat) Deininger. He was born at East Berlin, Adams County, August 24, 1847, and (with the exception of about six years of his boyhood, when he lived in the place of his birth and in Indiana County, Penn.) has always been a resident of York. His father and grandfather, both deceased, were well-known Lutheran clergymen, having been residents of York and Adams Counties, Penn., for more than fifty years. Mr. Deininger was educated at the public schools of York, the York County Academy, and the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. In 1867 he engaged in the book and stationery business, which he still continues. He was married, October 20, 1870, to Laura C. Small, daughter of William Small, an old and much respected citizen of the Fourth Ward, York, lately deceased. To this marriage have been born two children: Ella T. and Horace S. In 1879 Mr. Deininger became president of the "Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company." He was made a Mason in 1872, and is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

SAMUEL DICK, merchant, son of Henry and Ellen (Plat) Dick, was born January 27, 1858, in York, Penn., and has always resided in York. He received his education at the public schools of York, and went to his trade, ornamental painter, when quite a young man. For ten years he had the responsible position of foreman in the painting department of A. B. Farquhar's Agricultural Works, which position he relinquished on account of his health, by advice of his physician. He then turned his attention to the mercantile business, in which he is now engaged on North Duke Street extended. July 3, 1880, Mr. Dick married Mary Butcher, daughter of William and Elenora (Gemmell) Butcher, of Hopewell Township. Two children have blessed this union: William and Mollie. Samuel Dick, the grandfather of our subject, was the leading carriage builder in York in his time.

HON. DANIEL DURKEE. Judge Durkee was of English descent, the family coming to America early in the eighteenth century, and settling in Windham, Conn. Here, his great-grandfather, Nathaniel Durkee, was married, August 21, 1727, and from there his son Timothy (Judge Durkee's grandfather) removed to Vermont while that State was yet a wilderness. His maternal grandfather, Elisha Rix, also went from Connecticut to Vermont about the same time, both families settling in the valley of White River. In their journey of about 200 miles, they were guided by marked trees. They settled on adjoining farms, granted by the government of New York, then claiming jurisdiction over the territory. The families were united by the marriage of Heman, the eldest son of Timothy Durkee, to Susan, daughter of Elisha Rix. Heman succeeded to the Durkee farm, and both farms have remained in possession of members of the family until recently. Situated in the township of Royalton, they adjoin South Royalton, a thriving village and railroad center. Here Daniel Durkee, the subject of this sketch, was born on August 27, 1791. His father's death occurring when he was but a boy, the years of his early manhood were spent in the home and on the farm of his mother. He married, April 8, 1813, Mary, daughter of Capt. John Wright, of Norwich, Vt. A few years after his marriage he commenced the study of law with Jacob Collamer, of Royalton (afterward United States Senator from Vermont and postmaster-general), and Judge Hutchinson, of Woodstock, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt., June 12, 1818, and opened an office in Williamstown in the same county. Desirous of settling in Pennsylvania, he left Williamstown the following December, and came to Lebanon, Penn., taking an office just vacated by his brother-in-law, John Wright, Esq., who had removed to York. Some months later, illness in his family compelling Mr. Wright to return to New England, Judge Durkee came to York, where he continued to reside until his death. At that time, Lebanon was thoroughly German; so universally was that language spoken there, that there was but one family in the town with whom the Durkee family could communicate in the English tongue; while in York there was a large English element, though the German was almost universally spoken in the surrounding country. Without any knowledge of that language, he soon became a popular lawyer with the German population, and a successful practitioner. Pennsylvania thenceforth became the State of his adoption, but he was ever loyal to New England and to his native home, which continued to be the home of his mother until her death in 1852. It was his "Mecca." He never failed to go there annually (in the thirty-six years of his life in Pennsylvania), taking his family or several members of it with him in each alternate year. The New England festival "Thanksgiving" was always observed in his home, the appointment of the governor of Vermont being regarded, until in later years it became a national appointment. Judge Durkee was admitted to the bar in York County in 1820. In 1832 he was elected to the legislature. In 1833 he was appointed by Gov. Wolf judge of the district court. In 1835, the district court having been abolished, he was appointed president judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of York and Adams. He held the office for ten years, when, at the expiration of his term, he was succeeded by Judge Irwin. On the resignation of the latter in 1849, Judge Durkee was again appointed to the president judgeship, by Gov. Johnson, and held the office until 1851, when the judgeship, having been by a constitutional amendment, made elective, Judge Fisher was chosen to succeed him. He then resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued, to the time of his death. He died November 23, 1854, aged sixty-three years and three months. Thus, for nearly half the entire period of his residence in Pennsylvania, Judge Durkee held the office of president judge. On the bench Judge Durkee was careful and painstaking, and showed great discrimination in separating, from the mass of less important matters, the real points involved in the cases brought before him. In his charges he was remarkably happy, and successful in presenting cases to juries, and in enabling them to perform their duties intelligently, and in preventing them from falling into errors. Of eminent sagacity, clear perceptions and sound conclusions, he enjoyed during his official career the confidence and respect of the bar, and in a great degree that of the appellate court, which reviewed his judgments. As an evidence of the esteem in which he has been held, there is subjoined an extract from the York *Gazette* of September 24, 1839, which, as published by a political opponent of Judge Durkee, is all the more valuable a tribute to his worth: "We find in the *Adams Sentinel* of a late date, a communication in which the Hon. Daniel Durkee, president judge of this judicial district, is spoken of in terms of high commendation. We feel proud of this justly merited tribute to the worth of one of our citizens; and here in York, where Judge Durkee is 'at home,' we feel sure that every word will be attested by every one who reads it. We hope that this district will not lose the services of so upright and excellent a judical officer under the operation of that provision of the new constitution, which limits the tenure of office of president judges of the courts of common pleas to ten years. Every friend of justice and morality, all who desire to see the bench occupied by a stern foe to vice and disorder, are interested in keeping the judicial ermine upon the shoulders of Judge Durkee." As a practicing lawyer, Judge Durkee always occupied a high position at the bars of York and Adams Counties. His specialty was the conducting of trials before juries. He managed his causes with great tact and judgment, and while at the bar always had a large portion of its forensic practice. Few causes of magnitude or importance were tried in which he was not one of the leading counsel. His influence with a jury, whether he addressed them from the bar or charged them from the bench, seemed almost magical. Although Judge Durkee was not indebted to the culture of the schools, he had evidently practiced self-discipline long and carefully. But it was from nature he received his best gifts—gifts, the absence of which no amount of educational facilities can supply. The characteristics of his mind were clearness and originality. Both these mental qualities, so rarely met, even singly, he possessed in a very considerable degree. They manifested themselves on the bench, at the bar, in social conversation, and even in casual remarks, in the working out of his intellectual processes, in the language he selected, and in the figures and illustrations he employed. For this reason he was always listened to with attention and interest. It was well known that there was no danger of being wearied by anything feeble or commonplace or obscure in what he said. Most frequently the products of his mind exhibited the freshness of vigorous and independent thinking, were expressed in strong, idiomatic English, which, adapting itself to the tournure of the thought, fitted close to it, and conveyed to others his ideas with all the clearness in which they existed in his own mind, were elucidated by illustrations, which were apt, striking, felicitous, and when the subject or occasion would admit, were enlivened by the scintillations of genuine wit. In his legal investigations and discussions, he always sought for the reason of the law, and endeavored to be guided by principles rather than by discordant and irreconcilable decisions. With his great powers of mind, he united great kindness of heart and an eminently sympathetic and affectionate disposition, causing him to be beloved in his neighborhood and idolized in his family. Judge Durkee had none of the arts and stooped to none of the tricks and methods of the politician. His popularity grew out of his genial and kindly disposition, and his well-known integrity. In times like these, when the judicial office is becoming yearly more the object of a scramble by unworthy aspirants, it were well if his high example had more imitators.

HENRY A. EBERT, retired merchant and a representative of one of the old families of York County, was born in West Manchester Township, December 10, 1841. He is a son of Henry and Sarah (Smyser) Ebert, the latter a daughter of Jacob Smyser, and born March 19, 1815; the former was also born in West Manchester Township, February 12, 1809, and died March 28, 1884. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Ebert was Adam Ebert, also a native of York County. The Ebert family has been identified with the history of this county for more than 100 years. Our subject was educated at the public schools and at the York County Academy. In 1864 he began the merchant tailoring business in York, and continued until 1878, when he retired from this business and began dealing in real estate. The marriage of Mr. Ebert occurred June 7, 1870, to Miss Mary L. Sheller, daughter of Dr. Sheller, of Lancaster County. They have three children, viz.: A. Laura, Ella V. and Harry Sheller. Politically Mr. Ebert is a Republican. Mr. Ebert is a member of the Lutheran Church and Mrs. Ebert is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

EDWARD EBNER, of the firm of B. Noedel & Co., York, was born in Neun Kirchen, Austria, in 1848. His parents were Franz X., and Anna (Hasslauer) Ebner, natives of the same country, and for over thirty-five years engaged in the hotel business there; they are both deceased. Edward was educated, and until 1875 engaged in the mercantile trade in his native country. Immigrating to America, he located in Philadelphia, where he remained seven years, the five last years of which he was the manager of Charles Engel's restaurant. In 1882 he came to York and became associated, as partner, with B. Noedel, and in this connection he has remained up to the present time. Mr. Ebner was married in 1882 to Mrs. Mary A. Boll, widow of Jacob W. Boll, late of York. Mrs. Ebner's maiden name was Mary A. Brasch, and she is a native of York County. They are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

CAPT. WILLIAM F. EICHAR, book-keeper, is a native of Mount Pleasant, Penn., born December 8, 1841, to Henry and Catherine (Lichty) Eichar. He is one of a numerous family and is of German descent. He remained in his native township until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years. He participated in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Boliver Heights and many other minor engagements. He was honorably discharged in 1864, and the following year came to York, where he has since lived. Soon after his removal to York he accepted a position in the employ of A. B. Farquhar, and here continues. He is one of the most competent and exact accountants in York, and enjoys the supreme confidence of his employers. He was married in 1864 to Miss Eliza B. Welty, who bore him six children. Mrs. Eichar died in 1879, and the following year Mr. Eichar was united in marriage to Miss Maria C. Buckingham, a native of York County. One child has been born to this union. Mr. Eichar is a member of the Republican party. In 1878 he was elected assessor of the Second Ward. He is a member of the G. A. R., Sedgewick Post, No. 87. Mr. and Mrs. Eichar are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY W. EISENHART, foreman of the wood department of A. B. Farquhar's, was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1839, is a son of George and Mary (Wolf) Eisenhart and is of German extraction. His parents were born in York County, his father in 1805 and his mother in 1808. His paternal grandfather was Conrad Eisenhart, a native of York County. When Henry W. was about four years of age he was by his parents removed from Adams County to Paradise Township, York County, where he obtained a common school education. In 1858 he began learning the carpenter trade, and in 1861 went to Harrisburg and there continued his trade for about one year. He then came to York and remained a short time and then went to his native county. In 1865 he returned to York, and for five years was in the employ of Shireman, Hoffeins & Co. In 1873 he accepted his present position, and is the oldest foreman now in the employ of A. B. Farquhar & Co., has charge of sixty-five men. He was married in 1863 to Miss Kate Nickey, a native of Adams County, and a daughter of John Nickey. They have one child, Albertus C. Politically Mr. Eisenhart is a Democrat, and became an Odd Fellow in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhart are members of the Reformed Church.

C. A. EISENHART, D. D. S., was born in York County in 1844. His early life was passed as an assistant upon his father's farm until sixteen years of age, attending in the meantime the schools of his native county. Prior to his removal to Marshall, Mich., he was a teacher in the schools of West Manchester Township. A natural inclination for the profession of dentistry led him to become a student, and his close application and determined spirit enabled him to master it in all of its details. In 1860 he formed a co-partnership with Dr. Eggleston, which relationship was mutually beneficial, and the success of our subject farther advanced. Upon the dissolution of this firm Dr. Eisenhart returned to York, where he has since been in constant and continual practice. The success of Dr. Eisenhart has not been confined to the practical duties of his profession, but has extended into the field of invention. He made application for a patent upon a method for the application of electricity to supersede the use of anæsthetics in extracting and filling teeth. This invention has been wonderfully successful, and has met with a large sale among the dental profession, and has extended the fame of Dr. Eisenhart, and placed him among the leading dentists of Pennsylvania. Dr. Eisenhart is a citizen of worth and progression in all matters of public advancement. He has been a school director seven years, and president of the board of education, and interested in the Safe and Lock Works, and is president of the Park Loan & Building Association. December 5, 1872, he was united in wedlock with Miss Emma C., daughter of Charles and Catherine (Weiser) Pfahler, and a native of York County. They have four children: William S., Luther P., Jacob C. and Harry W. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, of which Dr. Eisenhart has been a teacher in the Sabbath-school for over ten years.

F. J. ELICK, proprietor of Elick's Tobacco Emporium, was born in Philadelphia in 1850, and is a son of Christopher and Margaret (Walter) Elick. The parents of Mr. Elick were born in Germany and immigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia, where the family resided until about 1853, when they removed to York. The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools, and afterward learned the confectioner's trade, which he continued for some time, and then served an apprenticeship at the barber's trade. In 1870 he began business for himself. In 1881 he added to his barbering business a complete line of choice tobaccos and smoker's supplies, and made a specialty of meerschaum pipes. Mr. Elick was married in 1870 to Miss Emma Hildebrand, of York County. They have two children: Laura and Mabel. Mr. Elick is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F.

PHILIP H. EMIG was born in Codorus Township, July 12, 1832, and is a son of Philip and Sarah (Shaffer) Emig. He is the seventh in a family of nine children, and is of German-English origin. His great-grandfather emigrated from Germany, and settled in North Codorus Township. His grandfather was Michael Emig. For more than 150 years the Emig family has been known in York County. His father was born in Codorus Township, and his mother in York. The father died in 1846, and the mother in 1879. When our subject was about ten years of age he came to York, and here has since resided. At the age of fourteen years he began learning the shoemaker's trade, which he has since continued. The marriage of Mr. Emig occurred December 16, 1852, to Miss Ellen E. Beck, a native of York, Penn. To this union have been born six children, viz.: Calvin J., Virginia M., Mary E., Harry F., Sarah Kate and Emma. Politically Mr. Emig is a Republican. He has been a Sabbath-school teacher for more than twenty-five years, and is a highly esteemed citizen.

DAVID EMMITT has for over half a century been identified with the business interests of York. He was born in York, January 27, 1819, and is a son of Jacob and Lydia (Ilgenfritz) Emmitt, of Irish and German descent. His father, who was a relative of Robert Emmitt, of Ireland, was one of the early men of York, and a soldier of the war of 1812, belonging to the "Independent Blues," a company of 200 men, of Baltimore. He was an active and respected citizen, and a resident of York until his death in 1865. The subject of this sketch received a good education, having the advantage of the schools of York and the York County Academy. He early learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that occupation from 1836 to 1849, when he embarked in the grocery business, on the corner of Beaver and Philadelphia Streets, at which he has since been successfully engaged. Mr. Emmitt is a charter member of the Mt. Zion Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F., and a man who has done much to develop the moral interests of his native town. He has been identified for more than thirty-five years with St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and over thirty years as a member of the church council. He has been an active member and a liberal giver for all projects of true moral worth. In 1847 he was married to Miss Mary E. Rauss, daughter of Luke and Mary L. (Beitzel) Rauss. She was born in York, July 22, 1822, and is a descendant of families that have been long identified with the history of York County.

MICHAEL H. ENGLE was born in Ridgeville, Lancaster Co., Pa., September 21, 1851, is a son of Daniel M. and Mary (Hoffman) Engel, and is of Swiss-German descent. His parents were born in Lancaster County. Our subject received a common school education at Millersville, Penn. In 1870 he began the tobacco business, and in 1878 came to York, and continued that business. He was married in 1874 to Miss Melvina A. Blake, a native of York County. They have three children: N. D., Mary M. and M. R. Mrs. Engle is engaged in the millinery and notion business, and at her store can be found at all times a full stock of choice goods. Mr. Engle is a Republican.

D. M. ETTINGER, civil engineer, and native of Hopewell Township, was born September 12, 1806, to Adam and Elizabeth (Miller) Ettinger. He is one of fourteen children and is of old German stock. The parents of Mr. Ettinger were both born in York County. His father died in 1877 and his mother in 1855. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. At an early age, D.M. Ettinger began teaching school and continued to teach for about thirty years, and was one of the most successful teachers of the day and one of the most popular York County ever had. For fourteen years he was a teacher in the York County High School. In 1853 he was employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, as civil engineer. For over forty years he has been acting in the capacity of surveyor and engineer, and is unquestionably one of the most accurate civil engineers of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ettinger was married, in 1830, to Miss Lovinia Toomy, a native of York County. To this marriage were born seven children, viz.: Alvina, Martin L., Sarah, Josephine (deceased), Newton (deceased), Daniel (deceased), and Paul (deceased). Mrs. Ettinger died October 4, 1882. Mr. Ettinger was formerly a Whig but is now a thorough Republican. Although he is passing into the "sere and yellow leaf," his years sit lightly upon him.

ELIAS EYSTER, proprietor of the Eyster House, was born in Jackson Township, York Co., Penn., in 1840. His parents, Peter and Sarah E. (Spangler) Eyster were both born in York County, the father in 1811 and the mother in 1814. The Eysters are of Swiss origin, and our subject is the second in a family of five children. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The mother of Mr. Eyster died in 1859 and his father in 1871. Mr. Eyster worked for his father on the farm until his nineteenth year, when he began farming for himself, and this he continued until 1870, when he removed to York and began the hotel business, in what was known as the American House, but in 1877 the name was changed to that of Eyster House which it has since borne. During the years 1871 and 1872, Mr. Eyster was engaged in the iron ore business at Roth's Ore Bank. In 1880 he was engaged in the manufacture of washing machines, in partnership with Messrs. Becker and Baer. He was united in marriage in 1861 to Miss Sarah A. Stover, a native of Jackson Township. They have three children: Emma J., Elmyra E. and Peter E. Mr. Eyster is a Democrat and manifests much interest in general politics. In 1872 he was made a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ROBERT J. FISHER. A large part of the judicial history of York County, is inseparably associated with the career of Hon. Robert J. Fisher, who, for more than thirty years, presided over its courts. On the 4th day of November, 1828, when twenty-two years of age, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of York County. He had received a thorough legal education, at the Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn., and in the office of his father, a widely known and honored attorney of Harrisburg. For twenty-three years he worked diligently at the bar, attaching to himself by his integrity and ability a large clientage and a host of friends. In 1851, he was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial District, composed then of the counties of York and Adams. Being twice re-elected (1861 and 1871), he was, until 1875, the only law judge of the two counties, accomplishing a vast amount of labor, and rendering with promptness and widely recognized learning, decisions which have commanded general respect. His rulings have almost universally been upheld by the appellate tribunals, and his opinions have been quoted as an authority, in this and other States, with more frequency than those of almost any other contemporaneous *nisi prius* judge. Although an earnest Democrat, during his official career, he carefully abstained from all connection with politics. Judge Fisher possessed, in an unusual degree, the rare ability of viewing a question impartially and deciding on principle unaffected by prejudice or fear. Particularly was this characteristic strikingly illustrated in his course during the Rebellion. Now that the intense excitement and intolerant partisanship of the time have passed away, his undeviating adherence to the established principles of the common law, appears most admirable. Though a decided and uncompromising Unionist, he was, nevertheless, determined in his opposition to every unwarrantable encroachment of the military upon the civil power. When passion and fear deprived others of their judgment, he seems never to have lost his cool discretion, either in the presence of Federal soldiers or rebel invaders. On one occasion, a citizen had been illegally arrested by the military authorities at the hospital on the commons, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out in his behalf. Upon its return, the prisoner was brought into court by a squad of soldiers with fixed bayonets. That show of force, however, failed to affect the action of the Court. Promptly he required the soldiers to recognize civil authority, saying that as citizens they had a right to be there, but as armed men they must withdraw. After a hearing the prisoner was released. At the time of the Confederate occupation of York, in 1863, the rebel commander sent to Judge Fisher for the keys of the court house. He replied that he did not have them, and that the commissioners were the only legal custodians of the public buildings; upon another summons being sent, however, he went with the messenger and found that the soldiers had in some way obtained admission to the prothonotary's office and were preparing to destroy the records there deposited. As the chief judicial magistrate of the county, he warmly expostulated against the destruction of these valuable evidences, the loss of which would be irremediable. The General, at first said it would only be just retaliation for the depredations of the northern armies in the South, but after a long discussion, the judge compelled him to acknowledge the unlawfulness of all such acts of useless plunder, and persuaded him to withdraw his men. The records and valuable documents of the county were thus saved by the coolness and firmness of the venerable judge. There are several other occasions, which many citizens recall during those turbulent times, when he showed like remarkable courage, facing mobs with fearless dignity, and with unusual mildness, but at the same time unusual determination, maintaining order and insisting upon the supremacy of the civil law. Judge Fisher comes of one of the oldest and most respectable families of the State. Born in Harrisburg, May 6, 1806, he is the son of George Fisher, Esq., and Ann Shipper, daughter of Robert Strettell Jones of Burlington, N. J. He was baptized Robert Strettell Jones Fisher, but dropped the second name early in life. His maternal grandfather was a member of the New Jersey Legislature, and secretary of the Committee of Safety in 1776. His great-grandfather, Isaac Jones, was twice mayor of Philadelphia (1767 and 1768), and a member of the common council in 1764. His great-great-grandfather Fisher was one of the original company of Quakers, who came from England with William Penn, in 1682, and who laid out the city of Philadelphia. His grandfather, George Fisher, received from his father a large tract of land in Dauphin County, upon which he laid out the borough of Middletown. Judge Fisher was twice married, and in the quiet scenes of domestic life he always experienced great satisfaction. His first wife, Catharine, daughter of Horatio Gates Jameson, M. D., became the mother of eight children, and died in 1850. In 1853 he married Mary Sophia, daughter of Ebenezer Cadwell of Northbridge, Mass., who bore him two children. His eldest son, George Fisher, Esq., is a well established member of the York County bar, and his other son, Robert J. Fisher, Jr., having been for several years connected with the patent office, is now one of the three examiners-in-chief. In matters of religion, Judge Fisher has always been eminently catholic. From childhood, his associations have been largely with the Protestant Episcopal denominations, although particularly charitable toward those of different faith and order, and a frequent attendant at their services. In 1870, he became a communicant member of St. John's Church in York, has been for many years a vestryman, and was the first chancellor of the diocese of central Pennsylvania.

GEORGE FISHER, attorney at law, was born at York, Penn., on the 29th of September, 1836, and is a son of Hon. Robert J. Fisher, and his wife Catharine, who was a daughter of Horatio Gates Jameson, Sr., M. D., a distinguished surgeon and physician of Baltimore. In April, 1847, George was entered a student at the York County Academy, then under the direction of the venerable Rev. Stephen Boyer. From 1851 to 1853, he was a student at Sherwood School, at that time a flourishing institution of learning in the vicinity of York, under the direction of Maj. Bland, who was at one time an officer in the British Army of that rank. From 1853 to 1854, he was a student at the Collegiate Institute, Northampton, Mass. In 1854 he was admitted to the class of 1859, at Yale College. In October, 1856, he removed to Iowa City, and held a position in the office of Hon. Elijah Sells, then secretary of state of Iowa. In 1857 he commenced the study of the law in York under the direction of his father, Hon. Robert J. Fisher, who was then and had been for several years, and for more than twenty years afterward, president judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and in 1859 he was admitted to the bar of the county of York. In 1863 he was clerk to the board of revenue commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania. Said board was abolished by act of the General Assembly approved April 12, 1864, and the powers thereof vested in the State treasurer, auditor-general, and secretary of the commonwealth. In 1869 he removed to Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Penn., and engaged in the practice of the law. In 1872 he was a candidate for district attorney of Monroe County. There being four candidates before the people for the office, he failed of an election by forty votes. In 1873 he returned to York and resumed the practice of the law there. In 1875–76 he was a clerk of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, and during part of the session of 1876–77, journal clerk. In 1871 Mr. Fisher married Mary, daughter of Robert Barry, of Baltimore, Md., and continues to reside and practice his profession in York.

JOEL E. FISHER, carpenter and builder, was born in York County, April 8, 1836, and is a son of Seth and Mary (Ratcliff) Fisher. He is one of a numerous family, and is of English extraction. His father was born in York in 1798, and his mother was born in Virginia. At seventeen years of age he began learning the carpenter's trade and this has been his life work. In 1866 he was married to Miss Christiana R. Gotwalt, daughter of Jacob Gotwalt, of York. To this marriage have been born four children, viz.: William H., Charles A., Annie C. and Mary E. He is a Republican and a member of the Lutheran Church, of which his wife is also a member. Mr. Fisher, though in the humble walks of life, is an influential and highly respected citizen.

F. F. FLINCHBAUGH is a son of F. F. and Mary (Kindig) Flinchbaugh of Hopewell Township, where our subject was born February 18, 1818, and was reared on a farm. He received a limited education, as school advantages were very poor when he was a boy. His first regular work was for the firm of P. A. & S. Small, and it is worthy of mention here that Mr. Flinchbaugh remained in the service of this firm forty-eight years, nine months and sixteen days, and as an evidence of their appreciation of his long and faithful service they presented him with an elegant gold watch. Some of the newspapers of York gave full account of the event at the time it occurred. Mr. F. was married three times. His first wife was Sarah Corpman, of York, who bore him one child, Catherine (deceased); his second wife was Mary Morthland. Five children were born to this union: Annie M. E., Emma E., Lyddie, William R. (deceased), Frederick M. (deceased). His third wife was Louisa Feiser, and to this marriage were born Frederick L., Ellsie R. and an infant boy (deceased). Mr. Flinchbaugh is a prominent member of the First United Brethren Church. He was the first member of the First United Brethren Church as well as the oldest.

S. S. FLINCHBAUGH, a native of Hopewell Township, is a son of Samuel D. and Lydia (Strayer) Flinchbaugh, and was born in 1848. The father was a farmer of Hopewell until 1868, and died in York Township, in 1876; his widow is still living. S. S. Flinchbaugh, the eighth of ten children, remained on the farm until twenty-one years old, and then for six years taught school in different localities. He next farmed a year or more, and then, in 1877, commenced the manufacture and sale of cigars in York Township; in 1878, he manufactured for six months in Dallastown, and then returned to York Township and employed five or six hands in his business. In 1881, he moved his headquarters to York Borough, and for one year was located on George Street. In 1882, he built his present factory at 126 and 128 Maple Street, where, and at his branch in York Township, he employs from thirty to forty hands. In addition to manufacturing cigars, he deals largely in leaf tobacco, and has been altogether successful in his business transactions. He was married in 1881, to Miss Alice Scratz, from Lower Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. Flinchbaugh are members of the United Brethren Church, and Mr. Flinchbaugh has served as Assessor of York Township.

SILAS H. FORRY was born in York, Penn., on September 26, 1838. He is the son of Abraham Forry, who was a prominent citizen of York, and five times elected to the office of chief burgess. He died in October, 1872, leaving to survive him Silas H. Forry and Elizabeth A. Forry, who was afterward married to Col. William L. Peiper, of Lancaster City, now deceased. The subject of this sketch passed his earlier life in the common schools and subsequently, for several years, was a pupil of the York County Academy, where he graduated at the age of eighteen. Having selected the practice of law as his profession he entered the office of V. K. Keesey, Esq., a prominent and well-known lawyer of York, under whose instructions he was qualified for admission to the bar. On May 28, 1861, having passed a creditable examination, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of law in York, and has continued therein up to the present time. Being a Republican he has never held any political office in Democratic York County, although in 1866 he received the nomination, by his party, as district attorney for the county. He was one of the organizers of the Western National Bank, of York, in which he served as director for several years. He subsequently became a director in the Farmers' National Bank, of York, in which capacity he still is serving. In 1865 he was elected secretary of the York County Mutual Insurance Company, and has filled that office ever since; he is also the legal solicitor of this company. Mr. Forry was united in marriage with Miss Lucy A., daughter of William and Susan Hoke, of York

County. From this union have been born five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Mary Sue, Bessie and Lucy A. Forry. Mr. Forry has alway staken an active interest in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of which he is a member. He has served as deacon of this church and has taken a leading part in the Sunday-school work.

DAVID P. FRANK was born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Graybill) Frank. He received his education in the schools of Hanover; was apprenticed and learned the blacksmith trade with his father, and after becoming a proficient and skillful workman, engaged at his trade in Hanover until 1881, when he removed to York. Here he has established a blacksmith and agricultural implement repair shop, and is widely known and doing a thriving business in his line. Mr. Frank was united in marriage April 27, 1882, with Miss Emma H., daughter of Henry Myers, of York.

ALEXANDER J. FREY (deceased), was a native of York, born in 1818 to Jacob and Catherine (Hoover) Frey. He was the fifth in a family of six children, and was of German extraction. He attended the early schools of York and received a good common school education. In early life he served an apprenticeship at the hatter's trade, and subsequently began the manufacture of hats upon his own responsibility, and this he successfully continued for many years. He was for more than twenty years a director of the York National Bank. He was a man of excellent business qualifications, and one of the most successful business representatives of this section of Pennsylvania. Politically he was a Democrat until 1850, and during the latter, portion of his life, he was identified with the Republican party and took a prominent part in all questions of State and national issue. He was postmaster at York during Lincoln's administration, and managed the affairs of that position successfully. The marriage of Mr. Frey was solemnized in 1845 to Miss Sophia Schall, of York, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Schall, and born in 1819. To Mr. and Mrs. Frey were born seven children, viz.: Isabel, Joseph, Emma, Mary, Benton, John and Anna. Mr. Frey died in 1882, a leading member of St. Paul's Church. Mrs. Frey is also a member of that denomination.

WILLIAM FRYSINGER, manufacturer and dealer in carpets, is a native of Hanover, York County, born in 1821 and is a son of George and Elizabeth Frysinger, also natives of the county. The father was in the iron trade and manufacturer of carriages. William learned the printer's trade which he followed only a short time in Hanover. Came to York in 1840, where he has since resided. First engaged at merchandising with John Stine until 1854. He then continued the business with John F. Stine until 1868. He then commenced the carpet trade; he commenced the manufacture in 1872, and has increased since. He sold out the retail trade in 1883, and is now devoting his entire time to manufacturing. He has in employ about 100 skilled hands, and has in all about 800 hands manufacturing rag and jute carpets. His works are the largest in the world in this line. He ships all over the United States, using 300 tons of new rags per annum and 150,000 pounds of cotton and woolen yarns; sales amounting to $150,000 per annum. Mr. Frysinger married, in 1842, Henrietta Stine, of York. They have five children: Francis, Horatio, Elizabeth, Hettie and Alice. Mr. Frysinger and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Frysinger having been a member over forty years.

ELI F. GROVE, agent of Singer Sewing Machine Company, was born in Hopewell Township, York County, in 1852. He is the son of Henry and Mary (Strayer) Grove, natives of the county. He came to York in 1872 and engaged in the sewing machine business (Howe agency), and has been for the past nine years agent for the Singer Machine Company for York and Adams Counties. They have a branch at Gettysburg. Mr. Grove was married in 1877 to Lucy Peeling, of York. Has always done a large trade and is an enterprising young man. He has devoted his entire time to his business, and established a large trade, having eight wagons, and has sold up to the present time over 8,000 machines.

S. M. GABLE, wholesale and retail druggist, was born in Windsor Township, York County, March 21, 1847, to Valentine and Mary (Miller) Gable. Subject's father was born in Hopewell Township in 1809, and his mother the same year in Windsor Township. This family has been prominently connected with the history of York County for more than a century. The early life of our subject was spent in his native township. At eighteen years of age he began teaching school in Spring Garden Township. There he remained two years and then went to Lancaster County, and continued teaching for a number of years, and in the meantime he attended the State Normal School at Millersville. In 1872 he came to York and taught one year, and then went to New Albany, Ind., remained two years and then returned to York and in 1879 began the drug business. He has one of the choicest lines of drugs to be found in York, and his store is a credit to the town. In 1883 he graduated from the Maryland College of Pharmacy, at Baltimore. He was married Centennial year to Miss Alice Peeling, a native of York Township, and daughter of John Peeling. Mr. Gable was for many years one of the leading teachers of Pennsylvania. He still manifests great interest in the cause of education. Mr. and Mrs. Gable are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I. C. GABLE, M. D., whose portrait, as one of the leading representative physicians of York, appears in this work, is a native of York County and was born in Windsor Township June 26, 1849. His ancestors, who were of German and Swiss descent, immigrated to America about the middle of the seventeenth century; his paternal grandfather was a soldier in the American Revolution and fought under Gen. Anthony Wayne in the war against the Indians. The subject of our sketch received his preliminary education in his native county and in the State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster County. In 1867 he began teaching in the schools of Spring Garden Township, and subsequently became the principal of the schools of Port Royal, Juniata County, Penn., and Murray, Ind. On July 4, 1871, Dr. Gable began a tour through the Western States and the Indian Territory, acting a portion of the time as a newspaper correspondent. After three years' travel, visiting the leading cities and towns and gathering much useful information, he determined to return to York and engaged in the profession of medicine. With Dr. J. W. Kerr, of York, he finished a course of preliminary reading, and in September, 1875, he went to Philadelphia and under the preceptorship of Dr. Charles T. Hunter, late chemical surgeon in the University of Pennsylvania, continued his studies in that city until he was graduated from the university March 12, 1877, subsequently taking a post graduate course in his *alma mater*, devoting most of his time to the special study of general surgery in that institution and in the surgical dispensary of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Dr. Gable located for practice in York in November, 1877, where he has since been actively engaged and has established a most successful general practice. His special professional taste, however, apparently inclines in favor of surgery. He is a young man of untiring energy and a devoted student to his chosen profession. In person Dr. Gable is a genial gentleman and thoroughly progressive; is a member of the National State and County Medical Association, and a member of the Presbyterian Church of York.

A. F. GEESEY, ex-treasurer of York County, was born in York Township, this county, November 21, 1841, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Flinchbaugh) Geesey. He is one of a family of ten children and is of Swiss extraction. His parents were also born in York County, Penn. The father was born in 1809 and died in 1877, and the mother was born in 1807. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in this county. The Geesey family came to York County in 1732 and made settlement about eight miles southeast of York. A. F. Geesey worked on the farm until seventeen years of age, and then in a store for two years, after which he began teaching school. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Veterans, and served one year. Upon returning home he taught school one year and then engaged in general merchandising at Dallastown, York Co., Penn., which he continued nine years. In 1876 he came to York, Penn., where he has since resided. Mr. Geesey has always been a Democrat, and for several years has been one of the leaders of that party in York County. In 1878 he was elected treasurer of York County. In 1866 he married B. Ellen Howis, a native of this county, and they have one child, Clarence A. Mr. Geesey is a Mason. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

DANIEL L. GLATFELTER, son of Elijah and Mary (Lefever) Glatfelter, was born in York County, April 18, 1846, was educated at the public schools, and until the age of fifteen years assisted on the home farm. He then began life on his own account, and is now one of the most successful farmers in the township. In 1881 he formed a co-partnership with John Waltz and William Miller, erected a building at York, procured the proper machinery and engaged in the manufacture of paint; he still retains his interest in this business in conjunction with his extensive farming interests. In November, 1870, Mr. Glatfelter married Miss Annie, daughter of George Pfaltzgraff.

GEORGE GRAYBILL is a native of York County, born in 1846, and son of Samuel and Christianna (Zeigler) Graybill, both natives of the county. His father was a farmer and horticulturist of West Manchester. He died August, 1882. Mother died about 1856; four children were born to them, our subject being the youngest. He was reared on a farm and nursery until fourteen years of age. He received a good education in the common schools and the York County Academy. At the age of fifteen, he commenced to learn the milling trade, at which he was employed until 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as corporal, and was with regiment until it was mustered out July, 1863. He was a participant in the following engagements: siege of Suffolk, Carrsville, Franklin, Black Water River and several minor engagements. He then went to a military school for a few months in Philadelphia, and in August, 1864, he reenlisted in the Two Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry as private, and was promoted to first sergeant, serving with this regiment until May 1865, taking part in various engagements, Petersburg, Fort Steadman, Hatches Run, Jerusalem Plank Road, Fort Hell, capture of Petersburg and the surrender of Gen. Lee. In April 18, 1865, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Third United States colored troops, and served until November, 1865. Upon his return he went to Reading and graduated from the People's Business College. Returning to York, he was engaged as a clerk, until 1870, when he engaged in the fire and life insurance business, at which he has since been engaged. He represents nine fire, two life, and one-plate glass company—all good companies representing $28,000,000 capital. Mr. Graybill is an active business man and does large business. He has served on the town council. He has been an officer in various militia organizations and is now State treasurer and member of the executive committee of the State Volunteer Fire Association, and president of the Fireman's Union of York.

D.K.GOTWALD,M.D., is a son of Rev. L.A.Gotwald, D. D., and Mary A. (King) Gotwald, of York, and was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1860. He received his education in York, attending the academy and college, subsequently entering the drug store of H. C. Blair's Sons of Philadelphia, where he remained two years. Deciding upon the profession of medicine, he entered the office of Dr. Jacob Hay, remained under his instructions until he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the first prize, in 1882. He then entered the Philadelphia Hospital, where he remained one year. In 1883 he commenced the practice of his chosen profession in York, where he is still engaged. Dr. Gotwald is a member of the York County Medical Society, and a young man of promise. He was united in marriage September 6, 1883, with Miss Julia Kurtz, daughter of William H. Kurtz of York. They have one child.

H. J. GRESLY, green-grocer and provision dealer, was born in York in 1834, son of Andrew and Rosanna (Schrum) Gresly, and is of German origin. He is the eldest in a family of eight children. His father was born in Baden, Germany, in 1801, and his mother in Wurtemburg, in 1803. The Gresly family came to America in 1832, and settled in western Pennsylvania for a time and subsequently came to York County. By occupation the father of Mr. Gresly was a butcher. He died in York, in 1882. The mother died in 1853. The subject of this biography was reared in York, and here he attended the common schools. He learned the butcher's trade with his father. In 1853 he entered the United States Navy and for three years and four months was on the United States Frigate "Savannah," on the coast of Brazil. In 1856 he came to America and in 1857 went to Decorah, Iowa, and there engaged in the butchering business, and there remained until 1859, when he returned to York. In 1862 he again joined the United States Navy, and was on the United States steamship "New Ironsides." Serving fourteen months he returned to York and engaged in his present business, which he has since continued. He has also been, and is engaged in the cattle business. The marriage of Mr. Gresly was solemnized in 1857, to Miss Anna M. Jamison, of York, Penn. To this union were born four children, as follows: David A., Bertha L., Nellie G. and R. J. Mrs. Gresly died in 1874, and in 1880 Mr. Gresly was married to Miss Mary H. Snyder, of Hanover, Penn. Politically Mr. Gresly is a Republican. In 1879 he was elected chief burgess of York and re-elected in 1882. He is the only Republican elected to this office in York since 1862. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the Lutheran Church. He is a successful and leading citizen. Mr. Gresly had a brother killed in the Mountain Meadow massacre in Utah, in 1857, and another brother died in the famous prison at Andersonville in 1864.

JOHN K. GROSS, passenger and freight agent for the Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railways, was born in Harrisburg, Penn., in 1845, son of D. W. and Elizabeth (Kunkel) Gross and is of French-Swiss extraction. His father was born near Harrisburg, Penn., in 1810, and his mother in the same vicinity in 1822, and died in 1882. The Gross and Kunkel families have long been recognized as early settlers of this part of the Pennsylvania commonwealth. John K. Gross was educated at Franklin and Marshall College, from which he graduated with honors in 1867, and then began the study of law in Harrisburg under the guidance of John C. Kunkle, who died soon afterward. Mr. Gross then continued his studies under Judge Simonton. In 1872 he came to York and the following year was appointed agent for the Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railway Companies at this place and has since held that position. In Mr. Gross the railway companies have a most faithful and trusted employe and under his administration their business has been greatly increased at this place. Mr. Gross was married in 1874 to Annie Mesick, daughter of Rev. John F. Mesick, who for many years was pastor of the Reformed Church of Harrisburg, Penn. They have four children: Elsie K., Janet P., John M. and Margaret Perrine. Mr. Gross is a Republican and for many years has taken much interest in State and national politics and has always been an earnest Cameron advocate. He is a Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Gross are members of the Presbyterian Church.

PROF. GEORGE W. GROSS, A. M., principal of the York County Academy, was born in Jackson Township, York County, Penn., January 17, 1856, son of Israel F. and Malinda (Hantz) Gross, and is of German descent. His parents were both born in this county, the father in 1832, and the mother in 1833. Our subject, at eight years of age, removed with his parents from Jackson Township to the town of York. He was educated at the public schools of York, the York County Academy and the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. He graduated from the last-named institution in 1877, and the same year began the study of the law in York under the direction of Henry L. Fisher. He was admitted to the York County Bar in 1879. In 1880 he was elected principal of the York County Academy to succeed Prof. G. W. Ruby. As an educator Prof. Gross, takes rank among the most prominent in York County. He is a Republican and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN H. HAMME, son of Jonas and Catherine (Eisenhart) Hamme, was born in Dover Township, March 6, 1833. He is the fifth of ten children: Annie, Eliza, Adam, Ellen, John H., George H. (deceased), William (deceased), Amanda, Martin and Rebecca. Mr. Hamme's mother was the daughter of Dr. George H. Eisenhart, of West Manchester Township, and she still lives, at the advanced age of eighty years, in the village of Dover, York County. November, 1871, Mr. Hamme married Sarah Bentzel, and this marriage was blessed with six children: Carrie C., William (deceased), Annie V., Shuman F., Harry L. and Minnie May. Mr. Hamme's occupation has always been farming, to which he was reared. He recently leased the Motler House in York.

HANTZ BROS. (B. Franklin and Charles F. Hantz), hardware merchants of York, are sons of Jacob Hantz, who, in 1842, was elected the first Whig sheriff of York county, and are of Swiss-German ancestry. John Nicholas Hantz married Anna Barbara Burghart in the province of Starkenburg, Sponheim County, Germany, in 1737. He died in the Fatherland, date unknown, and left four children, viz.: John Andreas, Maria Catrine, Mary Margaretta and Catrina Elizabeth. On June 22, 1751, the widow of John Nicholas Hantz was married to John Peter Streher, and three years later the entire family set sail from Rotterdam, Holland, for America, and located in Dover Township among the first settlers. In 1758 John Peter Streher became one of the founders of the Dover Church, and at times, during the absence of ministers, was empowered by the Lutheran synod to officiate at certain religious services. He taught the first parochial school at the Dover Church. John Andreas Hantz, who accompanied the emigrant party in 1754, became the ancester of the Hantz family in America. One of his sons, Andrew Hantz, born in Dover Township, was married to Mary Sharp. They had children as follows: John, Jacob, Philip, Daniel, Joseph, Catharine, Susan and Mary Ann. Jacob Hantz, the second son, was born 1797, married Magdalena Hershey in 1821, and the same year began keeping Hantz's Hotel in York, now known as the Motler House, which, under him, was a very popular and well-kept house of public entertainment. He continued the business at the same stand until his election as sheriff of York County, which office he filled with signal ability. Afterward engaged in the hardware business, under the firm of Hantz, Frick & Co., at the stand now occupied by his sons. He died in 1868, and his sons then succeeded him. He left three sons: Henry A., B. Frank and Charles F. Henry A. Hantz married Henrietta L. Beeler. They have three daughters, viz.: Annie M. (married to Ivan Glossbrenner), Lucy H. (married to Edward Chapin, Esq.), and Mary A. (married to Robert Stair). B. Franklin (married to Rebecca Graybill of West Manchester Township). They have three children as follows: Charles Edward, Alice and Grant.

COL. GEORGE HAY, deceased, was born in York, Penn., August 1, 1809, and was a son of John and Susan (Smyser) Hay. He was the third in a family of seven children, and of German descent. He was a representative of an old-time family of this county, and here his father and grandfather were born. By occupation Mr. Hay was a cabinet-maker and undertaker, and this work he continued until his death, which occurred May 24, 1879. The marriage of Mr. Hay took place in 1830, to Miss Susan Demuth, a native of York County, and one of six children born to her parents, who were natives of York County. To Mr. and Mrs. Hay were born five children, only one of which survives the father, viz.: Amanda. Col. Hay was a brave and true soldier in the late war, and was also a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Lutheran Church. He was a leading and prominent man, and greatly respected citizen of York.

SAMUEL HAY, ex-deputy sheriff, son of George and Susan (Schall) Hay, of York, Penn., was born September 16, 1810, in York Borough. He attended the borough school, and also the York County Academy, and afterward learned the trade of cigar making. January 31, 1833, he married Susan Wilt, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Ernst) Wilt, of York, Penn. Two children were born to them, Sarah (deceased wife of George Gardner), and Catherine (deceased wife of Hamilton Bletcher). Our subject's grandfather came from Germany, and was one of the early settlers of York. He owned all the land on which several hundred houses are now built on Queen, King, Princess Streets, and the surrounding neighborhood. Few men are better or more favorably known throughout York County than our subject, he having been deputy sheriff over twenty years, and a better or more efficient officer never held that position.

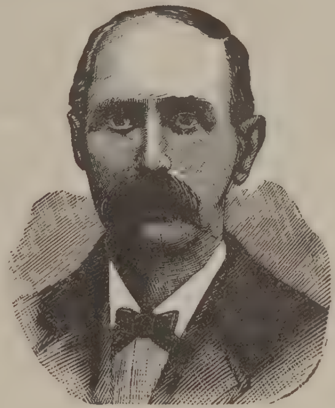
JACOB HAY, M. D., is a native of York, and was born in 1833. His parents were Dr. Jacob and Sarah (Beard) Hay, representing two families of early settlers in York County. His grandfather, whose name was also Jacob Hay, was an emigrant from Scotland to the province of Pennsylvania, early in the colonial period, and located in York, where he became a prominent merchant and justice of the peace. George Beard, his maternal grandfather, was one of the first immigrants that settled in the present region of Spring Garden Township, on land still occupied by the Indians to whom he gave a pick and shovel to please them and make his title doubly sure. The two occupations of farming and hotel keeping, were successfully followed by him. Dr. Jacob Hay, Sr., who for fifty-five years was a prominent and influential physician and public spirited citizen of York, after receiving an elementary education in his native town, entered Princeton College, at which institution he graduated. He read medicine with Dr. John Spangler of great local fame, and completed his course by graduating at the University of Maryland. For a number of years he was president of the York Bank, and a trustee of the York County Academy. He died in York, April, 1875, and his wife died in July of the same year. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. They had eight children, as follows: Dr. John, a successful physician who died at forty-two; Mary E., now widow of the late Dr. J. A. Brown, president of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg; Caroline; Lucy, widow of W. H. Davis; Dr. Jacob; William, a graduate of Pennsylvania College, and many years a prominent member of the York bar. He was a presidential elector from this district, representing the Republican party in the campaign of 1876. He died at the early age of forty-seven, after a very successful career in the practice of his chosen profession. He was a gentleman of very high repute and universally esteemed for his manly virtues and estimable character. The two youngest children were Henry and Sarah, both deceased. Dr. Jacob Hay, who is now familiarly known in York Borough and through the county as a very extensive practitioner, spent his school-boy days in the York County Academy. After reading medicine in the office of his father, he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, where he graduated in the spring of 1854; since that time he has been in continuous practice. He is a member of the National, State and County Medical Association, and was for a time president of the last named body; is a member of the Masonic order of Knight Templars, York Commandery. For a period of twelve years Dr. Hay has been an active member of the board of school control of York, and served as president of the board for several years. In 1865 he was married to Catherine Smyser, daughter of Joseph Smyser, of York. They have four children, namely: Nellie, Lucy, Joseph and Katie. Dr. Hay and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

DAVID HECKERT is a native of York, Penn., born in 1825, is a son of Jacob and Salome (Herbach) Heckert, is of German extraction and is traced authoratively to Francis Heckert, who was born in New Bamberg, in the kingdom of Bavaria, in 1703. His father's name was Conrad Heckert, a native of the same town. Francis Heckert was married February 25, 1728, to Miss Mary Margaretha Hilda Seymering, of Wallerthum, Bavaria. To this union were born three children as follows: Magdalena, John Jacob and John Peter. This family came to America in 1737, and settled in the territory that now comprises York County. The great-grandfather of our subject was John Jacob Heckert, born in Bavaria, April 13, 1730, and his grandfather was Jacob Heckert, who, one year (1775) prior to the Revolutionary war, was bound out to Lawrence Etter, of York Township, to learn the wagon-maker's trade. He was tax collector of York during the years 1793 and 1795, and member of the house of representative 1812–13. The father of Mr. Heckert was born in York, August 21, 1791, and died October 2, 1871. The boyhood of our subject was spent in attending the early schools of York. His first tutor was a Mrs. Willis. At seventeen he began serving an apprenticeship to the tinner and coppersmith trades, and in September, 1847, he went to Baltimore, Md., and continued his trade for some time. In 1850 he went to Independence, Mo., and there remained seven months, and then removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he continued his trade more than one year, and then returned to his native town and county. Here, in 1855, he began business, in which he has since continued, the firm being now known as Heckert & Bros. In 1884 he erected his business and residence block on Lot No. 26 East Market Street. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. Ancestors Lutheran. List of members for the house of representatives of commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the session of 1812–13 for York County: James S. Mitchell, Adam Hendricks, Peter Storm, Jacob Heckert. Officers for same term: George Heckert, clerk; Samuel D. Franks, assistant clerk; John Benjamin, sergeant-at-arms; Henry Lechler, doorkeeper. George Hecker's residence at that time was at Lancaster City. He was a lawyer by profession, and practiced law at Lancaster bar later on in life. He was a son of Jacob Heckert, who resided in Lancaser City till late in life. He had four children—three sons and one daughter. George the eldest lived to the age of eighty-six; Catharine, eighty-four; Jacob, eighty-one; Daniel, forty-seven. Daniel Heckert was a printer by profession in the year 1811. He was in connection with Updegraff, doing business under the firm name of Heckert & Updegraff. Published a paper called the *York Expositor*, issued weekly. In 1812 he enlisted in the company which went from York to the defense of Baltimore, and marched to North Point; was in the engagement at that place; died in 1829.

HEFFENER & SEACRIST, cigar-box manufacturers of York, are extensively known as prosperous business men. This industry was started in 1872 by H. W. Heffener, on a small scale, in the rear of College Avenue, then only employing four hands. Business increasing he moved to another location, where, with better facilities, he increased the number of his employes to fifteen hands. In 1879 he associated with his present partner, H. Seacrist. In 1881 they removed to their present location on Charles Avenue, where they erected a building sixty-three feet long and thirty-two feet wide, especially adapted to their business. They have since added two new apartments, increasing their force to the extent of employing fifty workmen, and use a twenty-horse power engine, running four saws. The capacity of their establishment is 25,000 boxes weekly, which are made principally of cedar and poplar. They expend $2,000 per month for label paper and their trade is extended over Pennsylvania and Maryland. Messrs. Heffener & Seacrist are both practical workmen and superintend their business personally; the success that has attended their efforts is the result of faithful application to business and honorable methods; their business is rapidly increasing.

H. W. HEFFENER, the senior member of the firm, was born in York in 1845, and is a son of William H. and Charlotte (Reika) Heffener, natives of Germany, who settled in York the same year our subject was born. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry, and soon after his regiment was placed under Gen. Kilpatrick's command, the only Pennsylvania Cavalry in Sherman's famous march from Atlanta to the sea. He participated in all of the engagements and skirmishes of his regiment from Atlanta, Ga., to Morrisonville, N. C., where he saw Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's force surrender, and remained with Sherman's army until the close of the war. At Waynesboro, his horse was shot dead from under him. He was one of the 100 men selected to carry important dispatches from Gen. Kilpatrick to Gen.

H W Heffener



Henry Seacrist

Sherman. They performed the daring act of piercing the Confederate lines, and passing through them to their general (Sherman) in command. This was considered one of the most daring acts of the war, and richly merits the admiration of all. The Ninth captured during its service some 8,000 prisoners and twenty-eight pieces of artillery, and destroyed hundreds of miles of railroad and bridges. The Ninth was known as Krider's Mounted Rangers, and did scout duty for all the prominent generals in the department of Kentucky. Mr. Heffener was one of thirty scouts under the famous "Kentucky Bill," that burnt the house of Gen. Battle, where all the guerillas had their headquarters, and were commanded by a son of the General. After being mustered out at Harrisburg, our subject returned to York and followed the trade of painting until 1868. He then became a fireman on the Northern Central Railroad, until he engaged at his present business. He is a member of the G. A. R., a member of the town council of York, vice-president of the Anchor Building Association, a director in the Protective Building Association, and a member of the Rescue Fire Company. Mr. Heffener was married to Miss Rebecca Brenner, of Adams County, in April, 1883. They have one child, George W. Heffener.

H. Seacrist, the second member of this firm, was born in Manchester Township, in 1838. He is the son of Henry and Martha (Dailey) Seacrist; the father is a native of the county, and the mother of Maryland. Our subject was educated in the schools of the county, and at the age of nineteen learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1879, when he embarked in his present business. Mr. Seacrist is an efficient business man, and gives his entire attention to its requirements. He was united in marriage, in 1858, with Miss Susan Stough, a daughter of David Stough, whose ancestors were among the first German settlers in that section of the county, immigrating about 1750. Mr. Seacrist and wife have three children: Henry C., Sarah N. and Emma J. The family are members of the Reformed Church.

J. D. HEIGES, D. D. S., son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Mumper) Heiges, was born in September, 1833. His father was a chair manufacturer and cabinet-maker of Dillsburg. J. D. Heiges assisted his father until 1854, when he began the study of dentistry under Dr. Beuny, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Penn., with whom he remained several years; then came to York and engaged with Dr. Thomas Tyrrell, with whom he remained until the fall of 1858, when he entered the Baltimore Dental College. After attending the first sessions, he took up the practice of dentistry, and subsequently returned to the college for the sessions of 1862–63, and graduated in the fall of the last named year. He returned to York where he has since continued to practice with success. Dr. Heiges was married, in September, 1867, to Annie C., daughter of William and Mary E. (Boyer) Smith, of York. They have eight children, viz.: William S., Thomas T., John C., Philip B., Horace M., Jay Clifford, Amiee E., Robert R. Dr. Heiges is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, in which he has been vestryman for about fourteen years.

HON. GEORGE W. HEIGES, attorney at law, was born in Dillsburg, York Co., Penn., May 18, 1842. His father, Jacob Heiges, was a prominent chair manufacturer of York County. His mother was Elizabeth Heiges, whose maiden name was Mumper. The Heiges family is of German origin. Mr. Heiges was educated at the public schools of York and at the York County Academy. He later was principal of the York Classical and Normal Institute, and again was appointed one of the principals of the local normal school and a tutor at the York County Academy. Completing the usual course of legal studies, he was admitted to the bar in 1867, and immediately began practice. In 1872 he was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1873. He was a member of several important committees, and during his last term he was noted for the prominent action that he took on all important questions. He is a Democrat, one of the leading lawyers at the York County bar, and was elected chief burgess of York in 1885. He is a prominent

Mason. He has always taken an active part in all the political movements of the county and State, and is especially interested in all matters of advancement and increase of public and educational interests. In 1877–78–79 he was attorney to the board of commissioners of York County. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Mary E. Gallagher, a native of York and a daughter of John Gallagher (deceased). He is the father of two children: Helen Days and Stewart Sprigg.

MICHAEL HEIMAN, son of John and Anna Mary (Hultzler) Heiman, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 1, 1842. His parents immigrated to America when he was but three years old, settling in Baltimore, where they remained three years, and then removed to York County. Our subject was one of the first in the county to respond to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, and on the 19th of April, 1861, he offered his services to protect the property of the Northern Central Railroad between York and Baltimore. April 29, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months' service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted in Company B, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years' service. He was engaged in all the battles participated in by the Eighty-seventh Regiment until June 23, 1864, when, at the battle of Petersburg, Va., he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison, subsequently being removed and confined in the following prison pens in the South: Belle Island, Danville, Va., thence to Andersonville, Millen, Blackshire, and Thomasville, Ga., and then returned to Andersonville, escaping on his way, about the 23d of December, 1864, and after traveling about two weeks through the swampy land of Irwin and Isabella Counties for about seventy-five miles, was recaptured and taken back to Andersonville. He again escaped from Andersonville about April 17, 1865, and after enduring great hardships finally reached the Union lines at Macon, Ga., and from thence returned home and was discharged June 19, 1865, at Harrisburg, Penn. Time in service over four years. He was in Southern prisons from June 23, 1864, until May 2, 1865. Mr. Heiman has resided in York continually since the war, and is now engaged at shoemaking, 118 East King Street. He is a member of Post No. 37, G. A. R. October, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Sowers, of Adams County, Penn. Five children have been born to them: John, Anna C., Henry, William and Erasmus M.

THEODORE R. HELB was born in York County, and is the son of Frederic and Rebecca (Henry) Helb, the former a native of Germany; and the latter a native of York County. His father, by trade, was a tanner, but subsequently engaged in the brewing business at Shrewsbury Station, York County. Theodore attended the common schools of York County, and subsequently went to Baltimore, Md., and took up a course of studies at the Knapp German and English Institute. After finishing his studies, he apprenticed himself to Jacob Seeger to learn the brewing business at Baltimore, Md. He finished his trade and returned to Shrewsbury, York County, and assisted his father in the brewing business. In 1873 he came to York, and erected a large, commodious brewery, and engaged in the business himself, in which he is doing a large trade. He was married January 22, 1874, to Miss Louisa, daughter of John and Margaret Rausch, of Baltimore, Md. To this union were born two children: Louis F. and Herbert T. Mr. Helb is a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the K. of P., I. O. of Heptasoph and I. O. R. M.

JOHN W. HELLER, attorney at law, is a native of Franklin, Va., born October 24, 1838, son of Rev. J. and Eliza (Fisher) Heller, and is of German origin. The father of Mr. Heller was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1806. He was a German Reformed minister for many years. His death occurred in Highland County, Ohio, in 1875. The mother of the subject was a native of Franklin County, Pa. Mr. Heller received a common school education. In 1857 he went to Fremont, Ohio, and there began his legal studies under Judge T. P. Finefrock, and was admitted to the bar at that place. For three months he was a soldier and member of the Eighth Ohio Volunteers. In 1865 he came to York, and the same year was admitted to the York County bar, and has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. In 1877 he was elected district attorney for York County, and successfully held the office one term. He is an able lawyer, and enjoys an extensive practice at the York County bar. His marriage to Miss Ella J. Engles, daughter of ex-sheriff Engles, of York County, was solemnized in 1867. To this union have been born five children, viz.: Thomas P., Sarah E., George E., John and Henry T. Mr. Heller is an earnest advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and a prominent man.

DR. T. J. HERBERT, veterinary surgeon, York, Penn., treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and of all domestic animals.

JACOB HERMAN, a native of York County, was born June 22, 1849. His parents, Adam and Catharine Herman, were also natives of the county, and farmers of West Manchester Township. Jacob obtained his education in the public schools, and the York County Academy; in the latter institution he remained for eight years. After completing his studies, he was connected with Brillinger, Lanius & Co., lumber merchants at York, for one year. He then engaged in the nursery and seeding business with E. J. Evans, and subsequently engaged in the sewing machine trade, continuing for a period of five years. Mr. Herman next embarked in the flour, feed and grain business, and has succeeded in establishing a successful trade. He was united in marriage December 25, 1876, with Miss Dollie E., daughter of John and Elnoran Brougher, of Cumberland County, Penn. This union has been blessed with two children: Nora K. and Elve A.

W. H. HERMAN was born in York in 1851, and is a son of Rutter and Mary C. (Strickler) Herman, of German descent. The family is one of the oldest in York Borough. W. H. Herman received a good academical and high school education, and then served an apprenticeship of three years in A. B. Farquhar's machine shops. He next learned the art of printing under Hiram Young, of York, finishing at the office of the Lancaster *Inquirer*. Returning to York in 1876, he established a job-printing office, the first in the borough, and has established a fine trade. In 1880 he married Annie L. Heckert, of York. Mr. and Mrs. Herman are connected with the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Herman is choir-leader.

EDWARD R. HERR was born in Baltimore, Md., July 16, 1846, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Reinicker) Herr. Mr. Herr's father, a native of Lancaster County, was born January 19, 1806, his mother was born in Baltimore, Md., about 1816. The father of our subject removed to Baltimore at an early age, and engaged in commission business, in which he continued until 1846, when he came to York and was elected president of what was then the York & Cumberland Railway. He remained in active railway life until 1860 when he retired from business. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the most popular railway men of York County. His death occurred February 3, 1876. At fifteen years of age Mr. Herr enlisted in Company I, Eighty-seventh

Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was at the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Winchester, etc., and was taken prisoner near Bunker Hill, Va., on the retreat from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, and for a short time was in Libby prison also at Belle Isle. He was discharged at York, October 13, 1864. He was married December 20, 1881, to Miss Emma Landes, a native of York. To this marriage has been born one child, viz.: Reinicker. The maternal grandfather of our subject was George Reinicker, who was born April 31, 1785, and who died September 10, 1805. Mr. Herr is a member of the G. A. R.

GEORGE W. HESS, manufacturer of lounges, wire, hair and husk matresses, was born in York in 1848, is a son of William and Sarah (Welsh) Hess, and is of German origin. At the early age of eight years, Mr. Hess was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and for several years was employed at different occupations. Later he was given a clerkship in the store of P. A. & S. Small, where he remained in faithful service for thirteen years. In 1881 he began the mattress business and this yet continues. He was married in 1872 to Miss Emma V. Schall of York. They have two children: William and George. He is a Republican, and a member of the K. of P.

ALBERTUS HIBNER, contractor and builder, was born in York, Penn., November 15, 1833, is a son of Augustus and Margaret (Rodgers) Hibner, is of French-English descent, and is the eldest in a family of three children. His father was also a native of York, Penn., and was born in 1809; his mother was born in Freystown, in 1814. His paternal grandfather was Frederick Hibner, a native of France, who came to America with a fleet fitted out by Gen. La Fayette, and took part in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Hibner received a good common school education, and at seventeen years of age began a four years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade under Jacob Quichel. In 1860 he began carpentering and contracting for himself, which occupation he still continues, and is one of the successful contractors of York. The marriage of Mr. Hibner occurred in 1858, to Miss Sarah Krone, a native of York, Penn. Politically Mr. Hibner is a Democrat, and has held the office of borough surveyor, and been a member of the school board for a number of years In 1855 he was made an Odd Fellow, and is now a member of Harmonia Lodge, No. 853, and for ten years has represented this lodge in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

R. HOFFHEINS, one of the leading dealers, and formerly manufacturer of agricultural implements, is a descendent of Johann Adam Hoffheins, who with his brother, Johann Daniel, emigrated from the Upper Rhine country to America, arriving at Philadelphia on the ship Pallas, November 25, 1763. The latter settled in Lancaster County, where he married a sister of the Rev. Wagner, of the German Reformed Church. The former began farming near Reading; about 1780 he removed to Dover Township, York County, losing in the interval all his means through the depreciation of Continental money. His son, Sebastian, who was born in Berks County, in 1767, was married to Barbara, daughter of Joseph and Mary Gochenour. She was born in 1764 and died in 1844. Sebastian was a farmer, shoemaker, and school-teacher, and a resident of Dover Township until his death in 1852. Their son, Jonas, the father of our subject, was a farmer and resided in Dover Township all his life. He died in Dover Borough in 1857. The mother of our subject was Susan, daughter of Peter and Catherine Weigel of West Manchester Township. She is still living, and a resident of York. Two brothers of Barbara Gochenour and two uncles of Catherine (Upp) Weigel were soldiers in the Revolution. Two children are descendents of Jonas and Susan Hoffheins, Samuel, a resident of Adams County, Penn., and Reuben, the subject of this biography. He was reared upon the farm in Dover Township, and until seventeen years of age was an assistant of his father. He then learned the carpenter trade, which he followed several years, embarking at the expiration of that time in business for himself by starting a shop at Dover, for the repair of agricultural implements. Possessing natural mechanical aptitude he soon extended his field of operations and began the manufacture of various farming implements with valuable patented improvements, invented by himself, among which may be named the self-raking reaper; horse hay rake and cultivator and planter, together with other articles of minor importance. In 1865 he removed to York, and under the firm name of Hoffheins, Shireman & Co., began the manufacture of reapers, mowers and agricultural implements upon a scale which the enlarged facilities of York afforded, employing at that period about sixty hands. In 1869 Mr. Hoffheins disposed of his interest in the manufacturing business and has since devoted his time to farming and the sale of agricultural implements. His headquarters are in York, where he carries a full line of all the implements necessary to agriculture. He has branch houses at East Berlin and Table Rock, Adams County, and one at Dover, all of them being under his general supervision. Mr. Hoffheins has done much to improve the machinery in this field and has several valuable patents. He has always been deeply interested in farming, and is at present vice-president of the York County Agricultural Society. Mr. Hoffheins was united in marriage in 1857, with Miss Lydia Lenhart, daughter of William Lenhart, of Dover Township, and a descendant of an old York County family. Two children are living: William L. and Franklin G.; both assisting their father in his business enterprises.

AMOS HOFFMAN is a dealer in clothing, gents furnishing goods, hats, caps, etc., and in connection has a complete merchant tailoring department. Mr. Hoffman is a native of Rohrerstown, Lancaster Co., Penn., was born in 1842, is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Huffnagle) Hoffman and is of German descent. His father was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1802, and his mother in 1804. His grandfather was Philip Hoffman. The great-grandfather of our subject came to America from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. Mr. Hoffman's father died in 1880 and his mother in 1882. Our subject received a common school education. Later in life he learned the printer's trade, serving a regular apprenticeship. After continuing at this trade for several years he engaged in the merchandise business. In 1878 he came to York and has since been engaged in the clothing business which he successfully continues. In 1884 he removed to his present salesroom in York; the main department being 25x150 feet. The marriage of Mr. Hoffman occurred in 1871, to Miss Clara Malthaner, a native of Bethlehem, Penn. Mrs. Hoffman died in 1874, and in 1879 he was married to Miss Bessie Hess, of Lancaster, Penn., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hess of Lebanon County, Penn. They have one child, Charles W. In 1863 Mr. Hoffman enlisted in Company K, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is a Republican, a member of K. of P., Red Men Lodge, G. A. R. and I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman are members of the Reformed Church.

THOMAS HOLLAND, agent for the New York Powder Company, was born in York County, in in 1825, to Thomas and Elizabeth (Cremer) Holland and is of English extraction. By occupation, the father of Mr. Holland was a cooper; his death occurred in York about 1840. The boyhood of our subject was spent among strangers, and when very young he was thrown upon his own resources. At thirteen years of age he was bound out for six years to learn the tailor's trade, and afterward taught school for some time. He then learned the cigar trade, and in 1849 he began the cigar and tobacco business, which he continued until 1868, when he engaged in the hardware business in partnership with the firm of Thomas, Chambers & Co., which he continued until 1876, when he sold his interest to John F. Thomas, but continued as a salesman in the store until 1882, and since that time has been engaged in his present occupation. Mr. Holland was married in 1847 to Miss Rebecca Thomas. Three children were born to this union, Emma E. only survives. Mrs. Holland died in 1860, and seven years later Mr. Holland was married to Evaline Hummer, a native of Dover, York County, daughter of Michael Hummer. They had two children; Thomas H. only survives. Mr. Holland was formerly a Whig, but is now a Democrat, although in local matters he supports those who in his judgement are the best men. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mrs. Holland is a member of the Evangelical Association.

WILLIAM HOSE, a representative of the manufacturing interests of York, is a native of the county and was born August 20, 1828. At the age of eighteen years he commenced an apprenticeship with the firm of Horn & Mitchell, carpenters and builders, with whom he remained for three years. Having become thoroughly proficient in his trade, he engaged at car building for two years, at the expiration of which time he accepted a position as foreman with the Billmeyer & Small Car Company, remaining with that company for over thirty years. Mr. Hose then purchased the sash and door manufactory, operated by Eden & Blouser, and has rearranged it, purchasing new machinery, etc. He has established a large trade, having added planing machinery, and now has facilities for turning out all kinds of building material. He is a public spirited citizen, a member of the I. O. O. F., the I. O. R. M., and of the I. O. of Heptasoph.

JOHN H. HOSHOUR, book-keeper at A.B.Farquhar's, was born in Glen Rock, York County, is a son of J. V. and Maggie (Koller) Hoshour, and is one of four living children. His father is also a native of York County, and was born August 21, 1814; his mother was born in Shrewsberry Township, in October, 1817. His paternal grandfather was born in Heidelberg Township. His great grandfather came from Germany and settled in York County. The father of Mr. Hoshour, at the age of twenty years, began teaching school, and four years later went into the store of Small, Myers & Latimer, at Shrewsberry, where he remained two years, and then began railroading and civil engineering. In 1836 he came to Glen Rock. He has been an active and successful business man, and it was not until February, 1885, that he retired from active life. At seventeen our subject entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Penn., and continued three years; when, on account of ill health, he was compelled to abandon his studies. In 1870 he entered the employ of Fry, Herbst & Co., at Glen Rock, as book-keeper. For some years, Mr. Hoshour was engaged in the manufacturing business, at Glen Rock; selling his interest in 1879, he came to York, and has since been in the employ of A. B. Farquhar. The marriage of Mr. Hoshour occurred March 14, 1872, to Miss Alice Cramer, daughter of E. L. and Polly Cramer, of Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Hoshour was born November 2, 1854, in Codorus Township, York Co., Penn. To this union were born two children, viz.: Howard P., born November 4, 1872, and Elvin H., born April 5, 1874. Mrs. Hoshour died June 15, 1877. In April, the year following, Mr. Hoshour married Miss Lida J. Armacost, of Baltimore County, Md., born July 4, 1860. To this marriage two children have been born: Carroll M., December 16, 1878, and J. Murray, January 30, 1881 (died October 26, 1881). He is a Republican and a member of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE W. ILGENFRITZ, for many years a prominent manufacturer and business man of this section of Pennsylvania, was born in York, in 1821, to Daniel and Elizabeth (Deitch) Ilgenfritz, and is one of eight children. The great-grandfather of our subject was a native of Germany, who came to America in 1741, and settled in Conewago Township, York Co., Penn. Subject's father was born in this county in 1790 and died in 1833. His mother was born in the same county in 1791, died in 1884. At twelve years of age our subject was thrown solely upon his own resources, and from that time he was forced to make his own way in life. First he learned the blacksmith's trade, then coach-making under Joseph Small, at which he continued to work for several years. In 1845 he began the manufacture of agricultural implements, which he continued some time, and then began the construction of railway cars, and in this line of manufacture he was extensively engaged. In 1864 he sold his establishment, but in 1866 he again engaged in business and continued some years. Mr. Ilgenfritz was married, in 1844, to Miss Isabella Emmett, a native of York County. Of eight children born three yet survive: Anna, David E. and Della. Mr. Ilgenfritz is a Mason and a member of the Lutheran Church, of which his wife is also a member.

JOHN E. ILGENFRITZ, son of Martin and Mary Ann (Plowman) Ilgenfritz, of York, Penn., was born December 16, 1833, in Shrewsberry Township. When our subject was a youth school advantages were limited, but he received a little instruction in the schools of his village, and also attended one short term in Dunkard Valley, Springfield Township. He then served a three years' apprenticeship at mill-wrighting, and as a journeyman worked at his trade ten years. He kept a restaurant eight years in Glen Rock, and then, in 1864, enlisted in the One Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged at Harrisburg. After the war he began the butchering business at York, Penn. December 3, 1854, he married Rebecca Klinedinst, daughter of David and Catherine Klinedinst, of North Codorus Township. The children born to this marriage are the following, living: Margaret, Leonard, Zarvilla, David, Martin Edward, Ellsworth. Deceased: Martha J., Robert C., Charles L., John Wesley, Milliard Kemp and Minnie May. Mr. Ilgenfritz has, in connection with his butchering, a well-stocked grocery store, and has always received a good share of patronage in his line of business.

WILLIAM H. KAIN was born January 4, 1848, in West Manchester Township. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school, and at nineteen entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and graduated four years later. At the age of twenty-three he was appointed county superintendent to fill the unexpired term of Stephen G. Boyd. This occurred in 1871. He was elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1875, serving in all about seven years. In the year 1876 he prepared for the State Department a history of the progress of education in York County. Mr. Kain had a keen zest for learning, and was untiring in the pursuit of knowledge. Though firm in his disposition, he was free from dogmatism and pedantry. Having a predilection for the practice of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1878, had acquired a lucrative practice, and obtained prominence in his profession, when his career was cut short by premature death on February 3, 1883. He was a man of indefatigable energy in whatever he undertook.

DR. J. B. KAIN, a son of John and Susan (May) Kain, was born in April, 1850. He attended the common schools, and assisted his father on the farm until the age of seventeen, when he taught school three winters and attended the normal school and York Academy in the summers. He then began the preparatory study of the medical profession under the instruction of Dr. C. M. Nes, of York, with whom he remained three years, then attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated March 13, 1871. He returned to York and began practice in partnership with Dr. A. R. Prowel, of Manchester Borough, which partnership continued about two years, when it was severed by the death of Dr. Prowel. Dr. Kain continued to practice in Manchester until March, 1884; he then came to York, where he is now practicing. In April, 1869, he married Mary L., daughter of Daniel and Mary (Upp) Kauffman, of York. Their union was blessed with five children named as follows: Carrie V., C. Harry, Mamie M. (deceased), Sallie A. and John R. Dr. Kain is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a brother of Prof. W. H. Kain (deceased), who was county superintendent of the schools of York County.

EMANUEL KAUFFMAN, third of eleven children of Joseph and Susan (Sprenkle) Kauffman, was born October 26, 1831, in Spring Garden Township, and was reared on his father's farm. May 15, 1860, he married Mary M. Diehl, daughter of Daniel and Louisa (Loucks) Diehl, of Spring Garden Township. Their children are William H., Emma J., Martha A. and Daniel W. Mr. Kauffman is extensively engaged in the manufacture of brooms. His factory is at 536 West Philadelphia Street. He started in this business in 1880, and it has steadily increased. He sells to the trade in York and Lancaster Counties, and has the reputation of manufacturing the best brooms in the market.

JAMES W. KERR, M. D., is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born September 19, 1813, the second of seven children to Rev. William and Mary (Wilson) Kerr, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. The father of Dr. Kerr was also born in Lancaster County in 1776, and his mother was a native of Dauphin County, born in 1789. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Kerr was also a native of Lancaster County. The father of subject was a minister of the Presbyterian Church; for nearly a quarter of a century he was the pastor of a congregation at Donegal Church, in Lancaster County. His death occurred September 22, 1821. The mother of Dr. Kerr died February 22, 1850. The subject here mentioned was reared on the farm. He attended the common schools and subsequently spent some time at West Nottingham Academy in Maryland, and then entered Jefferson College, in Washington County, Penn., from which he graduated in 1834. After his graduation he went to Harrisburg and took up the study of medicine under Dr. Roberts, and then attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1840, and the same year came to York and began the practice of his profession, which he has without intermission, since continued. He is the oldest practitioner of medicine now in York. The marriage of Dr. Kerr occurred in 1844 to Miss Jane McIlvain, a native of York. Of three children born, only one survives the mother, viz.: Martha, now Mrs. Dr. Bacon. Mrs. Kerr died March, 1881. Dr. Kerr is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church, having united with that denomination at seventeen years of age. In 1840 he was elected Sabbath-school superintendent of the Presbyterian Sabbath-school, and has since held that office. For almost half a century he has taken great interest in Sabbath-school work. He is an old and prominent physician and an earnest Christian gentleman. He is a member of York County Medical Association, the State and national Associations.

ALEXANDER KIDD, president and director of the York County Alms-house, and manufacturer of cedar ware, was born in Baltimore County, Md., September 11, 1833; is the son of John B. and Leah (Whitmire) Kidd; is their only child, and is of English-German descent. In childhood our subject came with his mother from Baltimore County, Md., to York. At fifteen years of age he began serving an apprenticeship at the cedar cooper's trade at which he continued work until 1864, when he enlisted in Company H, Two-hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, served one year and was honorably discharged in 1865. In 1866 Mr. Kidd resumed his trade in the city of Baltimore, where he remained until 1875, when he returned to York and here has since resided. He was married in 1858 to Miss Caroline Shillinburg, a native of Baltimore, Md. The marriage has resulted in the birth of two children: Mary J. and John W. In politics Mr. Kidd is a Democrat. During the years 1881 and 1882 he represented the Seventh Ward in the York Council. In 1882 he was elected resident director of the York County Alms-house. During his administration some very important improvements have been made; the most notable perhaps is the introduction of the steam-heating process into the alms-house. He is a member of the order of Red Men. Mrs. Kidd is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ELI KINDIG, farmer and dealer in horses and mules, was born in Windsor Township, January 11, 1823, son of Joseph and Salomi (Landis) Kindig, and is of Swiss-German origin. His father was born in Hellam Township, in 1787. He was one of the prominent early settlers of York County. His death took place in Windsor Township in 1857. The mother of our subject was born in Windsor Township in 1800, and died in 1883. Subject's grandfather came to York County from Lancaster County in early life. His death occurred in 1824. Subject's great-grandfather was a native of Switzerland, and immigrated to America some time in the seventeenth century. At twenty years of age Mr. Kindig began life for himself. For a number of years he carried on farming and subsequently engaged in his present vocation. He is one of the most extensive dealers in horses and mules, and for many years has been one of the most extensive farmers in York County. He was married in 1846 to Miss Lydia Flinchbaugh, daughter of Frederick and Mary Flinchbaugh. They have eight children: Benjamin, Ellen, Eli, Henry, Harrison, Joseph, Milton and Frederick. Mrs. Kindig died in 1877, and two years later our subject was married to Miss Elenora Stump, a native of York Township. Mr. Kindig now owns the old Kindig homestead. He has 400 acres of well-improved land. He is a thorough Republican in politics.

DANIEL R. KING, baker and surveyor, is a native of Manchester Township, York County, was born November 6, 1833, and is a son of Daniel and Anna (Coleman) King. His father was born in this county in 1806, and his mother in 1807. Here his grandfather King was born in 1772. His great-grandfather, Philip King, and his great-great-grandfather was Nicholas King. Our subject is one of six living children, is of German extraction, and was reared on the farm. At nineteen years of age he entered York County Academy, where he remained some time, and then began teaching school, which he continued for thirteen years. In 1867 he removed to York, and clerked in a store for several years. In 1871 he began the baking business. He is also engaged in the cracker business in Columbia, Penn.

His marriage occurred in 1856, to Miss Sarah J. Fisher, daughter of George and Catherine Fisher. Mrs. King was born in York in 1837. To this union have been born William A., Charles E. and Sadie C. Mr. King is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

BENJAMIN J. KING was born in Spring Garden Township, September 25, 1839, a son of Henry and Leah (Johnston) King, natives of York County, Penn. He was brought up in York, and educated at the York County Academy, and Bland's school on the Plank Road. When fifteen years old he began clerking in a drug store, which he continued two years, then clerked in a dry goods store two years, and afterward followed the trade of house painting until the breaking out of the war. April 19, 1861, he enlisted at York, Penn., in Company A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served three months. He re-enlisted on August 24, 1861, for three years, in Company E, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged on account of disability, April 10, 1863. He entered the service as sergeant and came out with that rank. When he returned from the war he engaged in draying freight until April, 1883, and was transfer agent of the Peach Bottom, Pennsylvania & Northern Central Railroad for eleven years, when he sold his business to the Northern Central Railroad Transfer Company, when he began the bottling business, which he followed one year. He then sold out and purchased the Violet Hill Hotel, one-half mile south of York, and moved there July 1, 1884, and kept hotel until April 1, 1885, when on account of sickness of his wife he moved to York, Penn. Mr. King has leased his Violet Hill Hôtel to Frank M. Egee for one year, with the privilege of five years. Mr. King has moved to York, and leased his bottling works to Henry Weigee for one year, with the privilege of five, and is not engaged in any business at the present time. Mr. King was married in York, Penn., April 23, 1861, to Margaret J. Ilgenfritz, daughter of Thomas Ilgenfritz. They have three children living: Harry J., Lillie and Samuel J. T. Mr. King is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment. He was one of the organizers of the city market, and is a stockholder in the York Opera House.

H. B. KING, M. D., is a son of E. A. and Arabella F. (Nes) King, who were both natives of York County; his grandfather, Dr. Henry Nes, was an old and skillful practitioner of the county, and a resident until his death. He represented his county in congress several terms, and was highly honored and esteemed. The father of our subject was a prominent business man in his day. Engaged in the marble business, in which he was a skillful workman and sculptor. He was also engaged in the phosphate trade and general farming and milling. A valuable farm and mill property, together with valuable real estate, located in York, descended to our subject. The father died in 1877, the mother in 1883. H. B. King, our subject, was born in York in 1860, was educated in the schools and academy at York, and early began the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. B. F. Spangler. He subsequently entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and graduated in 1883, after a three years' course, subsequently taking a post graduate course at the same institution. He is now engaged in practice in York, and is a member of the York County Medical Society.

CASPER H. KLEFFMAN, is a brother of Frederick and Gottlieb Kleffman, of Spring Garden Township, whose sketches appear elsewhere. At the breaking out of the late war, our subject enlisted in Company E, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and took part in all the marches and engagements of his regiment until taken prisoner at Carter's Woods, near Winchester, Va., June 10, 1863, after which he was confined in Libby Prison and the prison on Belle Isle until July 7, when he was paroled; he rejoined his regiment October 13, same year, was wounded at the battle of Locust Grove November 27, and was honorably discharged October 13, 1864. In June, 1878, he married Elizabeth Rabe, who has borne him one daughter, Wilhelmina C. Mr. Kleffman is now a merchant at the corner of Queen and South Streets, and is doing a prosperous trade. In religion he is a Lutheran, and is a consistent member of St. John's Church.

ELIAS KOHLER, proprietor of the Central Hotel, was born in York Township April 15, 1845, and is a son of Jacob and Anna (Sechrist) Kohler. Mr. Kohler is the eighth in a family of nine children and is of German descent. Mr. Kohler worked for his father on the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he began for himself. He went to Dallastown and engaged in the butchering business, remained there two years, then came to York and continued the same business for three years and then engaged in the livery business, which he continued three years; he then became proprietor of the Central Hotel. In 1881 Mr. Kohler invented what is known as the Kohler Improved Cattle Car, one of the best improvements of the kind ever invented. Our subject was married in 1868, to Miss Harriet Peeling, daughter of John Peeling. They have four children: Minnie A., Chauncy C., Gertrude and Erle C. Mr. Kohler is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F. He has been a member of the town council and is a popular man.

HENRY KRABER, a representative of one of the old families of York County, was born in York in 1822, and is a son of John and Catherine (Graybill) Kraber, whose ancestors came to America from Germany in 1670. Their descendants have since been prominently identified with the history of York County. His grandfather, Adam Kreber (so spelled), resided in York all his life; he was a blacksmith and wagon-maker, and manufactured running gear of cannons for the Revolutionary war. He had one son and three daughters. John Kraber followed smithing and subsequently farming near Dillsburg. He died in 1859; his wife died in 1853. They were the parents of eight children: Henry, Daniel, John, Adam, Michael, William, Henry and Sarah Ann; four are now living. Our subject, Henry Kraber, was engaged in the mercantile business twenty-seven years in York. He was prominently identified with the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company, of which he was president twenty years; also engaged in mining ore in York and Cumberland Counties, and is at present interested in mining coal in Alabama; he is also interested in the Alleghany Extract Company, and is general agent for the State for the Watertown Insurance Company; with his sons, he is engaged in dealing at wholesale in cigars and tobacco. He was married in 1847, to Miss Catherine E. Reichenbaugh, of Lancaster. They have two children living—George B. and Henry R., both in business with their father; and two deceased, George and Catherine. Mr. Kraber has been connected with the Presbyterian Church all his life.

JACOB L. KUEHN, superintendent of the York Gas Company, was born in York March 28, 1836, to John L. and Catherine (Laumaster) Kuehn. The parents of our subject were born in Germany, the birth of his father occurring in 1801 and that of his mother in 1808. In 1816 the Kuehn family came to America and settled in York County, Penn. His maternal grandfather, however, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Both families are old settlers of York County. Mr. Kuehn was educated at the public schools of York. At fifteen years of age he began carpentering and continued that for some years. In 1856 he was appointed superintendent of the Gas Company, and this position he has since held. In 1882 he was appointed superintendent of the York Water Company. Almost all his life Mr. Kuehn has been connected with public works. He was married in 1857 to Miss Anna C. Vogel, daughter of Francis S. Vogel. They have two children: A. Lizzie and Hattie A. Mr. Kuehn is an earnest supporter of Republicanism. Mr. and Mrs. Kuehn are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THE KURTZ FAMILY. The origin of this family in America is authoritatively traced back to Rev. Nicholas Kurtz, who immigrated to America some time in the seventeenth century, and settled in Pennsylvania. George Peter Kurtz was one of a family of twelve children born to Nicholas and Helena (Albright) Kurtz. He was born in Berks County, October 4, 1749. He was one of the early men who came to York County and one of York's pioneer merchants, and an active, enterprising and respected citizen. Here he resided until his death. His son, George Peter Kurtz, was born in York, October 17, 1799. This representative of the Kurtz family was educated for the ministry, but subsequently he learned the carpenter's trade, and chose what seemed to him a more humble sphere in life. He was married, in 1825, to Miss Eliza E. Fisher, also a native of York County, and a daughter of Dr. John and Eliza E. Fisher. The result of this union was two children, viz.: Catherine and Amelia. Mr. Kurtz died in 1836; his widow died in 1882. Another important personage of the family was Charles Kurtz, born August 30, 1791. He was married to Julia Ann Eichelberger, a native of this county. Two children were born to them: William H. and Catherine, now residing in Minneapolis, Minn. The former was born in York, in 1823, and here he has since resided. His early education was acquired at York County Academy, but his extensive knowledge of business has been acquired through his own efforts and in actual practical life. At fourteen years of age he was thrown upon his own resources, and for seven years he was employed as a clerk in a store. In 1848 he engaged in the malting business, and continued until 1872, when he became a member of the firm known as Baugher, Kurtz & Stewart, iron and brass founders, machinists, and manufacturers of turbine water-wheels. There is in connection with this establishment the Codorus Tannery, which is one of the most extensive institutions of its kind in Pennsylvania. A complete sketch of these enterprises may be found in another portion of this work. The marriage of Mr. Kurtz with Miss Mary Baugher was solemnized August 17, 1856. To this union have been born two children: Charles and Julia. Mrs. Kurtz died in 1861, and, five years later, Mr. Kurtz was married to Miss Julia A. Baugher, a sister of his former wife, and daughter of Frederick Baugher, who was one of the leading citizens of York. Mr. Kurtz is enterprising in business, liberal in all affairs of true worth and merit, and ranks as one of York County's most valued citizens. Mr. Kurtz and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

CAPT. WILLIAM H. LANIUS, one of the leading representative business men of York County, is a descendant of Christian and Anna (Updegraff) Lanius (grandparents). The former was born at Kreutz Creek, York County, September 16, 1773; died in York, February 16, 1847. The latter was born in York, March 16, 1774, died at the same place October 9, 1830. The parents of our subject were Henry and Angeline (Miller) Lanius. The former born September 20, 1809, died June 26, 1879. The mother was born March 28, 1822, and is still living in York. Henry Lanius was a prominent business man of York and highly esteemed. He was extensively engaged in the lumber trade, and continued an active business man up to his death. In 1860 and 1861 he served as chief burgess of the borough, and was for several years a director on the school board. He was a prominent member of the Moravian Church, and at the time of his death, president of the church council. Eight children are descendants, viz.: Marcus C., Annie L., William H., Ellen A., Charles C., Sarah F., Paul and Susan H. Capt. Lanius was born at Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., November 26, 1843, and when a youth, came with his parents to York, where he received a liberal education, attending the public schools and the York County Academy. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but was soon after transferred to Company I, as first sergeant, remaining until the close of their service. He was commissioned second lieutenant, March 1, 1863; first lieutenant, November 18, 1863, and as captain, June 25, 1864. Capt. Lanius was with his regiment in all its engagements and battles, among which may be named Winchester, Mine Run, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequan and Fisher's Hill. He was wounded at the battle of Monocacy, July 9, and honorably discharged October 13, 1864, after over three years' faithful and active service. Capt. Lanius embarked in business in York in 1867, engaging in the lumber trade, which he has continued up to the present time. In 1871 he formed a business association with his brother, Marcus C., conducting a branch at Wrightsville until 1878, and at the present time has extensive lumber interests at Williamsport. Capt. Lanius has also been identified with various other enterprises, and ranks as one of the leaders in all measures of progress. He published in 1884 a superior map of the borough of York, and has laid out a valuable addition to the same in the Fifteenth Ward. He is the originator and president of the West End Improvement Company, described in another portion of this book. He organized the first Post of the G. A. R. in York County; is a member of York Lodge No. 266, A. F. & A. M., and a representative in the common council. Capt Lanius has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and early in life organizing the Boys in Blue in the campaign of 1866 at the age of twenty-two years, and was made president of the organization, and remaining in that position in 1868 and 1869. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Smyser, daughter of Michael Smyser, of York. They have three children: Mary S., Grace A. and Perry L.

ISRAEL LAUCKS, of the leading firm of Laucks & Son, dealers in dry goods and notions, was born in York County, in September, 1827, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Smyser) Laucks He remained at home with his father on the farm until he was twenty years of age, in the meantime attended the common schools. At the age of twenty he came to York and entered the York High School After finishing his studies he formed a co-partnership with S. K Myers, and engaged in the boot and shoe, dry goods and notion business at York. This partnership was afterward dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Laucks formed a partnership with his son, George W. Laucks, December 31, 1883, under the firm style of Laucks & Son, dealers in dry goods and notions. They have a large stock and do a thriving business. Mr. Laucks was married May 4, 1854, to Imilda A., daughter of William A. and Lyda Wilt, of York. To this union were born six children, as follows: Irene E., George W., Amanda L., Grace V., Sadie M. and S. Farry. Mr. Laucks has been director of the First National Bank of York; treasurer of the Farmers' Market Company, and is president of the York Coach Company, also president of the York Safe and Lock Company. He has been an active member of the Reformed Church for more than thirty-seven years, and was elected to the office of deacon, and subsequently elder in the church of his choice.

LEHMAYER & BROTHER, dealers in clothing, hats, gents' furnishing goods, and sole agents for the celebrated Pearl Shirt. Mr. N. Lehmayer is a native of Germany, and came to America in 1847. Among the business interests of York there is none that deserves more prominent mention than the firm here mentioned. This enterprise was established in 1847, beginning with limited means and a small stock, but energy and a determined will were not lacking. For many years this firm has maintained a front rank in the clothing trade of York County. Here is kept constantly on hand a most complete and varied assortment of all kinds of clothing and gents' furnishing goods. Special attention is given to the latest styles and changes. This firm buys directly from the manufacturers, for cash and in large quantities, and is ever prepared to extend to the trade the best possible bargains. There are no advantages to be gained by the people of York and York County by going to the large cities, when this firm offers the equal in every particular. The building was enlarged in 1884, and now the principal sales department is 125x32 feet, and is steam-heated. Six assistants are employed in the establishment. Mr. Lehmayer is a striking example of the proverbial thrift of his race. Mr. Lehmayer, by his uniform courtesy, has won the respect of a large circle of friends, and is known as a most reputable man. His residence, on East Market Street, is one of the most elegant and extensive in York.

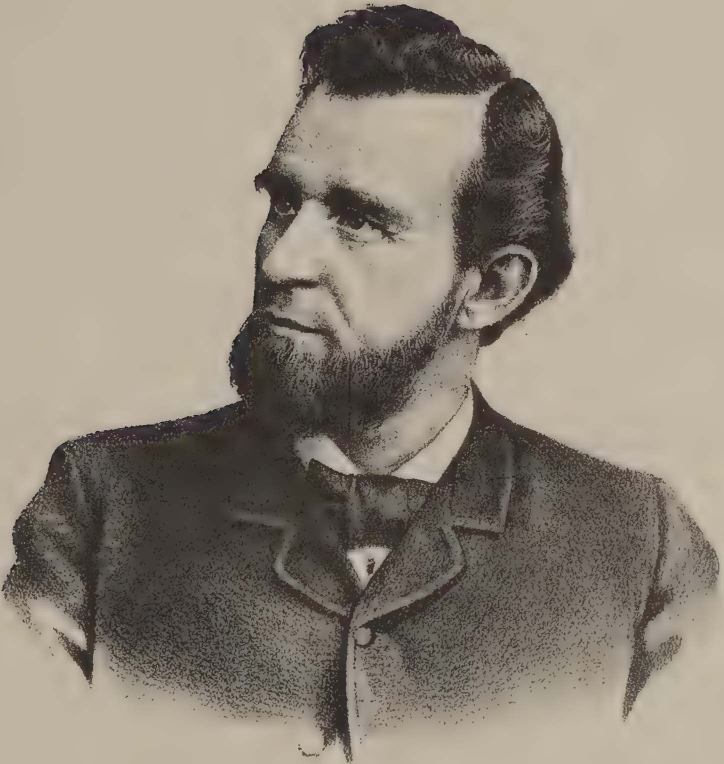
C. E. LEWIS is a descendant of Ellis Lewis, who, with John Rankin and James Bennett, removed from Chester County, about 1736, and settled in the region of York County, where afterward his son, Eli Lewis, laid out the town of Lewisberry. Dr. Webster Lewis was grandfather of C. E. Lewis. Ellis Lewis, chief justice of Pennsylvania, James Lewis, attorney at law at York, and Eli Lewis, president of the First National Bank of York, were sons of Eli. Dr. Robert Nebinger Lewis, who practiced medicine in Dover for many years, and Mary Moore, were subject's father and mother. C. E. Lewis was born in Dover, April 5, 1844. He attended the common schools until seventeen years of age, when he entered the York County Academy, then under Prof. G. W. Ruby, as principal, and D. M. Ettinger, the accomplished mathematician and surveyor, as teacher in arithmetic, algebra, geometry and other branches related thereto, and attended its sessions three years, and afterward for a short period was its assistant principal. With his brother, Rush Webster Lewis, C. E. Lewis started in York the manufacture of shoes by machinery, and this was the first business in which he was engaged. Previous to this, however, he had spent a year and a quarter in the city of Lynn, Mass., and Amesbury, Mass., where he was for some time engaged as foreman in the finishing room of the Salisbury and Amesbury mills. Subsequently he became book-keeper for James N. Buffum's lumber manufacturing establishment, at Lynn, Mass. He returned to York in June, 1866, and July following was elected a clerk in the First National Bank at York, and continued in the bank until January 1, 1871, having gained the position of teller in the meantime. It was at this time he left the bank to engage in the manufacture of shoes, in which business he was engaged eight years. In January, 1879, he was elected as cashier of the Western National Bank of York, where he is now engaged. April 26, 1869, he married Ellen Sarah, the second daughter of Joseph Smyser, of the borough of York, Penn., and has had born to him the following children: Ellis Smyser, member of St. Paul's Church, and clerk in the Western National Bank; Joseph Smyser, Mabel Rebecca, Sadie Moore, Clay Eugene, Nellie Kate, and Margie Violet, all living.

WILLIAM Y. LINK, ex-prothonotary of York County, was born in Dover Township, York County, January 14, 1838, to Benjamin and Margaret (Yesler) Link, and is of German-Scotch descent. The parents of Mr. Link were natives of York County, the father, born about 1805, died in 1839, and the mother, born in 1806, died in 1872. The grandfather Link was also a native of York County, and still resides in Dover Township. The Yesler family is an ancient one, of York County. Mr. Link was educated at the public schools of Dover Township. At ten years of age he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. He worked on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, and then learned the carpenter's trade, and continued this until 1875. In 1875 he was elected prothonotary of York County and served three years, since which time he has been working at his trade. The marriage of Mr. Link took place in 1863, to Miss Catherine Aughenbaugh, daughter of George Aughenbaugh, a native of Manchester Township. They have six children, viz.: William F., Laura J., Harry E., Bertha K., Chauncy A. and Chester G. Mr. and Mrs. Link are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

HENRY LINT, second of three children of Peter and Elizabeth (Smyser) Lint, was born in West Manchester Township, July 20, 1829, where he was reared on his father's farm and lived in this township until he removed with his father to the home where he now lives. He removed to York in 1840. His maternal ancestors, the Smysers, were the pioneer settlers in West Manchester Township. Mr. Lint is a member of the Lutheran Church. (For our subject's ancestral history, see sketch of his brother, Peter Lint).

DR. L. M. LOCKMAN, son of the Rev. A. H. Lockman, of York, was born in August, 1829, at Harrisburg, Penn. He attended the common schools of York in youth, and completed a course in York Academy. He then entered the drug store of Dr. Alexander Barnitz as clerk, and remained with him two years. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Jacob Hay, Sr., with whom he remained two years, then began a course of study with Dr. James W. Kerr, of York, with whom he remained until he graduated. He attended the Pennsylvania Medical College, of Philadelphia, and graduated in 1852. He returned to York and began the practice of his profession. He remained in York until 1853, then went to Littlestown, Penn., remained one year, and then moved to Liverpool, Manchester Township, where he remained six years. In 1869 he again returned to York, where he still continues the practice of his profession. He married, March, 1853, Maria, daughter of Dr. John F. Fischer, of York. Their union was blessed with four children, as follows: William C. (deceased), John F. (deceased), Augustus (deceased) and Harry D. The Doctor is a member of St. Luke's Lutheran Church.

ZACHARIAH K. LOUCKS is a grandson of John George Loucks, who was one of the early emigrants from Germany that settled in the beautiful region of Berks County, known as Tulpehocken, where he purchased a tract of land. About the year 1780, hearing of the fertile lands west of the Susquehanna, he immigrated to York County to continue his chosen occupation of farming, and purchased land southwest of York. May 13, 1805, he purchased the mill and farm where Z. K. Loucks now lives. George Loucks, son of John George Loucks,



C. E. Lewis

father of the subject of this sketch, was born August 18, 1787, and died October 29, 1849, aged sixty-two years, two months and eleven days. He followed the two occupations of miller and farmer at the Loucks' homestead. He purchased a great deal of real estate, and at his death owned the mill property. He was married to Susanna Weltzhoffer, of Hellam Township, and had three sons and four daughters. Zachariah K. Loucks, the subject of this sketch, was born March 14, 1822, on the place where he now resides. He received his education in the York County Academy, under Rev. Stephen Boyer. For a number of years was a class-mate of Prof. Kirkwood, now the famous astronomer and mathematician. He commenced business in York first as a clerk with the firm of Schriver, Loucks & Co., and afterward was a clerk for Loucks & Becker at the old Manor Furnace in Chanceford Township, where he remained one year. He then entered the store of Henry Becker in York until 1839, when he returned to his home in Spring Garden Township, and attended to the duties of the grist-mill and farm until his father's death. After this event he and his brother, Henry I., succeeded their father in business at the old homestead, where they still reside, about one mile north of York, along the line of the Northern Central Railroad. In his new and elegant mansion, built in 1881, with its large piazzas, porticoes and beautiful lawn around it, he is afforded all the comforts, conveniences and enjoyments of rural life. For many years he turned his attention closely to farming and milling. Here, on this site, was erected one of the first grist-mills west of the Susquehanna. The old two-story mill, distillery and saw-mill were destroyed by fire on April 29, 1864. The present commodious, five-story brick mill was built during the fall of 1864, at a cost of $30,000. It contains the latest improvements of milling machinery, and has a capacity of 150 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. During the past twenty years it has been leased by P. A. & S. Small, of York. Cars are pulled by water power to the mill, over a switch from the Northern Central Railway to load flour. In connection with milling and farming, Mr. Loucks has been largely engaged in other business. At the time of the organization of the First National Bank of York, in 1863, he was elected a director. He was afterward elected vice-president, and in the year 1877 was chosen president of that institution, and now occupies that position. He was a director and general financier of the York & Peach Bottom Railway when it was built; for many years a member of the board of directors of York County Agricultural Society, and is a life member of the same; one of the projectors and is now president of the Chanceford Turnpike Company and a director; was a director of the York City Market until its completion, when he resigned; is vice-president of the Penn Mutual Horse Insurance Company of York, and is largely engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Loucks was married January 5, 1843, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Col. Michael Ebert, of Spring Garden. She was born March 18, 1822. Their eldest son, Alexander, resides in Manchester Township, and was married to Catharine Wambaugh. They have four children: Harry, William, Annie and Isabel. George E., the second son of Z. K. and Sarah Ann Loucks, was married to Susan Jane Myers. He resides at Hellam Station. Edward, the third son, is at home. Z. K. Loucks, Jr., the fourth son, is a law student in Philadelphia, and graduated with high honors from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. Isabella, the only daughter, was married to John W. Kohler, and died at he age of twenty-seven, leaving two children: Willam I. and Edwin. Mr. Loucks, as a business man, as had an active and prosperous career. He is ossessed of good judgment, keen discrimination and excellent financial and executive abilities. In politics he was originally an active Whig, cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Harrison, and was an enthusiastic advocate of Henry Clay's election. He is now an ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

CASPER LOUCKS, born in York County, June 4, 1834, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Spangler) Loucks, and assisted his father, who was a farmer and distiller, until twenty-six years of age, then managed the home farm himself five years, removed to York in 18— and engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of crackers and cakes for five years; subsequently erected a building and removed to his present location, southwest corner of South George and Maple Streets, where he opened a pop manufactory and beer-bottling establishment, and is doing an extensive business. He was married March 24, 1861, to Annie M., daughter of Israel Fissel, and they have seven children: Elizabeth, William, Ida May, Katie, Mary, Edward and Charles. Mr. Loucks has been an active member of the Reformed Church for many years.

FRANKLIN LOUCKS, born in York County September 27, 1834, is a son of Peter and Maria Loucks, was brought up on his father's farm in West Manchester Township, and followed farming on the homestead until 1869, then moved to York and engaged in business as a member of the firm of Fahs, Smith & Co., dealers in coal, and, subsequently, dealt also quite extensively in grain, flour and feed. At the end of five years he severed his connection with that firm, formed a partnership with Bender Bros. in the flour, feed and grain business; sold his interest in the firm in 1882; bought a lot on West Philadelphia Street, and erected a commodious warehouse, where he has built up an extensive trade in the same business. He was married February, 1857, to Mary A., daughter of Adam and Eliza Smyser, and they have had five children: Eliza (deceased), Charles A. (deceased), Anna and Sallie and William F. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE W. S. LOUCKS is a prominent young business man and identified with the development of the manufacturing interests of York. He was born in Baltimore, Md., September 29, 1856, and with his parents came to York County, in 1865. He received his education in the schools of York County, finishing his studies at the York County Academy. After finishing his studies he engaged with P. H. Glatfelter at paper manufacturing, continuing until 1878 when he became an assistant of his father, who had purchased an interest in the York Manufacturing Company, and in 1881 he became a partner. This company is extensively engaged in the manufacture of steam engines, water-wheels and mill machinery; and employs about forty hands. Mr. Loucks was united in marriage May 23, 1883, with Anna N. Lord of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Loucks is a Knight Templar and also an encampment member of the I. O. O. F.

HUGH W. McCALL, attorney at law, was born in Lower Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn., June 15, 1839, is a son of James L. and Sarah D. (Whiteford) McCall, and is of Scotch-Irish and English descent. The father of Mr. McCall was born in Lower Chanceford Township, January 9, 1806, and his mother was born in Harford County, Md., in 1805. The McCall family has been identified with the history of York County for more than 150 years, and the maternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the war of 1812. Receiving an academical education, Mr. McCall went, in 1861, to Mansfield, Ohio, and took up the study of law, under Judge Thomas W. Bartley, ex-governor of Ohio. Our subject in 1862 enlisted in Capt. Miller's company, which was at that time ordered to the defense of Cincinnati which was threatened by Kirby Smith; in this capacity he served for thirty days, and returned to Mansfield and resumed his legal studies, which he continued until 1863, when he came to York County, where he raised and organized Company A, of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Col. W. H. Boyd, until he was severely wounded at Cold Harbor. Mr. McCall was commissioned captain February 19, 1864, and this position he held until the close of the war. He completed the study of the law in the office of Hon. Thomas E. Cochran of York, and was admitted to the bar August 27, 1866, and has since continued the practice of his profession. He is a Republican, and in 1868 was a delegate of the National Republican Convention at Chicago. He was married in 1871 to Miss Rachel E. Kell, a native of Franklin County, Penn. Their children are as follows: James S., born August 15, 1872; Hugh C., March 17, 1874, and Samuel K., April 9, 1876. Mr. and Mrs McCall are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. HENRY MILLER McCLELLAN, deceased, was a prominent physician of his day. He was born October 12, 1809, in York, Penn., and was a son of Robert and Sarah (Miller) McClellan. Robert McClellan died March 12, 1813, and his widow was subsequently married to Dr. William Jamison, of York, with whom our subject prosecuted his medical studies. He was also a student of the Medical College of Baltimore, and a graduate of that institution. He began the practical duties of his profession immediately after graduation, and until his death was untiring in his devotion to his duty. He was a skillful practitioner and achieved an enviable reputation and a large practice. Dr. McClellan was for many years prominently identified with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder, treasurer and valued member. As a citizen, he was just and honorable to all, and his death, which occurred August 7, 1869, was sincerely regretted by all. His wife, with whom he was united May 7, 1835, was Miss Catherine Louisa Smyser, a daughter of Philip A. and Susan L. Smyser of York. She died July 9, 1884, and was the mother of seven children, only two now living, Catherine J. and William H.; the latter is one of the prominent business men of York, and is engaged in the hardware and grocery trades.

G. W. McELROY, district atorney of the county of York, was born in Lancaster County, July 23, 1824. He is a son of Daniel and Rebecca (Wishard) McElroy, and is of Scotch-Irish origin. He is the youngest of nine children, only two of whom are living. His father was born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, and his mother in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America and settled in Lancaster County, Penn., where they died. Our subject received a common school education in Lancaster County, and was afterward educated in the higher branches, under the kind favor and continued patronage of his brother, A. McElroy, Esq., who died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia County, in the summer of 1876. In 1841 he became the principal of the Ephrata Academy, which position he held for three years and then read law under Col. Reah Frazer, at Lancaster. He was admitted to the Lancaster bar in 1846, and practiced there a number of years, during a part of which time he edited the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, and then went to Meadville, Crawford Co., Penn., where he remained until 1853, and then returned to Lancaster and continued practice until 1860. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and was about to be promoted when he was taken ill and was brought to the York Hospital, but regaining his health, was placed in the commissary department, and there continued until 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He was admitted to the York County bar December 20, 1864, and in 1883 was elected district attorney of York County. He was married in 1866 to Miss Anna M. Fisher, a native of York, and has had eight children born to him. He is a Democrat.

JOHN T. McFALL, hatter and dealer in gents' furnishing goods, was born in Union County, Penn., in 1842, and is a son of Thomas and Eliza (Mensch) McFall, and is of Scotch-German extraction. His father was born in Northampton County, Penn., but subsequently removed to Union County, where he died in 1846. The mother of our subject still resides in that county. Mr. McFall was educated in the public schools. He first engaged in the painting business. In 1860 he left his native county and went to Chester, Delaware County. There he remained for nine years, and in 1869 came to York and engaged in his present business. He makes a specialty of fine goods and ranks as the principal hatter and gents' furnisher in York, and is doing a successful business. His marriage took place in 1866, to Miss Mollie E. Johns, a native of Adams County. They have two children, viz.: Wayne G. and Edith M. Mr. and Mrs. McFall are members of the Lutheran Church.

DR. MATTHEW J. McKINNON, son of Michael W. and Ann L. (McCall) McKinnon, was born in February, 1832. The father was a native of Hartford County, Md., and the mother of York County, Penn.; the father was a tanner and farmer. Dr. McKinnon began his education in the common schools of York County, which he attended until the age of ten years; then entered the academy of York, where, after completing a course of study, he entered Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio; after finishing his collegiate course he began the study of medicine under Dr. A. S. Baldwin, of York County, and subsequently entered the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, and graduated March, 1853; practiced one year and then went to Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co. Penn., and practiced until 1861; was then commissioned surgeon in the army; served until January, 1863; then resigned and began the practice of his profession at Hagerstown, Md. He remained there until March, 1870, then removed to Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn., and practiced until October, 1873; then removed to York, where he still resides and continues the practice of his profession. Dr. McKinnon was a member of the school board of Huntingdon County, Penn.; a member of the school board of Hagerstown, Md.; a member of the town council of Hagerstown three years; served three years in the school board of York, and was elected a member of the legislature in the fall of 1884, which position he still holds. He married in May, 1857, Amelia J., daughter of Daniel Schindel, of Hagerstown, Md., and to this union were born six children: Carrie, Annie, Robert B., John W., Walter S., Margaret H. The Doctor is a member of the asssociation known as the A. O. M. P.; a member of the Masonic fraternity; a member of the American Medical Association, and York County Medical Society, and also a member of the Presbyterian Church, of York.

WILLIAM MACK, a native of Germany, was born in 1841. Learning the trade of cooper and brewer he has followed it all his life. He immigrated to America in 1861. He has since been engaged at his trade in New York, Lancaster, Philadelphia, and since 1869, in York. Since 1878 he has been engaged in the bottling business, in connection with that of a cooper. Mr. Mack was married in 1863, to Annie Rinehart, also of German ancestry. They have seven living children: Charles W., Annie, Lizzie, Fred, William, George and Frederike.

HON. LEVI MAISH. This gentleman is one of York's most distinguished sons, and one who has most heroically hewn out his own pathway along the rugged highway of life. He was born in Conewago Township, York Co., Penn., November 22, 1837. His father, David Maish, a most estimable farmer, is now deceased. His mother, Salome Nieman Maish, is still living. The Maishs were among the original settlers of York County, coming here from Chester County with the Quakers, who were among the pioneers in the red lands of the upper end of York County. The subject of this sketch, Col. Levi Maish, received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of his native place and afterward entered upon a course of study at the York County Academy. He was a close student and retired reluctantly from the academy to learn the trade of machinist, April, 1855. Desirous of completing his education and entering upon a professional life he abandoned his apprenticeship in the summer of 1857, and prosecuted his studies with renewed energy. For two terms he taught school in Manchester Township, York County, and also one term in York Borough. In 1861 he took up the study of the law under D. J. Williams, Esq., at the time an able practitioner at the York bar. Being of a patriotic turn of mind, in 1861, unable to resist the call to arms, he raised and organized a company of volunteers from among the young men of his town and vicinity, which, with three other companies from York County and six from Carlisle, Penn., formed the famous One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In the organization of the battalion, he was elected lieutenant-colonel, and August 17, 1862, went with his regiment to Washington, and was stationed in the defenses of the capital. Very soon afterward Gen. Pope met with disaster at Manasses and the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in Gen. McClellan's pursuit of Gen. Lee into Maryland. While actively engaged in the thickest of the fight at Antietam, he received a ball in the right lung, from the effects of which he suffered, terribly, and narrowly escaped death. The ball was never extracted and he still carries it in his lung as a reminder of that sanguinary conflict. Again, at the battle of Chancellorsville, he was dangerously wounded, this time in the hip by a minié ball. The colonel of his regiment, H. I. Zinn, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 14, 1862, when our subject was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, and for a time commanded the brigade to which his regiment was attached at the battle of Chancellorsville, the general commanding having been captured. On May 21, 1863, he was mustered out of service at Harrisburg, the period of his enlistment having expired. Previous to resuming the study of law, he attended lectures in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania; in 1864 passed a highly creditable examination and was admitted to the bar. His talents and pleasant manners soon attracted to him a good practice. His party in October, 1866, elected him to the lower house of the State legislature of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected in 1867. He was a member of the committee of ways and means and that of local judiciary. He served also on the special committee to present the Hancock chair to the city of Philadelphia. Col. Maish on entering the political field in his county identified himself with the reform wing of the Democracy, and labored zealously with the friends of that element to attain the satisfactory results which were secured and an end put to the extravagance and corruption so flagrant at the time. In 1871, when the question of the adoption of the new constitution was being agitated, Col. Maish was a zealous advocate of this praiseworthy and desirable movement, and took no mean part in the discussion which resulted in the adoption of that constitution. In 1872, in company with the late Hon. Thomas E. Cochran and C. B. Wallace, Esq., he was appointed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, to reaudit the accounts of all the county officers, a duty he performed with great ability, judgment and discretion, and for which he was much complimented. The duties of this appointment were very complex, and from the delicate nature of the work, liable to make a man not endowed with the capability and foresight of our subject, forever afterward unpopular with his party. In August, 1874, he was nominated by the Democracy of the Nineteenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of York, Adams and Cumberland, as its candidate for congress and was elected by a very handsome majority. He served in the forty-fourth congress upon the committee of agriculture and coinage, weights and measures, with distinction. He was re-elected in 1876 to the forty-fifth congress and was placed second on the committee of military affairs, and again on that of coinage, weights and measures. It was at this session of congress, that he especially distinguished himself, and won the respect and admiration of the leading men of the nation by the display of his abilities, honesty of purpose and devotion, not only to the principles of the Democratic party, but his great reverence for constitutional liberty and work for the best interests of the republic. We shall here briefly refer to some of Col. Maish's work in congress which brought him prominently before the country as a man of genius and ability.

HIS SPEECH ON THE PENSION BILL.

On July 29, 1876, a bill having been reported by the Committee on Pensions, providing for the payment of pensions to pensioners of the government from the time of their discharge from the service to the time at which their pensions were arbitrarily commenced by the Pension Bureau, otherwise called the Arrears of Pension Act, Col. Maish made a speech in the house of representatives, in advocacy of the bill, which speech was not only considered a very able effort, but one which attracted great attention in the house and all over the country for the originality of the views presented in it, and was also the subject of many complimentary letters from the soldiers of the Union.

By a rule of the pension office, pensions began from the time of the last material evidence furnished. This sometimes procrastinated the claim from one to ten years after the application for a pension was made, varying in accordance with the diligence of the pension office and the good luck of the claimant in expediting his claim. In extenuation of this unjust method of the pension office, Hon. John A. Casson, of Iowa, and Gen. Hurlburt, of Chicago, members of the house at the time, took the ground that the pension was a mere matter of gift or grace. Col. Maish delivered his admirable speech in reply to this proposition, and showed that the pension of the soldier from the acts of congress, under which he enlisted, was as much a contract as the promise of the government to pay its bonds to those who loaned their money to carry on the war; and the government having contracted to pay its soldiers certain pensions for disabilities incurred in the service, such pensions could not be postponed at the caprice of the pension office for an indefinite length of time. The argument was conceded to be unanswerable. The bill became a law, but subsequently similar enactments were largely extended to cases not covered by the principles advocated in the speech of Col. Maish.

SPEECH ON THE ELECTORAL BILL.

February 8, 1877, immediately after the consummation of the fraud of 1876, which resulted in the defeat of the people's choice: Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, and the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes, Col. Maish proposed an amendment in the house of representatives, to the Constitution of the United States, which had for its object the changing of the method of electing the president and vice-president of the United States. To guard against the evils of disputed elections, it proposed to abolish the election of electors and provide for the election of the president by a direct vote of the people.

The amendment is as follows:

ARTICLE XVI.

Article II, Section 1, paragraph 2, to be made to read as follows:

"Each State shall be entitled to a number of electoral votes equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State shall be entitled in congress."

The first division of the twelfth amendment to the Constitution, ending with the words "directed to the President of the Senate," to be struck out, and the following substituted:

"The citizens of each State who shall be qualified to vote for representatives in congress shall cast their votes for candidates for president and vice-president by ballot, and proper returns of the votes so cast shall be made under seal, within ten days, to the secretary of State or other officer lawfully performing the duties of such secretary in the government of the State, by whom the said returns shall be publicly opened in the presence of the chief executive magistrate of the State, and of the chief justice or judge of the highest court thereof; and the said secretary, chief magistrate, and judge shall assign to each candidate voted for by a sufficient number of citizens a proportionate part of the electoral votes to which the State shall be entitled, in manner following, that is to say: they shall divide the whole number of votes returned by the whole number of the State's electoral vote, and the resulting quotient shall be the electoral ratio for the State, and shall assign to candidates voted for one electoral vote for each ratio of popular votes received by them respectively, and, if necessary, additional electoral votes for successive largest fractions of a ratio shall be assigned to candidates voted for until the whole number of the electoral votes of the State shall be distributed; and the said officers shall thereupon make up and certify at least three general returns, comprising the popular vote by counties, parishes, or other principal divisions of the State, and their apportionment of electoral votes as aforesaid, and shall transmit two thereof, under seal, to the seat of Government of the United States, one directed to the president of the Senate and one to the speaker of the house of representatives, and a third unsealed return shall be forthwith filed by the said secretary in his office, be recorded therein, and be at all times open to inspection."

Article II, Section 1, paragraph 4, to be made to read as follows:

"The congress may determine the time of voting for president and vice-president and the time of assigning electoral votes to candidates voted for, which times shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Strike out the words "electors appointed," where they occur in the twelfth amendment to the Constitution, and insert in their stead the words "electoral votes."

Again at the following session of congress in October, 1877, Col. Maish introduced his amendment.

In the *N. American Review* of May and April, 1877, ex-Senator Charles R. Buckalew reviewed at length the amendment proposed by Col. Maish, and advocated its adoption in a very able article. The amendment was reported favorably by a committee of the house, but the report was made so near the end of the session that its final consideration was not reached. The proposition received very general approval and indorsement by the press of the country, and the colonel received many compliments for his introduction of the measure.

The glaring defects of our present system of electing a president and vice-president was called into view at the presidential election of 1884; the contest, having resolved itself upon the issue in the State of New York, her entire electoral vote, was, after many days of uncertainty and doubt (which disturbed the business of the country, after a heated contest, and rekindled the embers of bitter strife), finally declared to have been cast in favor of Grover Cleveland, by a majority of a little over 1,000, in an aggregate vote of nearly 1,000,000. This circumstance revived the interest in the necessity for a change in our general method of election, and Col. Maish's amendment found many friends and warm advocates in the newspapers of the country. Ex-Senator Buckalew, during the contest, in an able interview, published in the Philadelphia *Times*, presented its merits very forcibly, and the Pittsburgh *Post*, shortly after the election, in a long and able editorial, zealously advocated its adoption.

It was during the closing days of the forty-fourth congress that Col. Maish made himself especially popular and prominent by his arduous duties upon that important committee of "powers and privileges of the house." This committee was the one which investigated and exposed the frauds of the Louisiana Returning Board, of which the notorious James Madison Wells was the president. Hon. J. Proctor Knott, now governor of Kentucky, was the chairman of this committee, and he assigned to our subject the laborious duty of preparing a very large portion of the testimony taken during the investigation of those frauds. It is also a well-known fact and much to the credit of Col. Maish, that in a great measure it was owing to his shrewdness and sagacity, that J. Madison Wells' attempt to sell the vote of Louisiana was discovered.

At the close of the forty-fifth congress, in 1878, his term having expired and, under the rules of the district, the nomination going to Cumberland County, he was succeeded by the Hon. Frank E. Beltzhoover, of that county. After leaving congress, Col. Maish devoted himself to the practice of the law, which he temporarily abandoned to take his seat in congress, and has ever since devoted himself assiduously to the interests of the large clientage he enjoys, and is at present the counsel of the board of commissioners of York County. On October 31, 1883, Col. Maish was married to Miss Louise L. Miller, of Georgetown, D. C., daughter of Benjamin F. Miller, who, prior to the war of the Rebellion, was a very successful merchant of Winchester, Va. A son has blessed this union, who at this time is but an infant.

S. M. MANIFOLD, superintendent of the York & Peach Bottom Railroad, is a native of Hopewell Township, and was born in 1842. His ancestors are of Scotch-Irish and English origin, and were early settlers in the southern portion of York County. Upon his father's side, his grandfather was Henry Manifold, a farmer of Hopewell Township, and upon his mother's, Samuel Martin, a well-known Presbyterian minister, and a resident of Lower Chanceford Township. His parents were Joseph and Rebecca (Martin) Manifold, the former a native of Hopewell and the latter of Lower Chanceford Township. They resided in the lower end of York

County all their lives. The mother died in 1869, and the father in 1884. They were the parents of six children (four of whom are living): Samuel N. (being the eldest), Margaret J., Keziah A. and William F. (a farmer of Lower Chanceford), Mrs. Rosanna Dougherty (deceased) and Alexander (deceased). Our subject was reared upon a farm and obtained a common school education. He remained engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1863, when he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was in active service until the close of the war, participating in several severe battles, the principal of which were Cold Harbor, the battles before Petersburg, Poplar Grove Church and with Gen. Warren when he destroyed the Weldon Railroad. When he was mustered out he held his commission as second lieutenant, and for four months subsequently was engaged in the provost marshal's office at Campbell Court House. Returning to his home he engaged in farming in Lower Chanceford until 1872, when he accepted a subordinate position with the engineer corps, then surveying the York & Peach Bottom Railroad. Possessing no practical knowledge of the business of this period, he so applied himself to its study that he was soon after made assistant engineer and subsequently chief; under his charge, the last twenty miles of the road were built, and the Peach Bottom Railroad, on the east side of the river, completed. Soon after the road was finished, in 1878, he was appointed superintendent, which office he still holds; under his supervision all of the many improvements have been made, and the improved condition of the road fitly attests to his executive ability. Mr. Manifold was united in wedlock in 1874 with Miss Sallie Gregg, a native of Chester County, Penn. They have three children living: Howard, Rosealmo and Myra. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES H. MARTIN, the "artist tailor," is one of the progressive young business men of York. He is a native of York born in 1860, and a son of Jacob F. and Emma (Weiser) Martin. His father was a native of Lancaster County; his mother, a native of York, is a daughter of Martin Weiser and a descendant of an old York County family. His father came to York about 1850, established himself in business as a merchant tailor and was a resident until his death, in 1880. Charles H. received his education in the schools of York, graduating from the high school in 1877. He began his mercantile career as a clerk in the dry goods house of Alexander Fishel, where he was employed two years. He next engaged with Myers & Hoffman as trimmer, remaining with that house one year and a half, when he went to Reading and accepted a position as assistant cutter with Myers & Heim, remaining there two years. He then returned to York and formed an association with F. N. Michaels, and embarked in business as merchant tailor. January 1, 1883, their business relations were dissolved by Mr. Martin purchasing his partner's interest, and he thus established himself in business alone. Mr. Martin has achieved an enviable reputation and successful business results. He carries a large line of all goods suited to his trade, and is the artist of his own productions. He is liberal and progressive in all affairs of public benefit and improvements, and one of the rising young men of York.

LOGAN A. MARSHALL, wholesale liquor and wine dealer, was born in Warrington Township, October 26, 1837. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Ulrich) Marshall, and is of Scotch-German descent. His father was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1794, and at twelve years of age came to America and settled in the "Upper End" of York County, where his death occurred in 1879. The mother of Mr. Marshall was born in this county in 1794. The first years of our subject were spent on the farm. He came to York in 1863 and engaged in the hotel business, which he continued one year and then began the wholesale liquor business. In 1865 he went to Indiana and remained in the West until 1875, when he returned to York, where he has since resided. He was married in 1860 to Miss Cecelia Picking, of Dover, daughter of William S. Picking, who for fourteen years was a clerk in the house of representatives at Harrisburg. They have had six children, two of whom are living: Annie M. and Neonia E. Mr. Marshall is a Mason and one of the successful business men of York.

EDMUND W. MEISENHELDER, M. D., was born in Dover, York Co., Penn., February 22, 1843, is a son of Dr. Samuel and Josephine S. (Lewis) Meisenhelder, and of German and English extraction. His father was born near Dover, York Co., Penn., in 1818, and mother in York County in 1823. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Meisenhelder, an early settler of Dover Township. His paternal grandfather died about the year 1843. His father, after practicing medicine for thirty-five years in this and Adams County, died in 1883. Our subject was educated at Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and was graduated with highest honors in 1864. He began the study of medicine under his father in 1865, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College and was graduated in 1868. He began practice at East Berlin, Adams County, and after three years removed to York. In 1870 he married Miss Maria E. Baughman, a native of York County. Three children are the result of this union: Robert L., Edmund W. and Samuel B. Was a member of Company A, (Pennsylvania College Company) Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the "emergency" call of Gov. Curtin, during the rebel invasion of 1863. In 1864 the Doctor enlisted in Company D, Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was commissioned second lieutenant in 1865, and was discharged May 30, 1865. Dr. and Mrs. Meisenhelder are members of the Lutheran Church.

JAMES L. MENOUGH was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., September 11, 1852, and is the son of Samuel H. and Louisa (Bott) Menough, natives of York County. His father died when he was but six years old, and James made his home with his uncle, Michael Bott, of Dover Township, until he arrived at the age of seventeen years. He then became an apprentice to Jacob Seacrist to learn the carpenter's trade, and with him continued four years. He then located at Reading, Penn. Upon his return to York he was engaged with Nathaniel Weigle for a period of seven years. He then embarked in business for himself, subsequently in association with Peter F. Yost, adding a planing-mill and facilities for doing all kinds of work in their line. Emanuel Yessler subsequently purchased the interest of Mr. Yost, and the firm of Menough & Yessler has continued up to the present writing. They are doing a thriving trade and are honorable business men. Mr. Menough was married in 1878 to Miss Anna, daughter of Franklin and Mary (Smyser) Loucks, of York. They have one child, Luther D. Mr. and Mrs. Menough are members of Christ's Lutheran Church.

FRANK G. METZGER, secretary and general passenger agent of the York & Peach Bottom Railway, is a native of Yocumtown, Penn., born November 26, 1852, a son of William B. and Emma G. (Ginder) Metzger. He is of German descent and is a representative of one of the old families of York County. His father was born in this county in 1828. In 1871 subject began studying telegraphy and for some time continued as an operator. In 1874 he graduated at Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and for four years afterward was book-keeper for Elcock, Metzger & Co. In 1878, in partnership with his father, he engaged in the boot and shoe business, at Dillsburg, and continued until 1881. In 1879 he was elected clerk of the commissioners of York County, being the first Republican ever elected to that office in this county. His term of office expired in 1882, and that same year he accepted his present position. His marriage took place in 1876 to Maggie Kister, of Goldsboro, Penn. They have one child, Pearl.

E. J. MILLER, dealer in boots, shoes and clothing, was born in York County, Penn., in 1844, a son of Jacob and Leah (Jacoby) Miller, and is of German descent. His mother died in 1864 and his father in 1881. E. J. Miller began life for himself as a manufacturer of cigars. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Two Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served one year. In 1868 he engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he has since continued and now carries one of the most complete lines of boots and shoes in York. In 1884 he, in partnership with George S. Billmeyer, engaged in the clothing and merchant-tailoring business. Mr. Miller married Angeline Mathias, daughter of David Mathias, and three children have been born to this union. In politics Mr. Miller is independent.

J. S. MILLER, M. D., is a native of Hopewell Township, York County, where he was born in 1856. His parents are David and Sarah (Winemiller) Miller, both natives of Hopewell Township, and descendants of old families of the county. The father of our subject is a farmer, and his earlier years were passed as an assistant upon the old homestead. He received a good education attending the Stewartstown Academy, and the York Collegiate Institute. In 1876 he began the study of medicine, reading with Dr. Thomas M. Curran, of Cross Roads, York County. He remained with his preceptor until 1880, in which year he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore. He immediately located in Paradise, Springfield Township, where he practiced three years, subsequently traveling for six months, through the Middle and Western States. He then entered John Hopkins University at Baltimore, as a student in biology and chemistry. While in Baltimore he also took a special course under Dr. Clinton McSherry, on diseases of the heart, throat and lungs. Dr. Miller located in York in July, 1884, where he is earnestly engaged in practice. He is devoted to his profession, is a close student and a worthy young man.

WILLIAM MITZEL, wholesale and retail dealer in groceries, fruits and confectioneries, was born in Chanceford Township, in 1822, and is the eldest of five children born to Philip and Lydia (Sailor) Mitzel. His great-grandfather, Peter Mitzel, was born in Germany, and came to America previous to the Revolutionary war, in which he was a soldier. The grandfather of our subject was Michael Mitzel, who was born in Codorus Township in 1777, and who died in 1845. The father of our subject was born in Codorus Township in 1800, and his mother in Chanceford Township in 1805. The latter is still living and is the only daughter of William Saylor. Her mother was a Siechrist. Both the Saylor and Siechrist families came from Germany in the early history of York County, and both have numerous descendants. The early life of Mr. Mitzel was spent at Mitzel's Mills, now known as Felton Station, where he was educated at the private schools of Chanceford Township. He served an apprenticeship at the miller's trade and in 1840 began general merchandising at Mitzel's Mills, where he remained four years, and then removed to Hopewell Township. In 1856 he went to Stewartstown, and in 1864 came to York and engaged in his present business. The marriage of Mr. Mitzel took place in 1848, to Miss Keturah Sumwalt, a native of Baltimore, and daughter of Jacob and Dorcas Sumwalt, whose ancestors came from Germany and located at Baltimore prior to the Revolution. Her grandfather, Adam Hendrix (formerly spelled Hendricks), was a descendant of the family of that name who settled in York County as early as, or prior to, 1720, and who were among the first English settlers west of the Susquehanna Rivers. They have had three children, two now living: Francis A. and William A. Mr. Mitzel is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk. Mrs. Mitzel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN A. MORRISON, fruit and produce dealer, was born in Hopewell Township, York Co., Penn., to William E. and Eliza D. (Beaty) Morrison, and is the eldest son in a family of nine children. His father, also, was born in Hopewell Township in 1812. The great-grandfather of our subject was Michael Morrison, a native of Scotland, who came to America prior to the Revolution, in which he was a soldier. The grandfather of Mr. Morrison was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father in the Rebellion. In 1864 Mr. Morrison enlisted in Company B, Two Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served one year. Returning from the service he served a regular apprenticeship at the milling trade, which he continued seven years. In 1873 he came to York and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed until 1875, and then established his present business. He is the most extensive fruit dealer in York. The marriage of Mr. Morrison took place in 1869, to Miss Sarah A. Bowman, a native of Hopewell Township. They have three children: Margaret J., John W. and Ida K. Politically Mr. Morrison is a Republican. He has a good business education, and is an energetic and enterprising gentleman. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

M. J. MUMPER. The Keystone Chain Works are owned and operated by two representatives of the oldest families in the county—M. J. Mumper and David Trout. Mr. Mumper, the senior proprietor, and a practical workman, is a native of Adams County, and a descendant of the Mumper family of the northern end of York County. He learned his trade in Dillsburg, commencing at the age of sixteen years, and has followed it since in Dillsburg and York. The present business plant was first started by Addison Sheffer, of York, upon a very limited scale, between King and Market Streets, in 1870. In 1880 Mr. Mumper, under the firm name of Mumper & Walker, bought the works, and these partners continued together one year, when Mr. Walker withdrew. In 1882 Mr. Mumper sold an interest to David Trout, and the present firm was established. In the spring of 1884 their works were destroyed, and they erected extensive buildings in West York. The works have been steadily on the increase, and are under the personal supervision of Mr. Mumper. They are now selling from $40,000 to $50,000 worth of goods in all the markets of the United States. They have in their works about thirty employes. Mr. Trout is a native of Hopewell Township, and previous to his present co-partnership was a farmer of York County.

JOHN S. MUNDORF, news-dealer and fruit merchant, is the son of George W. and Henrietta Mundorf, and was born and reared in York. After receiving a public school education, he engaged as clerk in a dry goods store, and then for three years was clerk in the York postoffice; he then engaged in handling newspapers, periodicals, etc., receiving subscriptions for all foreign and American issues; subsequently adding foreign and domestic fruits and country produce, in which he deals at wholesale and retail. He is active and progressive, having started in business on a store box, which he has developed into his present extensive and lucrative trade. He was married, in 1876, to Jennie A. Evans, who has borne him three children: Edgar, Blair and Percy. Mr. Mundorf is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and, with his wife, of the Episcopal Church.

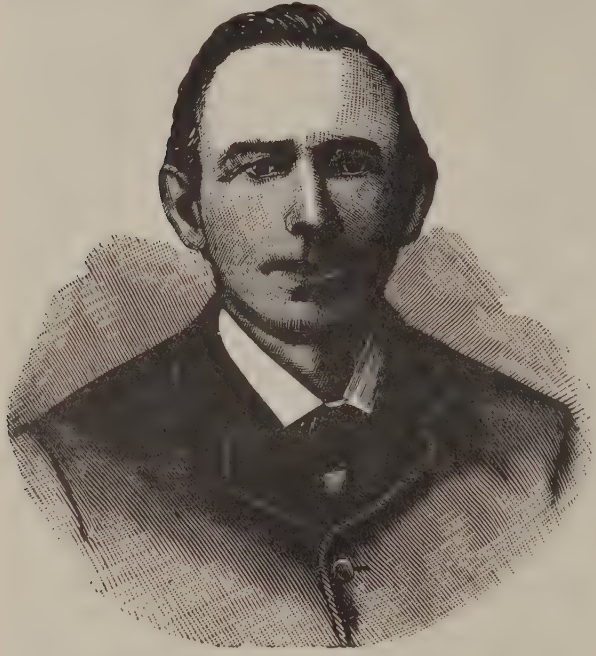
SOLOMON MYERS, justice of the peace, was born in Adams County, March 14, 1829, and is a son of John and Elenor (Hummer) Myers, natives respectively of Adams and York Counties, and of German and English descent. The father, a farmer and carpenter, came to York in 1850, and engaged in hotel-keeping, which he followed until 1866, when he retired. He died August 29, 1868, followed by his widow, November 9, 1871. Of the seven children, born to these parents, five are living: Solomon, Julia (Smyser), Harriet (Mundorf), Matilda (Spangler) and Sarah Ellen (Brubaker). The deceased were Lee H., who died in May, 1884, and Sarah Jane, who died in infancy. John Myers had held the rank of captain in the State militia twelve years, and for three years, as a Republican, served as county commissioner. Both he and wife were connected with the Lutheran Church. Solomon Myers was reared a farmer in Adams and York Counties until twenty-one years old. He received a good education, and for thirteen years taught school in York County—nine years in the borough. In 1861, as a member of the Worth Infantry, of York, he was assigned to the Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as second lieutenant of Company A; was advanced to the first-lieutenancy, and was mustered out after a service of three and one-half months, when he organized a company, which was attached to the Eighty-seventh Regiment as Company E, and of which he was captain; he served in all the engagements of his regiment, excepting the battle of the Wilderness, when he was on detached duty, and was mustered out October 14, 1864. In 1861, also, he was elected justice of the peace, but was then unable to serve on account of military obligations; on his return from the war, however, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office, and has since served, with the exception of one term. Since 1882 he has been dealing in pianos, organs and musical instruments generally, and carries a general stock from all the leading makers. Mr. Myers is treasurer of a lodge of Free Masons, and for a number of years was a representative to the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the State. He was married December 8, 1872, to Margaret A., daughter of John Orwig, of Shrewsbury.

HENRY NEATER, treasurer of York County, Penn., was born in 1836, son of J. Frederick and Willemina Neater. His parents, natives of Germany, first came to Maryland, but in a very short time left Maryland and came to York County, Penn., where they lived until they died at an advanced age—nearly eighty years. They had four children (one son and three daughters); they are all living in York. The son at an early age, fourteen years, went at his trade of blacksmithing at Mr. William Shetter's, where he worked a few years, when he was employed by Mr. Palmer, where he finished his trade of coachsmith, and worked for Mr. Palmer up to the time he took his present office as treasurer of York County. Mr. Neater is a straight-out Democrat, and has been from boyhood on. He became a voter in 1857, and has never missed a single election. He cast his first presidential ballot for Stephen A. Douglas. He has held the office of assessor and councilman, and in 1884 was elected treasurer of York County. In 1857 he married Miss Annie Fahs, a native of York County, and eight children have been born them; two are dead. The surviving ones are William H., Edward C., George B., Franklin, Frederick and Bertha. Mr. Neater is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and family are members of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN NEIMAN, the fifth of thirteen children of George and Mary (Rupert) Neiman, was born July 2, 1820, on the old Neiman homestead. He was reared to farming, and on December 29, 1842, married Cassandria Heilman, daughter of George and Eve (Deisinger) Heilman, of Manchester Township. Eleven children were born to them: Melvina, William, Louis, George, John (deceased), Eli, Henry, Cary (deceased), Maggie (deceased), Ellen and Amanda I. Our subject's brothers and sisters were Cassandria (widow of Jacob Hake), Sarah (widow of David Maish), Eliza (wife of Jacob Shettel), Elizabeth (widow of Samuel Shettel), George, Mary (wife of Solomon Shettel), Rebecca (wife of Peter Altland), Lavina (deceased), Samuel, Adam, Susanna (wife of Jacob Rudy) and Leah (wife of William Metzger. Mr. Neiman is well and favorably known throughout York County as president and director of the Dover Fire Insurance Company. He has resided in York since 1874.

G. W. NOEDEL, of the firm of Noedel & Co., bottlers, is a native of Germany, born in 1822, son of Simon and Eliza (Brandan) Noedel, and is of German descent. His parents were both natives of Germany, and lived there until they died; the father in 1835, and the mother in 1836. Our subject was educated at the Latin schools in Germany. In 1848 he engaged in general merchandising, and in that continued until 1851. After the Revolution he immigrated to America, and settled in Baltimore, Md., where he resided twenty-three years, and was engaged in the wholesale wine and liquor business. In 1874 he removed to York County, Penn., and settled on a farm five miles from York, and here he resided until 1877 when he came to York, his present place of residence. On coming to York he began his present business, in which he is very successful. Mr. Noedel was married, in 1853, to Miss Bertha V. Gumpel, a native of Germany. They have one son—Theodore W. Mr. Noedel is a Republican and a man of a public enterprising spirit. He resides in comfort at Cottage Place.

D. K. NOELL, as the name implies, is of French descent, although his father, Jacob Noell, came to America from the east bank of the Rhine, to which his ancestors had fled from religious persecution in France. There are several families of this name in York County, who are generally Catholics, while the family of D. K. Noell were Protestants. His father, Jacob Noell, came to America in 1795, and located in York, Penn. During the war of 1812, when the British menaced Baltimore, Jacob Noell joined Capt. Michael Spangler's company of Independent York Volunteers, which marched to Baltimore, and was engaged in the battle of North Point, September 12, 1814. Mr. Noell was seriously wounded in this battle by a musket-ball passing through his body from left to right, just below the nipples, and from the effects of which he died, leaving a widow and six children poor and helpless, indeed. The children, as soon as they could do any work, were put out to earn their own living. Daniel, the subject of this narrative, at the age of ten years was sent to the country, where, on a farm, without a trade or schooling, he grew to manhood as a common farm laborer. The only books in the family in which he lived were the Bible, the almanac and an old geography. These he studied so well and so often, as to become quite an adept in either. In fact he got the Bible almost by heart, and learned to know every natural and political division, city, town, river, etc., on the globe, and the manners, customs, religion and government of all its inhabitants. In 1838 he found his way into the service of William R. Gorgas, in Cumberland County, Penn. Here he found many books, especially the histories of men and nations, and being fond of reading he applied himself so diligently that in a short time he knew the histories and biographies of all the nations, and their founders. In fact he was seldom seen without a book, pamphlet or newspaper from which, during idle moments, he could gain some knowledge. Happening one day to find an English grammar in Mr. Gorgas' library, he asked permission to study it. This being granted, he soon made himself acquainted with that study, after which he applied himself to the study of arithmetic, geometry and algebra, in all of which, without a teacher, he became so proficient that, as a teacher, in which he is now engaged, he stood unexcelled. Mr. Noell taught for twenty two years in the same school-house, thus showing his ability and the high appreciation in which he was held by those whom he served. In 1855 he was elected prothonotary, and in 1862 county superintendent of the schools of Cumberland County. In 1845 he married Anna Lukens, a graduate of the Harrisburg (Penn.) High School, who greatly aided him in his various pursuits of knowledge. They have had seven children, only three of whom are now living. their four sons, all became naval officers or ts for naval service. Cadet Engineer Michael D. Noell died from a fall on shipboard in 1878, aged nineteen years. He was a bright and promising youth, accurate in mathematics and ready in all studies requiring deep thought. Charles W. Noell, becoming tired of the sea, is now in the service of the Northern Central Railroad, while Jacob E. Noell, as lieutenant-commander, is now in charge at League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn. He is quite an intelligent officer, having been in all parts of the world, from which, for twelve years, he sent very interesting and instructive letters, which were published in the York *Democratic Press*, and read with unusual interest by all parties. York Noell is a lieutenant on the United States steamer "Swatara," now in the Caribbean Sea. Mr. Noell's children were all born in Cumberland County, where he lived, taught school and was married. But in 1871, after an absence of forty-one years, he moved back to York, his native town, after which he called one of his sons, thus showing that he never forgot the town that gave him birth. Thus D. K. Noell has made himself, without friend, school or even favorable circumstances, a man of worth, wealth and intelligence. He never went to school, he never learned a trade, had no relations or friends in the world who would or could help him. All he got of men he paid full value for by the sweat of his brow. He honestly worked at all and everything that might offer, when he needed work. Sometimes he was a miner, quarryman, well-digger, riverman, boatman, cooper, etc., but never without a book from which to study, and which, at last, brought him to teaching and a fortune. In 1841, with a small slate and an arithmetic, he traveled 100 miles on foot, through snow, slush and ice, from Harrisburg to Wilkslane, Penn., and ciphered nearly all the way. And in this way he mastered all the branches necessary to a good English education. Being a man of perseverance and indomitable will, he always executed what he undertook. What a lesson this affords for young men! What encouragement for effort, perseverance and sobriety! What a strong proof of the fact that he who wills may conquer!



Herman Noss

HERMAN NOSS, son of John and Elizabeth (Leckrone) Noss, was born in December, 1831. His parents were among the early settlers of York County. His father was a miller by trade, and followed milling for a number of years in West Manchester Township, and subsequently engaged in the mercantile business. He still resides in West Manchester Township. Herman Noss attended the schools of York County until the age of sixteen; he then served three years' apprenticeship at the harness-making business, under the instruction of John W. Small, and worked at the business for Mr. Small for twenty-six years and nine months. He began the lumber and coal business in 1878, in York, which business he has carried on extensively to the present time. He was elected treasurer of York County in the fall of 1873, and served two years; he also served as school director six years. He married in the spring of 1858, Sarah J., daughter of Peter and Christiann (Small) Grimm, natives of York. To this union were born six children, viz.: William S., George B. M. (deceased), Mary V., John W., Adelada, Harry P. William, the eldest, assists his father as clerk in the lumber and coal business. Mr. Noss and wife and two of his children are members of the Rev. J. O. Miller's German Reformed Church.

H. L. NEUMAN, engaged in the wholesale manufacture of ice cream, and the manufacture of agricultural implements, is a native of Conewago Township, and the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Neuman, natives of this county. After leaving the home farm, H. L. Neuman engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store in York, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, served three years, and near Richmond was seriously wounded in the leg. Returning to the county, he engaged in the confectionery business, under the firm name of Neuman & Wiest, for nine years, and then engaged in the wholesale manufacture of ice cream. In 1874 he also engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, which he still continues. He was married in 1867 to Miss Amanda Wambaugh, of York, and there have been born to him four children: Edward N., James W., Margie and Daisy M. Mr. and Mrs. Neuman are members of the Reformed Church, and Mr. N. is a member of the G. A. R.

PHINEAS PALMER, born in Bucks County, Penn., May 1, 1824, is a son of Phineas and Sarah Palmer, natives of the same county. At the age of twelve he left the paternal roof to seek his fortune. In 1840 he apprenticed himself to Joseph Stewart, carriage-maker of Trenton, N. J., served five years, and then, in the fall of 1845, came to York and worked nearly five years at journey work, and in October, 1850, established a manufactory, which he has ever since conducted, being now one of the oldest and most extensive carriage-makers in the borough. In November, 1847, he married Miss Susan, daughter of William Lenhart, of York County, and there have been born to him twelve children, of whom the six surviving are Milton L., Emma E., Franklin P., Sarah K., Lucy and Harry P. Mr. Palmer is a member of the order of A. F. & A. M.

F. J. PALMTAG, son of John and Bertha (Henise) Palmtag, was born May 27, 1859, in York County, Penn. His parents were born in Wurtemberg, Germany. John Palmtag has for many years been extensively engaged in the manufacture of soaps and candles, in connection with the chandlery business. F. J. Palmtag, the subject of this sketch, although a young man, has a thorough knowledge of the soap and chandlery business, and has for several years managed the business for his father.

JOHN F. PATTON, proprietor of the City Drug Store, so well known to the citizens of York County, is of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, John Patton, was born in County Antrim, North Ireland, and his grandmother, Margaret (McGowen) Patton, in County Tyrone. Soon after their marriage, they immigrated to America, and located, in the year 1780, in Chester County. They had fifteen children—twelve boys and three girls. Both grandparents died at the age of eighty years, or upward. The father of our subject, Ebenezer Patton, was the eighth son. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaking, and moved to Chanceford Township, this county, and in 1820 was married to Rebecca Smith, of Lancaster County. The other brothers and sisters located in Chester, Lancaster and Berks Counties, and the family became very numerous. Ebenezer Patton died at the age of forty-nine, and the mother, with her eight children, moved to Wrightsville, where she died in the year 1852. John F. Patton, the fourth son of this family, was born in Lower Windsor Township, December 15, 1839. He received his educational training in the common schools. In 1853 he came to York and engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store. In the spring of 1856 he entered the drug store of Dr. Jacob Hay, Sr., to learn a business for which he has since proven himself so admirably fitted. He entered the wholesale drug establishment of Thomsen & Block, of Baltimore, in 1859, remaining there until 1866. During that year he went to St. Louis, but, on account of sickness, stayed there but a few months, and returned to Baltimore. In the year 1869 he began the drug business for himself in a small room on the north side of West Market Street, York, on the same site of his present handsome and elegant store building. In 1873 he moved his store to the large business room of Martin Bender, nearly opposite the Motter House. He always prospered in business, continually enjoying a large and increasing trade. The familiar name of "City Drug Store" was found in the columns of every newspaper in the county, and on all the conspicuous advertising places that could be obtained. His industry and close and attentive application to business were worthy of admiration. They were the cause of his unrivaled prosperity. But the disastrous flood of June, 1884, played sad havoc with his store, and the owner narrowly escaped with his life. The contents were almost a total wreck. He had already begun the erection of the new City Drug Store, a three-story brick building, with a large and commodious store room, which he stocked and fitted up on a more extensive scale than ever, in September, 1884. In this place he has now an extensive and encouraging trade. Mr. Patton is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of York.

DR. EDWARD H. PENTZ was born January 24, 1826, and is the son of John and Salania Pentz, natives of York County. The subject of this sketch had the advantage of an education, and began a course of studies preparatory to his profession under the instructions of Dr. Theodore Haller. He subsequently went to New York and graduated at the Medical University of New York, about the year 1848. He then returned to York and began the practice of his profession, and through his skill and devotion to the duties relative to his profession soon built up a good practice in the borough of York and the surrounding country. He devoted his time and energy to his profession until a few months before his death. He died November 30, 1873. Dr. Pentz married, April 14, 1853, Miss Josephine, daughter of Charles and Anna M. (Spangler) Weiser, of York. To this union was born one son, Bransby C., who is a photographer, and at present writing is doing an extensive business in York, having one of the finest appointed studios in southern Pennsylvania, and is noted for his superior work.

J. TURNER PERKINS, M. D., a native of Prince George County, Md., was born in 1854. He is of English and Scotch ancestry, and a son of James T. and Susan M. (Travers) Perkins. His father is a large planter and a resident of Maryland. Dr. Perkins received superior educational advantages, and was graduated from the Maryland Agricultural College, A. B. Ph. D. In 1874 he commenced his medical studies at Baltimore, having for his preceptor Prof. Nathan R. Smith. He was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1877, as M. D., and for one year was an assistant to his preceptor. He located in York in 1878, where he has been in constant practice since, and has achieved a reputation as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of York County. Dr. Perkins has taken three special courses in surgery at Baltimore, and has been surgeon in the Baltimore Marine Hospital and of the city almshouse. He is a member of the York County Medical Association, of which he has been vice-president, and is a Royal Arcanum Mason. In 1883 Dr. Perkins was married to Miss Nora Salmon, daughter of Maj.-Gen. George Paris Salmon, of the English Army, a native of Scotland.

F. MARVIN T. PFLIEGER, chief clerk in the Northern Central & Pennsylvania Railway freight office, was born in 1855 and is of German descent. The Pflieger family is well known in the history of York County. Mr. Pflieger was educated at the public schools and York County Academy, and in 1869 entered the employ of the firm now known as Thomas Chambers & Co., as messenger, and in 1870 was promoted to the position of book-keeper. Here he remained until 1875, when he engaged in the railway business. In 1880 he was made chief clerk, and still holds that position. He was married, in 1876, to Ida J. Keech, daughter of W. L. Keech. They have two children. Mr. Pflieger is a stanch Democrat.

HENRY PRESAW, son of Henry and Barbara (Smith) Presaw, was born near Hanover, January 20, 1832. Henry, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest in a family of six children. He learned the trade of blacksmith and followed it for many years. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company I (Capt. Russell), First Maryland Cavalry. He was in the first raid made by Gen. Stoneman in the Shenandoah Valley, and was also in the battles of Winchester, Rappahannock Dam, Briscoe Station, Gettysburg, Malvern Hill, Front Royal, Maryland Heights and Brandy Station. At an engagement on the Weldon Railroad, Mr. Presaw lost his left leg (August 16, 1864), by a minie ball, and had his leg amputated the same day. He was sent to Beverly Hospital, New Jersey, and remained there about six weeks, and then removed to the hospital at Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, and remained there about three months, when he was honorably discharged. Few soldiers from this section have seen more hard service than the subject of this sketch. January 20, 1872, Mr. Presaw married Catherine Mate, of York, Penn.

THOMAS RAMSAY, justice of the peace, is a native of Baltimore, born October 14, 1842. His parents were William and Mary (Kilgore) Ramsay, the former a native of Baltimore, and the latter of York County. His father was engaged in the mercantile business in Baltimore until 1852, when he removed to York County where he continued in business until his death. The subject of this biography was the eldest of four children, and although quite young upon the death of his father, assisted his mother in conducting the business left by his father, devoting his leisure to study. He entered the high school of York at the age of fourteen, and when sixteen began teaching in York County. He subsequently entered Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburgh and graduated in 1863. Being offered a professorship in this college he accepted and remained one year, resigning to accept a position as chief clerk tendered to him by an extensive oil refinery at Pittsburgh, which position he held one year, the works being destroyed by fire. Returning to York, he was engaged at several vocations until 1875, when he was appointed deputy clerk of the courts, which position he held two terms. In April, 1881, he was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. Hoyt to fill a vacancy in the Sixth Ward, and subsequently he was elected to the same office for a term of five years, which position he is now creditably filling. Mr. Ramsay is a member of the I. O. O. F., the I. O. R. M. and the order known as the Seven Wise Men. In 1876 Mr. Ramsay was married to Miss Helena Hemler, of Adams County, Penn.

E. A. REESE, foreman of the smith and plow department at Farquhar's, was born in Eutaw, Ala., February 1, 1851; he is a son of Edward and Charlotte (McKinstry) Reese, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. After receiving a common school education he learned coach and carriage-making, and continued that work in his native State until 1874, when he came to York, and for a time worked at pattern making for A. B. Farquhar, and about two years later he was made foreman of the smith and plow department, where he has since continued. He has under him about fifty men. In 1859 he married Miss Louisa M. Buckingham, a native of Piqua, Ohio, and a daughter of Ferdinand Buckingham. They have one child, Edwin B. Politically Mr. Reese is a Democrat. Mrs. Reese is a member of the Trinity Reformed Church.

WILLIAM G. REICHLEY, general merchant, was born in York, July 15, 1852, is the son of Jacob and Sophia (Bilber) Reichley, and is the second of seven children. The parents of our subject were born in Germany, came to America in 1847, and settled in York, where the mother died in 1880. Mr. Reichley received a common school education at the schools of York. Subsequently he clerked in a store for five years. In 1870 he began the general merchandise business in York. His marriage occurred in 1871, to Miss Kate Heindel, a native of York County, and a daughter of P. B. and Catherine Heindel. Of four children born to them two are living: Nettie M. and William J. Mr. Reichley is a Democrat and takes great interest in politics. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

FREDERICK REINDEL is a native of Bavaria, Germany, was born in 1838, and is a son of Dr. Thomas and Kuninguda Reindel. His father was born in Germany and died there. His mother still resides in that country, and is seventy-four years of age. The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools of Germany. At fourteen years of age he joined the Bavarian Army, in which he spent fifteen years. In 1870 he came to America, and settled in Baltimore, Md., and engaged in the barbering and hair dressing business. There he remained some time and then came to Hanover, and continued the same business. In 1874 he came to York and continued the same business, until about five years ago. Since that time he has been engaged in the wine and liquor business. He was married in 1870 to Miss Julia Ulrici, a native of Bavaria. They have two children, Harry and Clara.

THE REISINGER FAMILY are of the early settlers of York County. Carl, Gotlieb and Jacob, three brothers, came to this country in 1767, and settled at Lexington, Mass. At the breaking out of the Revolution they joined a company organized by Benedict Arnold, and were engaged at the first battle of Bunker Hill. Jacob was killed or drowned at Long Island. Carl and Gotlieb served through the war, to the battle of Yorktown, where Lord Cornwallis surrendered the British troops to Gen. Washington. Carl and Gotlieb then came to York County. Carl married a daughter of Gen. Boyer, and had born to him nine daughters and one son, Samuel Reisinger. Samuel married a daughter of Conrad Gipe, and raised a family of seven daughters and four sons. The names of the four sons are William I. Reisinger, George Reisinger, Henry Reisinger and Adam Reisinger. Henry Reisinger was elected recorder of deeds, of York County, in 1866. William I. Reisinger, the eldest of the four sons, married a daughter of Henry Hartman and had five sons, Samuel H. Reisinger and William F. Reisinger, who served during the late Rebellion, and O. DeWitt Reisinger, Calvin J. Reisinger and Elmer E. Reisinger and two daughters. William I. Reisinger was an active worker in the Democratic party from his early life. He joined the York, Penn., Rifle Company, which was ordered out by the governor in 1844, and took part in the Philadelphia riots in 1849. He took an active part in organizing the Worth Infantry Company, which was commanded by Capt. Zeigle up to 1861. At the breaking out of the Rebellion the company was attached to the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. Capt. Ziegle was made colonel, for three months' service. William I. Reisinger was quartermaster-sergeant of the said regiment. After the three months' service he raised forty men for the Ringgold Cavalry and failed in getting a commission; organized a company of 109 men and gave the command to Daniel Herr, with the understanding that he should be major, but took first lieutenant. After a short time Capt. Herr resigned and he became the captain, and served as such in Company I, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry up to October 15, 1864, when he was compelled to quit the service on account of his ill health. During his service he received four wounds, but none of a serious character, and was in bad health for some years after his return from the war. In 1875 he was elected a justice of the peace in York, and in 1881 was re-elected, and was well spoken of as a justice.

E. A. RICE, son of William H. and Sarah (Julius) Rice, eldest of three children, was born June 14, 1863, in Dover Township. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools of Paradise Township, and four years at East Berlin Normal School. He began teaching in Paradise Township; after teaching three terms removed to York in 1882, where he has since resided, teaching the Penn Street Primary School one term, then promoted to teach No. 65 Secondary School; has just finished his second term here and received a professional certificate from Prof. Shelley. Mr. Rice also attended the State Normal School, at Millersville, Penn. He is a young man of pleasing address, conscientious in the discharge of his duty and highly esteemed by all who know him. His father was born in Codorus Township, and brought up on a farm. September, 1862, he married Sarah Julius, daughter of Peter and Maria (Shaffer) Julius, of Dover Township. Three children were born of this marriage: E. A. (our subject), Annie M. and Charles P. His maternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Dover Township.

J. F. ROHRBACH, Jr., dealer in all kinds of hardware, paints, oils and groceries, is a native of Codorus Township, born in 1851, son of J. F., Sr., and Julia A. (Geisleman) Rohrbach. In a family of twelve children he is the third, and is of German descent. His parents are natives of this county. Formerly Mr. Rohrbach was a farmer, but at about nineteen years of age he accepted a clerkship in the hardware store of Hantz & Bro., of York, and here remained twelve years. In 1883 he began his present business, which has since increased from year to year until now he does an extensive trade. By the flood of 1884 he lost about $3,000. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Emma Meckly, who died in 1881. In 1883 he was united in marriage to Miss Ida Neiman, daughter of John Neiman. Mr. Rohrbach has fought his every battle, and through energy he has been victorious. He was educated at the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Rohrbach are members of the Lutheran Church, and are highly respected citizens.

JOSEPH ROOT, a native of New Hampshire, was born October 31, 1811, and is the son of Joseph and Lydia (Croak) Root. He received a good academical education, and at the age of nineteen began teaching in Vermont, and was thus employed for five successive terms of five months each. He was next employed by Alfred Blake, scale-maker, as a traveling salesman, and subsequently, in 1839, engaged in the manufacture of scales on his own account. In 1841 he formed a partnership at York with Emerson J. Case, who died in 1881, but the high reputation achieved by the firm for the superiority of its scales has induced Mr. Root to retain the name of the old firm, Root & Case, under which he still conducts the business. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Root married Miss Marion, daughter of Joseph Parkhurst, of Vermont, and to his nuptials have been born two children: Jabez H. and Helen M. Mr. Root is a member of the Presbyterian Church and also of Mt. Zion Lodge I. O. O. F.

PROF. GEORGE W. RUBY, Ph. D. (deceased), was a native of Lower Windsor Township, York County, and was born July 4, 1824, to Henry and Catherine (Rathfon) Ruby. He was of German descent. The parents of Dr. Ruby were also York County born, and the family dates at least 100 years in this county. Dr. Ruby first attended school at Lititz, Penn., then entered Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Penn., and from that college graduated with honors in the class of 1848. He first taught school at Middletown, Md. In 1850 he came to York, and was immediately elected principal of the York County Academy. This position he filled for thirty consecutive years. During his administration more than 5,000 pupils received instruction from him. Prof. Ruby was married, December 14, 1848, to Miss H. Mary Hassler, a native of Franklin County, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Keiffer) Hassler. The Hassler family came from Germany many years ago and settled in York County. To Dr. and Mrs. Ruby were born thirteen children, only four of whom survive their father: Henry J. John C., William H. and Samuel. Dr. Ruby was a member of the German Reformed Church. His life was one of much usefulness, and in his death, which occurred November 16, 1880, the county lost one of its greatly respected citizens and honorable men. Mrs. Ruby is a member of the German Reformed Church and an amiable Christian lady.

WALTER B. RUBY, detective and constable, is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Barnhart) Ruby, was born at Wrightsville, Penn., October 20, 1844, is one of fourteen children, and is of Scotch-German descent. The father was born in Somerset County, Penn., January 20, 1809, and died in York County, in 1871; the mother was born in York Couny, in 1811. In 1845 the Ruby family came to York. Mr. Ruby received a common school education, and at fourteen years of age began for himself in life; for some time he was news boy on the Northern Central Railroad. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, but on account of physical disability, was discharged in December of the same year. In January, 1864, he enlisted again in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company B, and was discharged at the close of the war. In 1874 he was given a position on the York police force, where he continued until 1879, and has since that time been acting in his present capacity. In 1880 and 1881, he was made foreman of the Laurel Fire Company. His marriage occurred in 1872, to Miss Sarah J. Fishel, of York County; he is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F., and I. O. H.

DANIEL A. RUPP, retired merchant, is a native of York, Penn., born in 1825, son of Daniel and Lydia (Small) Rupp, and is of German descent. His parents were both natives of York County; the father was born in 1776, and the mother in 1786. His paternal grandfather, Gotlieb Rupp, also a native of York County, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The Rupp family has been known in the history of this county for more than a century, and has long been prominent in the business circles of York. Daniel A. Rupp was educated at the York County Academy. In 1844, he, in partnership with his brother, David Rupp, who died in 1871, engaged in general merchandising in York County, under the firm name of D. & D. A. Rupp. Mr. Rupp continued however until 1868, when he retired from active business life. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Sarah Dietz, a native of York County, and daughter of Jacob Dietz, a prominent builder and contractor of York, who was the principal contractor of York County Court House. To his marriage have been born two children: Harry and Anna V. Mr. and Mrs. Rupp are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID RUPP, proprietor of the York Steam Soap Works, is a native of York, and a son of David and Henrietta (Harry) Rupp, natives of the county and of German descent. David Rupp, Sr., was for many years engaged in the dry goods trade in York, subsequently retired, and died in 1875; his wife is also deceased. They were the parents of nine children, of whom two are living, our subject and Lydia S., wife of H. S. Myers, of York. David Rupp, our subject, in 1876 engaged with P. H. Sprenkle and C. F. Ford, in the manufacture of quercitron extract for dyeing, remaining with them five years, and then conducting the business two years alone. In 1879 he embarked in his present enterprise in association with J. R. Busser, whose father had originated the soap works. They were in company together three years, when Mr. Rupp took full charge, enlarged the works, and now has a capacity of 100 boxes, or 75,000 pounds per day, consisting of laundry and fine toilet soap, which is principally sold in the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rupp has been a Director of the York County National Bank, and is now a director of the Opera House and West End Improvement Company. He was married, in 1882, to Annie E. Riter, of Philadelphia, and is the father of two children: Michael R. and David.

JOHN CHARLES SCHMIDT, chain manufacturer, is a native of Carlisle, Penn., and was born March 14, 1859. His parents, Henry D. and Louisa (Carson) Schmidt, were natives of York County. Mr. Schmidt received superior educational advantages, attending the schools of York, until 1868, when his parents removed to St. Paul, Minn., where his studies were continued until 1873, when the family returned to York. He next entered the York Collegiate Institute, and in 1875 accompanied his father to Europe, and passed one year in the educational institutions of Stuttgart, Germany. Upon his return to York, he entered the mercantile house of P. A. and S. Small, where he continued until 1881. He then embarked in business, establishing a chain manufactory, in which field of enterprise he has been very successful. He employs about fifty workmen, and his works have a capacity of manufacturing 50,000 pounds of chain daily, which is shipped all over the United States, and exported to Cuba and Mexico. The enterprising and progressive spirit of Mr. Schmidt has added much to the business interests of York. He is a director of the York Gas Company, also a director of the York National Bank, and for several years has been identified with St. John's Episcopal Church.

CAPT. EDWARD L. SCHRODER was born in York, York Co., Penn., and is a son of Emanuel and Mary (Laucks) Schroder, and of German and Scotch origin. His father was born in York in 1803, and his mother in York County, 1809. Our subject was educated in the York public schools and the York County Academy. He learned the trade of cabinet-making. He was a member of the Worth Infantry Military Company (Capt. Thomas A. Zeigle), when that company was called in service April 20, 1861. He entered the service; the company became Company A, Sixteenth Regiment, and served until mustered out July 30, 1861. October 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Maryland Volunteers, for the term of three years, was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment, commissioned second lieutenant of Company A, March 16, 1862, and first lieutenant of Company H same year (December 10, 1862), and captain of Company I, April 7, 1864. He took part in the historic engagement between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac," was at Antietam and Winchester, Va., June 13 to 15, 1863, was taken prisoner of war on June 15, and was for eighteen months in Southern prisons. He spent eleven months in the famous Libby Prison at Richmond, Va., was under fire of Union batteries in Charleston, S. C., was paroled at Columbia, S. C., and sent to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., December 15, 1864, and on January 28, 1865, was honorably mustered out of the service. His marriage was solemnized July 1, 1878, to Miss Kate Laucks, daughter of David Laucks, of Berks County, Penn. In politics he is a Republican, is a Mason and Knight Templar, and member of I. O. O. F., also a member of Post 37, G. A. R., has been senior vice commander and post commander and an aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. of the United States, and director Western National Bank.

FREDERICK T. SCOTT, who for more than thirty years, has been permanently identified with the business interests of York, was born in Baltimore County, Md., about fourteen miles from the city, in 1824. His father, Thomas Scott, was a native of North Ireland, and early in life immigrated to America, settling in New York, where he was married to Margaret Lintz, a native of that State. Removing to Maryland they remained there until their deaths. Thomas Scott, the father, was one of the contractors on the first railroad that led out from the city of Baltimore. Four children were descendants: John (now deceased, was for thirty years an employe upon the Northern Central Railroad; for a long time a conductor; died at Hanover Junction); William (who died in 1869 at the same place, was also a conductor upon the same railroad about thirty years); Jane Lewis (the only daughter, died in 1861, in the State of Ohio). The subject of this sketch, at the age of eleven, went to Baltimore and was employed for six years as a bar tender. He then served an apprenticeship for over three years in the machine shops of the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad (now Northern Central Railroad). Here he became a skillful machinist, and, having thoroughly mastered his trade, remained for five years as an employe. He then embarked in business for himself, manufacturing cars and mill work, but his enterprise was doomed to disaster. In 1850 he lost heavily by fire, and in 1852, when employing seventy-five hands, he was forced to suspend, losing every dollar of his property on account of the strike on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which forced, in thirty days, the price of iron from $55 to $90 per ton. He then sought a new field for business operations, and in 1854 removed to Glen Rock, this county, where he established the Glen Rock Machine Shops, manufacturing, upon an extensive scale, cars, paper-mill works, agricultural implements and general machinery. This enterprise added greatly to the material interests of the town, and at times as many as forty-five hands were employed in his works. In 1861, upon the outbreak of the civil war, he sold out his interests at Glen Rock at a great sacrifice, removed to York and engaged with the Northern Central Railroad as master machinist of the company's car and locomotive shops. This responsible position he filled with signal ability, and with eminent satisfaction, until 1875, when he resigned. Mr. Scott then again embarked in business on his own account, and his latter efforts have met with success. He has established a large and lucrative trade in coal, lumber and railroad ties in York, and, in connection is manager of extensive granite quarries, at Goldsboro, York Haven. Upon his farm, which consists of 194 acres, are also large deposits of brown stone, which is quarried to a large extent. He has a steam saw-mill upon his farm, and is engaged in farming in Codorus Township, where he owns a valuable, finely improved farm, which, with valuable real estate in York, is the result of wise business enterprise. Mr. Scott was elected resident director of the York County Alms-house, in 1873, and instituted many valuable reform measures in the management of that institution. His independence of action and prudent management won for him the

H. F. Scott

admiration of the tax-paying people of the entire county, regardless of political preferences. He had the land connected with the alms house surveyed and, together with the other members of the board of directors, introduced a new code, rules and regulations, setting forth the duties of the different officers by whom the institution is governed, which received the approval of the State board of public charities, the grand jury and the court of common pleas of the county. In the exercise of his public duties Mr. Scott evinced the same prudent and practical knowledge which has made his private affairs eventually successful. For nearly forty years Mr. Scott has been a member of the I. O. O. F. and is at present a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 855, and also of the encampment of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. He is a member of York Lodge, No. 266, of A. F. & A. M., and also of the order of K. of P. He is president of the York Building and Loan Association, president of the Star Building and Loan Association, and a president of the Penn Mutual Relief Association, of which he served as president for a number of years. He is enterprising in all matters of moral advancement, and the architect of his own fortunes. Mr. Scott was united in marriage in Baltimore, February 10, 1848, with Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Jacob and Henrietta Pein Cook. They have been blessed with seven children: Jacob F., Henrietta M., Emma L. (deceased), Cecelia N. (deceased), Oscar W. (deceased), Calvert C. and Winfield W. The family are members of Trinity Reformed Church of York.

JACOB SEACRIST, one of the leading contractors and builders of York, was born in York County, October 29, 1829, his parents being Henry and Anna (Daley) Seacrist, both of whom are natives and citizens of the county. Jacob received the educational advantages of the common schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he was engaged upon a farm, at which he was employed until he attained his majority. He then was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade with Samuel Kohr, and having mastered it, worked at this branch of industry until 1863. Being desirous of extending his business relations, he erected a planing-mill in York, and began contracting and building on an extensive scale. Having superior advantages, he has taken a leading position among the builders of York, particularly in school and church structures. Mr. Seacrist is still actively engaged in business, and is a representative of the enterprising school of citizens. He was united in marriage in July, 1855, with Miss Mary E. Kepler, of Baltimore. Eight children have been born to them: Adam W., Annie K., Jacob K., Mary E., George H., Lucy M., Oliver V. and Harry E. Mr. Seacrist is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and with his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AMBROSE H. SEIFFERT, general accountant for the firm of Baugher, Kurtz & Stewart, was born in Dover Township, York County, December 1, 1838, and is the second in a family of seven children born to John and Elizabeth (Henise) Seiffert, of German descent. The parents of Mr. Seiffert were born in Dover Township, where they now reside. His paternal grandfather was John Seiffert, a native of Pennsylvania, but in 1833 he moved to Ohio, where he died. The boyhood of our subject was spent on the farm. He was educated at the public schools of Dover Township and York County Academy. In 1857 he began teaching school, at which he continued until 1872, when he accepted his present position. He was married in 1865 to Miss Mary A. Daron, a native of Manchester Township, born June 9, 1845, and daughter of George and Lydia Daron. They have four children, viz.: John H., George R., Franklin M. and Maggie M. Mr. Seiffert is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party. In 1883 he was elected to represent the Fifth Ward in the borough council, and re-elected in 1885, and upon the organization of the council was chosen assistant chief burgess for the ensuing year. Mr. and Mrs. Seiffert are members of the German Reformed Church.

PROF. WILLIAM H. SHELLEY, superintendent of the public schools of York, was born on the Mansion farm, which he now owns, on the Hill Island in the Susquehanna River. He entered the York County Academy when quite young, spent several years as a student in that institution, and there laid the foundation of a broad and liberal education. He began teaching in West Hempfield Township, Lancaster County, and taught there two years, three years in Columbia Borough, and three years as assistant to Prof. George W. Ruby, in York County Academy, during which time he completed a full collegiate course, and received special native instruction in French and German. Failing health at that time prevented him from graduating at Dickinson College. He went to the State of Michigan, and for three years filled the chair of Latin and Greek, and two years the chair of mathematics, in Albion College. While occupying these positions he was a diligent student, and became very proficient in the branches which he taught. The honorary degree of master of arts was conferred on him by the Iowa Wesleyan University, and later he received the full State certificate for the classical course, an honor conferred upon him by the State Normal School at Millersville, Penn. While spending his summer vacation in York, during the year 1870, he was unanimously elected the first superintendent of schools of York, which position he has since continuously held with great honor to himself and great benefit to the educational interests of the town. As an organizer of schools, Prof. Shelley has few equals. Under his able administration, the public schools of York have regularly improved and prospered. He is thoroughly familiar with both the theory and the practice of his chosen profession, and has illustrated by his practical work both the science and the art of teaching. He also takes an active interest in church and Sunday-school work.

GEORGE E. SHERWOOD, ex-representative and justice of the peace, was born in Virginia, August 17, 1843, and is a son of Lewis and Minnie (Koch) Sherwood, both natives of Germany. His father came to this country as a political refugee in 1834, settling at Hampton, Elizabeth Co., Va., where he bought a large plantation, upon which he resided until 1855, when he removed to Baltimore, Md. Our subject was educated at Baltimore, and upon the breaking out of the late civil war, he responded to the call for volunteers, and enlisted as orderly sergeant in the First Virginia Scouts, under Gen. Rosecrans; served likewise in Sanno's Scouts, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He rose from the ranks to captain, and participated in the following battles: Winchester, Red House, Morefield, Gettysburg (where he was taken prisoner), Nashville, Savannah and Lister's Ferry. He received his discharge at Newburn, N. C., June 11, 1865, and on the 16th day of July of the same year came to York, where he has since been a resident. Mr. Sherwood, upon his arrival in York, assumed the editorship of the York German *Gazette*, one of the leading Democratic papers in the county, filling the position with marked ability. In 1873 he was elected town clerk of York, and filled that position until 1881. He was elected to represent his district in the State legislature in 1876, and was re-elected in 1878, and attained high rank as a representative. In 1883 he was elected justice of the peace in the Fourth Ward of the borough of York, and is still administering the duties of that office in an efficient manner. He is a politician of influence, and has been a leading member of the I. O. O. F. for many years; is District Deputy Grand Master, and D. D. Grand Patriarch, treasurer of Humane Lodge, and of Mount Vernon Encampment, and a member of the order of Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Union Brotherhood, G. A. R., and Knights of the Mystic Chain. He was the founder of the York Public Library, of which he is president: was trustee of the Rescue Fire Company, and agent for P. B. Wright & Sons and other steamship lines. Mr. Sherwood has been twice married; his union with Sarah A., daughter of Maj. R. J. Winterode, of Williamsport, Penn., occurred July 6. 1866. She died April 20, 1875, leaving three children, two having died. December 26, 1876, he was united to Lucy A., daughter of Peter and Charlotte Flickinger, of Hanover, Penn.; to this union there have been born five children, three of whom are deceased.

LEWIS A. SHIVE was born in York, December 27, 1818, and is a son of John and Sallie (Bupp) Shive. The father of Mr. Shive was one of seven children, and was born in 1798 and died in 1877, and his mother was born in 1794 and died in 1858. His grandfather, Ludwick Shive, was born in York, in 1761. The Shive family came originally from Germany. At fourteen years of age the subject of this sketch began learning the cabinet-maker's trade under his father. In 1841 he began the furniture business in York, and has since been engaged in that business. He was married in 1841, to Miss Harriet Hamm, of Dover Township, and daughter of Samuel Hamm. Ten children were born to this union, six of whom are living, viz.: Philip, Walter, Charles, Lewis, Sallie and Samuel. Mrs. Shive died in 1873. Mr. Shive is a member of the Lutheran Church, and for many years has taken much interest in church affairs.

W. H. SITLER, attorney at law, ex-prothonotary of York County, is a native of Lower Windsor Township, was born January 24, 1849, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Burg) Sitler. His paternal grandfather was Abraham Sitler, an early settler of York County. Two brothers, John and Matthias, on account of religious persecution, were banished from Germany and came to America, and from one of these our subject is descended. Our subject received his education at the public schools of York County. In 1875 he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, December 17, 1877. Politically he is a Democrat, and for many years has taken an active part in politics. In 1881 he was elected prothonotary of York County, and most efficiently he filled the office for three years. Prior to his election to this office he was deputy prothonotary several terms. His marriage occurred in 1878, to Miss Celia T. Emry, a native of York County, who has borne him two children: Mable O. and Horace J. Mrs. Sitler is a member of the Reformed Church.

DAVID SMALL was born in York, May 3, 1812, and was the son of Peter Small, a prominent citizen and master-builder, who died when David Small was twelve years of age, leaving five children: Daniel, John, David, Margaret (who became the first wife of Henry Welsh, Esq.,) and a half-sister named Sarah, intermarried with Lewis Templein, now living in Ohio, and the sole survivor of the family At the tender age in which we find him at his father's death, he was taken by Mr. Welsh, his brother-in-law, and initiated into the mysteries of printing in the office of the York *Gazette* then published by King & Welsh ("next door below the German Reformed Church, Main Street") the latter becoming a partner in its publication in May, 1824. After the manner of the enterprising news boys of the present day, he was not slow to take advantage of opportunities as they presented themselves at that early date, and took pride in relating how he had taken part in contributing his professional skill to the demands of the citizens on the occasion of the visit of Gen. La Fayette to York, in 1825, of which he had a distinct recollection to the last. Mr. Welsh, in 1829, disposed of his share of the *Gazette* to George A. Barnitz, Esq., and subsequently became proprietor of the Pennsylvania *Reporter*, at Harrisburg, and was elected State printer. Mr. Small left York with Mr. Welsh and became foreman of the State printing. Owing to bad health, however, he was compelled to leave Harrisburg, and on the 1st of April, 1836, became part owner of the *Gazette*, with Hon. Adam J. Glossbrenner, continuing uninterruptedly in the proprietorship until his death, nearly half a century. In his salutatory to the readers of the *Gazette*, on assuming his share in the proprietorship, he tersely concluded: "The undersigned will not trouble the reader with a long string of promises—believing in the old adage that 'large promisers are generally small performers.' He would much rather be judged by his acts than by his promises to act," and this peculiar announcement at the beginning of his business career will be recognized as characteristic of his whole life. Before Mr. Small left Harrisburg, he became united in marriage with Miss Adeline Sprigman, daughter of Solomon Sprigman, bookbinder, of that city, the ceremony having been performed by Rev. A. H. Lochman, D. D., of York, then a resident of Harrisburg. In his wedded life he was assisted with good counsel and the encouragement and comfort of a helpmeet in every emergency, rearing a family of three boys, whose conduct in life has caused their parents but little jar in the family circle. In 1839 Mr. Small became postmaster at York for the unexpired term of Daniel Small, his brother, under President Van Buren, and was succeeded by George Upp, Jr., under President Tyler, in 1841. Mr. Small was tendered a continuance of the postmastership under Mr. Tyler, but having contributed nothing to the elevation of that gentleman to the presidency, declined to become a supporter and beneficiary of his administration. In 1845, however, he was appointed to the same position by President Polk, again by President Pierce, and was continued by Mr. Buchanan. The appointment of editors as postmasters has been tabooed, generally, by the government in the early days, but in the person of Mr. Small the custom was broken, and under the persuasive eloquence of prominent Pennsylvania politicians, the Hon. Amos Randall, postmaster general under President Polk, made the way clear for many prominent and intelligent officials, who have sprung from the editorial staff, with great benefit to the service, and without detriment to the interests of professional brethren, who, it was feared, would suffer in the prompt dispatch of the mails, by narrow-minded competitors. In 1861 he was elected director of the poor, and served four terms successively. In 1862 he was elected chief burgess of York, and continued for nine successive terms, and in 1876 he was a presidential elector on the Tilden ticket. He was a director of the York National Bank about thirty years, and of the Farmers' Insurance Company about ten years. As a printer Mr. Small stood well in his profession. He was practical, and in his early days one of the fast compositors of southern Pennsylvania. As an employer he was kind, not exacting, dignified, but approachable, and solicitous for his employes, and always commanded their respect and good-will. His standing in the Democratic party in York County, while in health, was at the fore-front, and while not a brilliant leader, was a wise counsellor, and much of the grand Democratic majority in the county is owing to his wisdom and tact; and, although prominent in politics, he never permitted himself to be named before a county convention for office except for director of the poor, in which he was solely governed by a desire to contribute to the welare of the unfortunate class who come within the ministration of that office, and it is to his credit that his memory is still retained in gratitude by many of those who participated in the humane treatment experienced in the days of his directorship. Mr. Small died August 8, 1885, and, as a mark of respect to the deceased, Chief Burgess Heiges issued the following proclamation:

"By the death of David Small on Saturday last, York has lost one of its most prominent and honored citizens. In view of his long and useful public career in various positions of trust and responsibility in this community, and on account of his exemplary private life, and because of his having so acceptably filled the office of Chief Burgess of York for nine consecutive years, I have directed the borough flag to be suspended at half mast until after the funeral of David Small, Tuesday afternoon, August 11, 1885, and I recommend a suspension of business, as far as possible, from 3½ to 4½ p. m. of said day, and especially on the part of all offices and employes of the borough; and I further direct that the bells on the engine houses be tolled between the above mentioned hours as tokens of respect for the memory of the deceased.

"GEORGE W. HEIGES,
"*Chief Burgess.*

"YORK, PENN., August 10, 1885."

The funeral of Mr. Small took place on Tuesday afternoon, the services commencing at his late residence at 3½ o'clock, Rev. J. O. Miller, of Trinity Reformed Church, officiating. The remains were interred in the family lot at Prospect Hill Cemetery, attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends. In accordance with an expressed desire in life, the employes of the York *Gazette* printing-office acted as pall-bearers. Thus closes the career of a useful man who has left his impress for good upon the community, and leaves one land-mark less to connect the past with the present; leaves a void in the family and social circle, and many regrets among those who knew him best and had cause to remember his many kindnesses in word and deed; and to whom it will be gratifying to know that his end was peace, and his departure without a struggle, entering into a rest he longed for, as the rest which endureth forever. [The above sketch is comprised of extracts from an obituary notice in the York *Gazette* of Tuesday, August 11, 1885.]

LUTHER A. SMALL, ex-chief burgess of York Borough, and son of David and Adaline Small, was born August 16, 1843. He is the youngest in a family of four children and is of German origin. He received his education at the York public schools and the York County Academy. At eighteen years he began learning the printer's trade, and since then his life has been that of a printer and editor, and he is connected with the *Gazette* Printing Company. The marriage of Mr. Small with Miss Susan Groff was solemnized in 1865. Mrs. Small is also a native of York. They have one child, Emma V. Mr. Small is a thorough Democrat, and for quite a number of years has taken an active part in political affairs. During the years 1881 and 1882 he was a member of the town council. In 1883 he was elected chief burgess and re-elected in 1884. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and I. O. R. M.

REV. J. C. SMITH, of York, is now the oldest itinerant minister in the Pennsylvania Conference of the church of the United Brethren in Christ. He was born in Franklin County, Penn., January 22, 1819. His grandparents came from Switzerland in 1750, and settled near Chambersburg. Mr. Smith is next to the youngest of eight children. He attended the schools of his native section first, and afterward entered an academy at Uniontown, Md.; then engaged in teaching, and was licensed to preach February 28, 1843, and ordained February 26, 1846. His first circuit in Franklin County had twenty-six appointments, each of which he visited every four weeks, by traveling 150 miles. The first year of Mr. Smith's labors brought 100 members into the church, among them John Dickson, now bishop of the Pennsylvania Conference. He next went to the Harrisburg circuit, then to Littlestown circuit, during which time through his preaching Revs. J. S. Wentz, L. W. Craumer and W. B. Raber became members of the church and afterward successful ministers of the Gospel. His next appointment was at York, where he served several different times. He is now a highly respected and honored citizen of the town. Few itinerant ministers of the Gospel have had so varied an experience as Rev. Mr. Smith. He has been an earnest, faithful and devoted worker in the cause of the church, and has served many other appointments, the work of which our limited space here cannot describe. He has been presiding elder of York for several years, was a member of the board of education in York, and filled many other positions of trust. His reminiscences, published in the church journals, are read with great interest. He was unceasing in his interest to furnish facts and statistics of church history for this work.

WILLIAM SMITH, one of the leading druggists of York, is a native of Lancaster County, where he was born in 1822. He decided upon a mercantile career and, in 1834, entered the drug store of C. A. Morris, now deceased, but who was an old and valued citizen and business man of York. Having become thoroughly acquainted with the drug business and possessing good business qualifications, he was admitted as a partner in 1846, and continued in this relation until 1872, when he became the head of the firm, having in association with him G. P. Yost, who had been one of the chief clerks of the firm of C. A. Morris & Co., since 1859. Horace Smith, a son, was admitted as a partner, April 1, 1879; he has also become thoroughly acquainted with the business by long service. The firm is finely located on East Market Street, and are doing a large wholesale and retail business.

GIBSON SMITH, dealer in grain, flour and coal, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1823, is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Smith) Smith, and is of German origin. At the age of four years, Mr. Smith came with his parents to York County, and the family made settlement in the "upper end." In 1856 our subject began his present business. He was married in 1852 to Miss Susan Fahs, daughter of John Fahs. To this union have been born two children. Edgar F., born in York County, in 1854, was educated at the public schools, at York County Academy and Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg; graduating from that institution, he went to Germany and after two years received a degree from the University of Goettingen. He is now professor of natural science at Wittenburg College at Springfield, Ohio. Allen J. was born in 1865, in York, Penn. He has received a liberal education and is now attending lectures at the University of Pennsylvania.

REV. REINHART SMITH was born in the county of Shopfheim, grand dukedom of Baden, Germany, near the river Rhine, May 15, 1836, to Joseph and Rosina (Ruetchli) Smith. He was educated at the public schools and received a good German education. In 1854, in company with his parents, he came to America, landing at Castle Garden, New York, September 4. The family proceeded to Lehigh

County, Penn., and thence moved to Shelby County, Ohio, where his parents died in 1855. Early in life our subject was forced to make his own way, and for a time worked upon a farm, and then entered a hat factory as clerk. He studied privately from 1855 to 1860 with Rev. A. Linbagh, Reading, Penn., while he was clerk. In 1860 he entered the theological seminary at Mercersburg, Penn. Completing his labors at the seminary, he was licensed to preach, and since that time has been actively engaged in the ministry. In 1863 he removed to Sullivan County, and the first year received for his services $197.85. In 1866 he came to York County and accepted the pastorate of the Reformed Church at Dallastown, and there remained until 1868, when he removed to York and here has since resided. The marriage of Rev. Smith was solemnized, in 1863, to Miss Anna Hoelker, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Smith died in 1864 and our subject was next married, in 1866, to Miss Hannah C. Shaffer. They have five children, viz.: Aaron H., Anna A., William R., Charles S. and Emma A.

S. MORGAN SMITH, inventor of Smith's Success Turbine Water-wheel and manufacturer of mill machinery, was born February 1, 1830, in Davie County, N. C., second son of John W. and Sarah Purden (Beauchamp) Smith. He is of English-French descent. His parents were born in Davie County, N. C., his father in 1811 and mother in 1816. By occupation his father was a farmer and yet resides in his native county. His mother died in 1866. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Smith was also born in Davie County, N. C., and his great-grandfather in Frederick, Md., and his great-great-grandfather was a native of France, who emigrated from England to America and settled in Frederick City, Md. The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools of Davie County, N. C., and the Moravian College at Bethlehem, Penn., from which he graduated in 1861. During his collegiate course he prepared himself for the ministry, and from 1861 to 1866 was pastor of a Moravian Church. In 1866 he went to Canal Dover, Ohio, and had charge of a congregation at that place for five years. In 1871 he quit the ministerial work, on account of a serious throat trouble, and returned to York. About 1871 Mr. Smith began giving his attention to the invention of water-wheels and the manufacture of mill machinery. He was united in marriage, in 1862, to Miss Emma R. Fahs, a native of York County. Children have been born to this marriage as follows: Charles E., Stephen F., Beauchamp H., Sarah P., Susan E. and Mary D. In 1864 Mr. Smith was elected chaplain of the Two Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Moravian Church.

THE SMYSER FAMILY. On the 17th of February, 1715, by the historic little village of Rugelbach, in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, now Germany, was born Mathias Smyser, the ancestor of the Smyser family in York County. His father, Martin Smyser, was an industrious peasant, and a member of the Lutheran Church. The boyhood days of the son were spent in the schools of his native place, and assisting the father in tilling the soil and weaving. The visit of William Penn to Germany to invite the industrious peasants of that country to his new province across the sea, caused many thousands to emigrate. On September 21, 1731, the good ship "Britannia," with Michael Franklyn as captain, set sail from Rotterdam, stopping at Cowes to pay proper obeisance to the English flag and government, thence to Philadelphia, freighted with 267 German emigrants, 141 of whom were males, and 126 females. Among them were Mathias Smyser, then but sixteen years old, his mother, Anna Barbara, aged fifty, his sister, Margaret, aged twenty, and his brother George, aged nine. It was just at the time of their arrival that the first permanent settlements were being made west of the Susquehanna, and we next hear of him as a weaver, among the original settlers of Kruetz Creek, in York County. Having received money from Germany, he obtained a land warrant from the proprietors, and took up a large tract of land near the present village of Spring Grove, about the year 1740. Being anxious to have near neighbors, Mathias divided his plantation into smaller tracts, and presented all except one to new immigrants. Whether his brother, who had now grown to manhood, was the recipient of one of these farms, is not known, but they did live near each other, on different tracts of land, for some years. He eventually found that he had parted with his best land, so he sold the remainder, and purchased a tract of 400 acres from Mr. Henthorn, about three miles west of York, on what is now the Berlin Road, erected buildings and moved there on May 3, 1745. He remained there until his death in 1778, about the time his distinguished son was fighting the battles of the new government. His brother George also disposed of his property, and bought a farm north of York, where he resided several years, but eventually moved to Virginia, and thence to Kentucky, where many of his descendants now reside. Mathias Smyser left to survive him three sons: Michael, born 1740; Jacob, born 1742; Mathias, born 1744. Anna Maria, next to the youngest daughter, was born 1757; Susanna, the youngest, born 1760. The dates of the births of the other daughters, Dorothy, Sabina, Rosanna and Elizabeth, cannot be ascertained. Michael, the eldest son, became a conspicuous personage during the Revolutionary war.

Col. Michael Smyser, the eldest son, was born in 1740, and was long and extensively known as a highly respectable farmer and tavern keeper in what is now West Manchester Township, near the site of his father's home. He owned a farm of 200 acres. Though not favored with a liberal education, he was known as a man of discriminating mind and sound judgment. He was early associated with the Revolutionary patriots, and was a useful man in the councils of that day, as well as on the field of battle. He was one of a committee of twelve from York County, who raised money in 1775 to send to the inhabitants of Boston, when the port of that city was closed by the British, collecting £6 12s 1d from his own township. If the American cause had failed, every one of that committee would have forfeited his life on the scaffold of the enemy. He joined the Continental Army as a captain in Col. Michael Swope's regiment of York County volunteers, and was captured by the enemy in the engagement at Fort Washington, north of New York City, on the 16th of September, 1776. Several months of distressing imprisonment followed, during which time he was unremitting in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of others, and bold and animated in the advocacy of his country's cause. After his release and return home, in 1778, he was elected a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania from York County, and from that time to 1790 was seven times re-elected to the same position. From 1790 to 1795 he represented his county in the State senate, being the first person to fill that position under the State constitution of 1790. Here, his warm attachment to our political institutions enabled him to act with honor to himself and his constituents. After the war he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and kept a tavern. He died in the year 1810, and his remains are interred near those of his father in the graveyard of the First Lutheran Church of York.

He left three sons and four daughters, namely: Peter, Elizabeth, Sarah, Jacob, Mary, Michael and Susan.

Jacob Smyser, the second son of Mathias, the immigrant, was a prosperous farmer, and for some years a justice of the peace. In 1789 was elected a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, and soon after died at the age of fifty-one years. He left seven sons and one daughter, viz.: Henry, Jacob, Martin, John, Daniel, Catherine, Peter and Adam.

Mathias Smyser, the youngest son of the immigrant, resided on the mansion farm of his father, where he quietly pursued the useful and respectable occupation of an agriculturist. He was a man of the strictest integrity. He was in the Revolutionary war as a teamster, driving a baggage wagon. He lived to the age of eighty-four years, much longer than the other two of these brothers, and left five sons and two daughters, namely: Catharine, Polly, George, Jacob, Mathias, Philip and Henry. A centennial celebration was held by the descendants of Mathias Smyser, the elder, on the mansion farm now owned by Samuel Smyser, in West Manchester Township, on May 3, 1845. It occurred on Saturday, and was a bright and pleasant day. The meeting organized by electing George Smyser president, Jacob Smyser (of Michael) and Martin Ebert, vice presidents, and Philip Smyser and Rev. S. Oswald, secretaries. After a sumptuous dinner, the exercises were opened by Prof. Charles Hay, now of Gettysburg, and an address was made by the venerable president, who yet remembered seeing his aged grandfather, whose location on that spot, 100 years before, they were then celebrating. A series of resolutions was passed, letters read from absent ones, an historical narration prepared by Philip Smyser was read, and an address delivered by Rev. S. Oswald. The following beautiful sentiment is an extract from his speech: "My thoughts while here have been made up of some sort of pleasant mingling together of the present, the past and the future. At one time my imagination carries me back 100 years. I look up, I look around me, but I see naught except the blue vault of heaven, and a dark, dreary forest, enlivened only by the sweet warbling of the feathered songsters, and the rapid darting of the squirrel among the wide-spreading branches of the forest oak. I look again and see a solitary adventurer, firmly treading this thick forest; the sturdy oak falls before the ax wielded by his vigorous arms; and soon where once that forest stood now waves the golden grain. But with the rapidity of thought I am carried back to this hour, and here I see a numerous assembly, the descendants of that hardy adventurer, congregated to celebrate the day which dates the flight of a century, since first he called these lands his own." Prof. Charles Hay made a short address, after which a resolution was adopted christening the old homestead "Rugelbach," in honor of the birth-place of their ancestor. The meeting adjourned recommending "that future generations hold a similar celebration in the year 1945, and further, that we entertain the hope that this homestead of our ancestor be held in the name of Smyser." At this meeting, a committee was appointed to ascertain the number of descendants of Mathias Smyser, the elder, then living, reported as follows: Descendants of Col. Michael Smyser, 244; of Jacob Smyser, 177; Mathias Smyser, 160; Dorothy, married to Peter Hoke, 240; Sabina, married to Jacob Swope, of Lancaster County, 54; Rosanna, married to George Maul, who moved to Virginia, 66; Elizabeth, married to Leonard Eichelberger, who lived near Dillsburg, 116; Ann Mary, married to Martin Ebert (whose father came from Germany in the same vessel with her father), 64; and Susanna, married to Philip Ebert, 47; in all, 1,162.

JOSEPH SMYSER was born in West Manchester, three miles west of York, on the Ruegelbach farm, in 1811, is a son of Matthias and Elizabeth (Eyster) Smyser, and the third eldest in a family of four children, viz.: Elizabeth, Sarah, Joseph and Samuel; the three last named are now living within the same square, in York, Penn.; and Elizabeth died in the year 1829. The early life of our subject was spent on the farm. In 1844 he moved to York, where he has since resided. The marriage of Mr. Smyser took place, in 1835, to Miss Sarah Weaver, a native of Adams County, Penn. To this union have been born five children, three of whom are still living: Catherine L. E., Ellen S. and Alice M. Politically Mr. Smyser is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Smyser are members of the Lutheran Church.

SAMUEL SMYSER, retired farmer, was born in West Manchester Township, on the old Smyser homestead in 1813, to Matthias and Elizabeth (Eyster) Smyser, and is of German origin. Mr. Smyser worked on the farm for his father until he was twenty-five years of age, when he began life for himself and continued farming for twelve years. In 1863 Mr. Smyser came to York and here has since resided. He now owns the old Smyser homestead, which has been in the family for 140 years, and where the family centennial was held in 1845. The marriage of Mr. Smyser occurred, in 1866, to Miss Rebecca M. Lewis, daughter of Dr. Robert Lewis, of Dover. Mrs. Smyser was born in Dover, in 1825. The father of Mrs. Smyser died in 1846, and her mother in 1867. Mr. Smyser is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Smyser are members of the Lutheran Church and are among the prominent people of York.

DR. HENRY L. SMYSER was born in York, December 8, 1825, and is a son of Michael and Eliza (Lanius) Smyser. He is descended from German stock. His father was born in York in 1799, was a tanner, and died in 1874. Here also his mother was born in 1802, and died in 1882. Dr. Smyser is a representative of one of the first families of York County. Having received a common school education, he, in 1844, began the study of medicine under Dr. J. W. Kerr, and in 1847 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and afterward located in Jackson Township, York County, and there remained one year. In 1849 he went to California, remained two years, and then returned to his native county. In 1855 he went to Europe and entered the Russian Army as contract surgeon, and was appointed to the rank of major. At the end of the war he returned to York County, and for distinguished services he received from the Emperor Alexander II the decoration of St. Stanislaus and also a medal commemorative of the war. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in 1862, and here also was a contract surgeon. He did faithful and efficient service at the hospital in York. In 1860 he was married to Emma E. Rieman, of York, daughter of John Rieman. Two children, Ella N. and John R., are the result of this union. Dr. and Mrs. Smyser are members of the Lutheran Church.

ALEXANDER D. SMYSER, son of Daniel and Catherine (Weist) Smyser, fifth of six children, was born April 3, 1848, in Jackson Township. He was reared to farming, and resided in Jackson Township until 1881, when he removed to York. He married Louisa Yost, daughter of Peter Yost, of York, Penn. One child—Clayton—was born to them. May 26, 1881, he married Amanda Metzler, daughter of George and Mary (Fishel) Metzler. Two children were born to this marriage: Harry E. and

Bertha. (See history of Smyser family for our subject's ancestral history.)

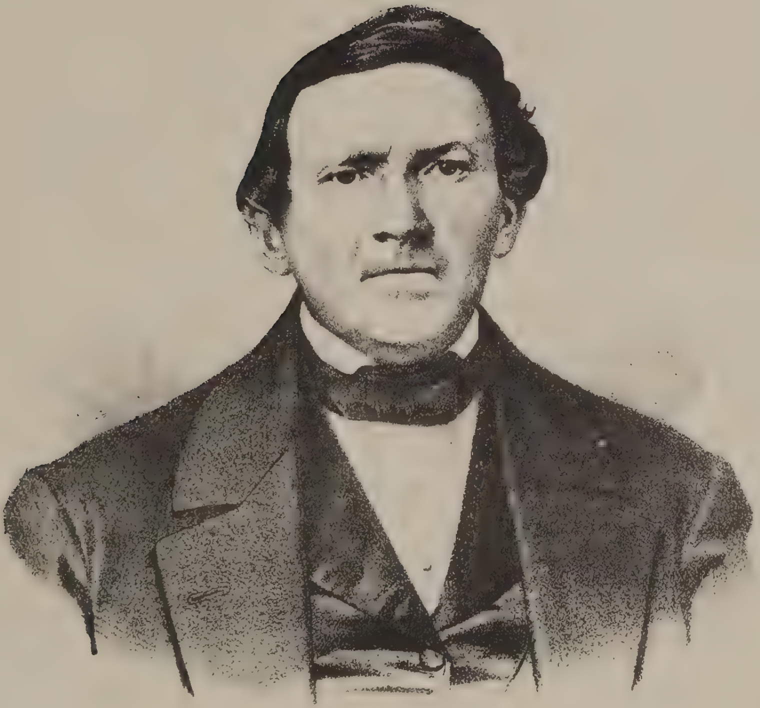
HAMILTON SPANGLER (deceased), a native of York, the third of four children of Samuel and Mary (Dinkel) Spangler, was born April 10, 1810. Mr. Spangler was educated at the York County Academy. In 1838 he began farming; continued at this occupation for ten years, then retired from active business life. While farming Mr. Spangler resided near Shrewsbury, York County, and owned two of the best farms in that township. In 1861 he married Miss Ann Eliza Connellee, a native of York, daughter of Col. James S. and Sarah (Danner) Connellee, early settlers of York. The father of our subject was born in York County in 1773; Mary Dinkel, his mother, was born in the same county in 1783. Mr. Spangler's maternal grandfather was a soldier, and did gallant service for his country, in the Revolutionary war. Baltzer Spangler, his paternal grandfather, served also in that struggle. Our subject had one sister, Eliza, the wife of Jacob Hoke, of Havre de Grace, Md. His brothers were Samuel (deceased) and Washington (deceased), who died at the early age of sixteen. The father of Mrs. Spangler, Col. James S. Connellee, was born in Westmoreland County, Va., in 1788; was reared and educated in the city of Richmond, Va. Col. Connellee was a progressive and prominent citizen of York in his day. He was a leading member and vestryman in the Episcopal Church for many years; member of the York Lodge of Freemasons, and one of the first men in York to offer his services to his country in the war of 1812. He was the youngest of four sons; Thornton, William and Daniel were the names of his brothers. He died on the 23d of April, 1839. Sarah (Danner) Connellee, the wife of Col. Connellee, was the daughter of Abraham Danner. The Danner family were among the pioneer settlers of York, and the history of York County will show that Michael Danner was the intimate friend and adviser of the Penn family. (See History of York County.)

ADAM SPANGLER was born in York, April 12, 1839, and was the fifth of the six children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Frank) Spangler, of York, Penn. Mr. Spangler attended the public schools of York, and also the York County Academy. He learned the hatter's trade with his father, and worked at it ten years. He then began building, and erected sixty-four houses, also a large planing-mill and sash factory, 80x90 feet, well-equipped for doing all kinds of work for builders, and supplied with a thirty-five horse-power engine. Mr. Spangler owns at present forty houses and thirty five building lots. He is a self-made man, having begun life without a dollar. No man has done more toward improving his native town than our subject, and he is a descendant of one of the oldest families of York, about two miles from which borough his grandfather was born. His mother still lives at the advanced age of eighty-seven, and enjoys remarkably good health. His grandfather, Frank, was a soldier in the war of 1812. January 26, 1859, Mr. Spangler married Jane Gipe, daughter of Philip and Catherine Gipe, of York, Penn.; there have been born to them seven children: Susan, Elizabeth, Adam, Mary (deceased), Mary Ann, Robert and David. Mr. Spangler is a member of Keystone Conclave, No. 12, I. O. H., of York.

J. W. SPANGLER, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Jackson Township, York County, in 1842. For nearly thirty years he was employed upon his father's farm, subsequently engaging in business, as a partner, with the firm of Crider & Bro. in the publishing business. After one year's association with this firm he embarked in connection with Samuel Fry in the manufacture of cotton comforters and quilts, which partnership lasted one year. He then formed the company of J. W. Spangler & Bro., J. C. Spangler being the partner. This firm continued until 1882, notwithstanding being burned out in 1876. They next began the manufacture of agricultural implements, and have so continued. Our subject is a natural mechanic, and notwithstanding the fact of never serving an apprenticeship, has taken out thirteen patents, each of them being valuable. Their principal work now is in the manufacture of Spangler's Fertilizer Feed, Improved Corn Planter, Lime Spreader, and the building of feed cutters. Mr. Spangler's many other inventions include a washing machine, and last, but important, is his "lightning hitch," a paragon of simplicity in hitching or unhitching a horse. Mr. Spangler is yet young in years, and will doubtless add more improvements to the benefit of mankind He is an excellent business man, and a moral citizen. Mr. Spangler was married, in 1882, to Laura S. McKinley, of York. They have one child, Julia Estelle, and are members of the Reformed Church.

B. F. SPANGLER, M. D., was born in Jackson Township, York County, February 21, 1844, to Rudolph and Sarah (Harbaugh) Spangler, and is of German descent. His father was born in 1800, and his mother in 1807. His father died in 1851. The boyhood of Dr. Spangler was spent on the farm. His literary education was acquired at the common schools and the York County Academy. In 1865 he began the study of medicine, and the following year entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating in 1868, and the same year began the practice of his profession in York, which he has since continued. The marriage of Dr. Spangler was solemnized in 1868, to Miss Ada E. Nes, daughter of the late Hon. Henry Nes. They have two children: Theresa J. and Chauncy K. Dr. Spangler is a Republican, and one of the directors of the Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank, and assisted in its organization. August 7, 1862, Dr. Spangler, at the age of eighteen years, enlisted as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out as fourth sergeant at the expiration of term of service in May, 1863. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Dr. and Mrs. Spangler are members of the Presbyterian Church.

EDWARD WEBSTER SPANGLER was born in Paradise Township, York County, February 23, 1846. As a country boy he performed boy's work on his widowed mother's farm, and during four months in winter attended free school. Never relishing agricultural labors he abandoned them at the first opportunity and at the age of thirteen became a student at the York County Academy. After a year's study he entered as a clerk in one of the leading dry goods houses in York. In August, 1862, at the age of sixteen years, he responded to the call of President Lincoln for nine months' volunteers, and enlisted as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. After a two months' service, in the Army of the Potomac, he received his first baptism of fire at the battle of Antietam, in which his company lost in killed and wounded one-third of its number engaged. Mr. Spangler fired the eighty rounds with which he was equipped, and finding use for more took ten rounds from the cartridge box of a dead comrade, eight of which he discharged before his regiment was relieved. During the engagement the stock of his rifle was shattered by a Confederate bullet. At the battle of Fredericksburg, his division—the third of the second corps—made the initial and sanguinary charge on Mary's Heights. His colonel was killed at the first fire. At Chancellorsville his division was thrown into the breach to arrest the victorious



A Hamilton Spangler

Confederates in their pursuit of the routed Eleventh Corps. During the terrible Saturday night, May 2, 1863, Mr. Spangler's company was fighting nearly all night on the plank road at the foot of the knoll on which our artillery was massed, and in front of which Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded. The next morning, Sunday, his division was compelled to give way, and his general of brigade, Hays, was taken prisoner. Although in the fore-front of every battle, Mr. Spangler was unharmed in each. The term of enlistment having expired, the regiment returned home and was disbanded. After his return he was appointed deputy United States marshall of York County. He was in service but a few weeks when his leg was broken by the kick of an abandoned Confederate horse and, being incapacitated for active duty, resigned. Upon his convalescence he resumed his studies at the York County Academy, during which he also registered as a student at law. After attending a course of lectures in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, he was admitted to the York bar, March 4, 1867. He soon acquired a very lucrative practice which he has ever since retained. He has been admitted to practice in the neighboring county courts and in the United States district court, and is an active practitioner in the supreme court during the week appointed for the argument of York County cases. He has studiously eschewed politics, save his filling the office of president of the York Republican Club, in 1881, which position he subsequently resigned, having joined the independent wing of his party. In 1881 he was one of the principal promoters in the building of York's beautiful opera house, and superintended its first year's management. He has also taken an active interest in suburban development, and laid out his real estate, extending from George Street to Cottage Hill, into building lots, which are propinquitous to nearly all of York's manufactories, and are made accessible by the construction of the new and handsome Beach Street iron bridge, in the procuration of which he was mainly instrumental. In January 1882, Mr. Spangler purchased the *York Daily* and *Weekly* Printing House, with daily and weekly editions, and extensive job department. With the valuable assistance of his two able publishing partners he at once introduced into these issues new life, features and methods, resulting in the large increase in their circulations and carrying them to the fore-front of successful inland journals. Mr. Spangler possesses great energy and executive ability, is a sound and able advocate, and a pungent and forcible writer.

JACOB R. SPANGLER, M. D., is a son of Rudolph and Sarah (Harbaugh) Spangler, was born in Jackson Township, November 22, 1850, and is of German origin. The father of Mr. Spangler was a native of the same county, born in 1800, and died in 1851. Our subject worked on the farm during the summer and attended the public schools during the winter. In 1867 he entered the Millersville Normal School, and subsequently the York County Academy. In the fall of 1871, Mr. Spangler began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. B. F. Spangler, in York, and afterward entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated March 11, 1874, and immediately began the regular practice of his profession in York, where he has since continued. He is a thorough Republican and manifests much interest in politics. During the year 1880 he was the health officer of York. He is a man of much public spirit and a most successful physician.

CHARLES FREDRICK SPANGLER, M. D., was born in York, York County, December 31, 1859, to Harrison and Mary Spangler, and is of German descent. Dr. Spangler derived his earlier education from the public schools of the borough. In July, 1876, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. C. M. Nes. In 1879 he entered the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating with honors in 1881. Being an ardent lover of the profession, blessed with a retentive memory, studious, a hard worker, his association with that institution was attended by marked distinction. His social qualities inviting the confidence of the faculty, responsible duties were assigned to him, affording exceptional opportunities for acquiring practical knowledge. His acknowledged thorough mastery of the various branches, with a comprehensive manner of imparting information to his associates, gave him a foremost position in a class of 600. He began the practice of his profession at Spring Grove, York Co., Penn., subsequently locating permanently in York, August, 1881, where he has the pleasure of attending to a large and lucrative practice. In 1880 he was married to Miss Frances H. Wilson, of Franklin County, Penn. One child has been born to this union, Joseph. Politically the Doctor is of Democratic propensities. At the general election in 1884, he was elected coroner of York County by a handsome majority, receiving the largest vote on the ticket and carrying the Second Ward, which is largely Republican. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and a contributor to various city medical journals.

PETER B. SPRENKLE was born in North Codorus Township in 1837, is the son of George and Elizabeth (Bare) Sprenkle, the fourth of six children, and of German descent. Our subject remained at home and worked at milling and attended school at Cottage Hill; taught under S. B. Hayes and H. Griffith. In 1865 he went to Illinois, and remaining two years returned to York County and settled in his native township, where he remained several years and then came to York, where he has since remained. On coming to York he engaged in the grain business, which he continued for some time. Mr. Sprenkle was married in 1878 to Miss Rebecca Fishel, born in Springfield Township (but a resident of York, Penn., at time of marriage), and daughter of Charles Fishel. Mr. Sprenkle is a Republican and a Mason. Mrs. Sprenkle is a member of the Moravian Church. At present Mr. Sprenkle is engaged in North Codorus Townshipmanufacturing ground flint. The firm is composed of D. B. and P. B. Sprenkle, Enos Frey and George Motter. The name of the firm is Sprenkle Bros. & Co. The firm was organized October, 1884.

R. S. STAHLE, M. D., was born in York in 1858, is a son of Col. J. A. and Mary E. (Spangler) Stahle, and is of German descent. At the age of sixteen he entered York Collegiate Institute, and graduated in 1880. He began the study of medicine in 1879 under Jacob Hay, M. D. In the fall of 1880 he entered the University of Maryland and graduated in 1882. In the spring of 1881 he entered the Baltimore Infirmary as clinical assistant, and after, was acting chief of clinic in the surgical department of the Baltimore Infirmary, and was also engaged practicing in Baltimore City during his services in the hospital. In 1883 he came to York and is now in the regular practice. In politics he is a Republican.

W. GUY STAIR, jeweler and dealer in watches, clocks and spectacles, was born in Hanover, York Co., Penn., in 1860, and is a son of William and Maria (Boadenhamer) Stair. Mr. Stair is the oldest in a family of four children, and is of German extraction. His father was born in Hanover, and his mother in Berlin, Adams Co., Penn. The Stair family has long been known in the history of York County. By occupation the father of Mr. Stair is a painter, and a resident of Hanover. At eleven years of age our subject began serving an apprenticeship at the jeweler's trade, at which he has since continued to work. In 1884 he came to York and engaged in his present business, which is successful beyond his expectations. He makes a specialty of the famous Rockford watches. The marriage of Mr. Stair occurred, in 1883, to Miss Anna M. Miller, a native of Penn Township, and a daughter of Jacob Miller. They have one child—Willie J. Mr. and Mrs. Stair are members of the Lutheran Church.

D. F. STAUFFER is one of the leading cracker bakers of the State. He is a native of York County, where he was born February 18, 1844. He is a son of Rev. Frederick and Mary (Forry) Stauffer, who were also natives of the county, his father being for more than forty years a minister of the Mennonite Church, eighteen of which he served his denomination as bishop. Our subject was reared and received a common school education in his native county. In 1867 he engaged in the milling business, which was conducted by him until 1870, when he embarked in his present enterprise. Mr. Stauffer has succeeded in establishing a large trade, which is extended to adjoining States. His manufactory for baking cakes and crackers is a model one of its kind, and is managed and superintended by him in person. He is a liberal and deserving citizen of the county. On July 31, 1870, he was married to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Samuel and Susan Wagner, who are also natives of York County. They have been parents of eight children, seven of whom are now living: Bertie, Callie, Harry, Nettie, Maggie, Annie, Elsy M. (deceased), and William H.

JOHN W. STEWART, proprietor of the York Book-bindery, was born in Philadelphia, August 18, 1831, is a son of James A. and Mary B. (Bell) Stewart, and is of English-Scotch origin. His father was born in Maryland in 1803, and his mother in Delaware in 1806. Our subject was educated at the public schools of Philadelphia. At fifteen years of age he was bound as an indentured apprentice at book-binding, which apprenticeship lasted until he had gained his majority. In 1855 he began business for himself in his native city, and continued therein until about 1861. During the late war he was employed in the United States Navy Yard at Philadelphia; he then resumed his former occupation, and remained in Philadelphia until 1867; then came to York, and here has since resided, and successfully carried on the book-binding business. This bindery was established in 1860, though for a number of years very little business was done, and it was not until Mr. Stewart came to York, that the industry began to flourish or gave much promise. The establishment is supplied with all the modern machinery and improvements adapted to all classes of work. Mr. Stewart was married, in 1856, to Miss Caroline Matthews, a native of New York. To this union have been born nine children, three of whom are deceased. In politics Mr. Stewart is a Democrat.

WILLIAM R. STOUCH, wholesale dealer in boots, shoes and notions, is a native of York Township, York Co., Penn., and was born March 12, 1816, son of Leonard and Susan (Rinehart) Stouch, and of German extraction. His paternal grandfather emigrated from Germany and settled in Dover, York County. Subject's father was born in this county in 1780 and died in 1856. At thirteen years of age William R. Stouch came to York, Penn., where he remained until 1833, when he went to Baltimore and there served a four years' apprenticeship at coach-making. He then returned to York and engaged in the manufacture of coaches, but on account of ill health was compelled to abandon this business. In 1850 he went to Philadelphia, and for twenty years was salesman in a dry goods house, after which he returned to York, in 1869, and established his present business. He was married, in 1842, to Margaret, daughter of George and Mary Holder. Mrs. Stouch was born in York, in 1819. By this union they have three children: George L., Emma M. and Rex M. H. Mr. Stouch is a Democrat and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Stouch are members of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

C. A. STRACK, furniture dealer and undertaker, is a native of York, Penn., born March 4, 1843, son of Charles A. and Caroline (Funk) Strack. The father was a native of Saxony, Germany, born in 1810, and the mother was born in 1806. In 1838 the ancestors of our subject emigrated from Germany to America and settled in Baltimore, Md., and in 1839 removed to York, where subject's father died in 1855. At the age of twelve years our subject began learning the cabinet-maker's trade under an elder brother, and in this capacity continued five years, after which he became general manager of the furniture and undertaking business. Mr. Strack's father was one of the early furniture dealers of York. In 1878 subject purchased his mother's interest in the business, and since that time has been doing business for himself. He was married, in 1865, to Mary M. Heckert, a native of York. Six children were born to this union: Carrie S., Emma J., Charles P., Rebecca B., Samuel H. and Fannie M. Mr. Strack is a Democrat, and has been a member of the borough school board and identified with the numerous associations of York. He and his wife are members of the Trinity German Reformed Church.

JOSEPH ROSS STRAWBRIDGE, attorney at law and junior member of the law firm of Geise, Zeigler & Strawbridge, was born in Fawn Township, this county, July 25, 1858, son of John and Grizella (McDonald) Strawbridge, residents of the "Lower End," and prominent people of York County. His maternal grandfather, Aquila McDonald, was an officer in the war of 1812. Our subject was reared on the farm. He attended the Farm Grove Academy, afterward attended Stewartstown English and Classical Institute during 1874–75, and graduated from the York Collegiate Institute in 1880, and from Lafayette College in 1882. During the years 1877 and 1878 he taught school in Adams County, Ill., and was principal of Fawn Grove Academy, York County, Penn., in 1882–83. He was registered as a law student August 25, 1882, was admitted to the bar August 28, 1884, and December 9th of the same year became a member of the firm with which he is still connected. He is a Democrat.

CAPT. E. Z. STRINE, attorney at law, and a native of Strinestown, Conewago Township, was born June 11, 1842, to Peter S. and Rebecca (Zeigler) Strine, and is of German descent. His father was born in Mount Pleasant, York Co., Penn., July 25, 1815, and his mother in Shrewsbury Township, 1817. His paternal grandfather was John Strine, a native of York County, and his great grandfather was born in Germany, came to America, settled in York County, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father of our subject died in 1854. From 1862 to 1871 Capt. Strine was engaged in the mercantile business in York. In 1871 he began the study of law under E. D. Zeigler, and in 1873 was admitted to the York County bar, since which time he has been in active and successful practice. His marriage was solemnized in 1865, to Miss Addie E. Dehoff, a native of York County. They have two children: Emma A. and Ulysses S. G. For ten years Capt. Strine has been commander of the York Grays, Company A, Eighth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania. Capt. and Mrs. Strine are members of Trinity Reformed Church.

OLIVER STUCK, Esq., the subject of this sketch, is practically a self-made man, and who by perseverance, thrift and industry has made his mark in the world, achieving success in his profession of journalism, while many others, lacking the invincible qualities of pluck and industrious habits, and not content to live a life of self-denial, have failed. From a very tender age he has been a hard worker, and very painstaking with everything he undertook, and the success with which he has met in life is all owing to the habits of industry and frugality he formed in his youth. Oliver Stuck was born in the borough of York, September 19, 1817. His father was Capt. Charles Stuck, a carpenter by occupation. Capt. Stuck was a member of the famous company of volunteers who marched to the defense of Baltimore, under Capt. Michael H. Spangler, on August 29, 1814, and were attached to the Fifth Maryland Regiment, and participated in the battle of North Point, September 12, 1814. The company received the thanks of Gen. Stricker, commanding, and the officers of the Fifth Regiment, for their gallantry in action. Capt. Stuck was, after his return from the war, always very active in the militia of the State, and commanded a company for a number of years. Capt. Stuck was a man much respected and held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens for his many virtues and kindness of heart. He died at the age of forty-eight years. Jacob Stuck, the grandfather of our subject, with his father, were among the earliest settlers of the thriving and populous township of North Codorus. The records of the courts, and deeds held by the land-owners now living in this township attest the fact of the Stucks holding large grants of territory in this section, and which they disposed of by deed to the progenitors of those now holding the farms in this section of York County. When the titles to these lands were vested in the Stucks, the country was very sparsely settled, and the soil of the small portion cleared not very productive, consequently the value was small in comparison to that of these broad and fertile acres at this writing. Jacob Stuck came to York to reside at a very early age, over a century and a half ago, where his descendants have ever since resided. As the name implies, the Stucks are presumably of German descent, though the present generation cannot trace their nationality to any authentic source, other than to the fact that the township of North Codorus was settled by Germans, and the Stucks being among the first settlers, it is but fair to presume they were of that nationality. The name is distinctively German, and properly written to give it the broad German pronunciation, it should be with two dots over the letter ü, making the name Stück, though the ordinary English pronunciation makes it sound like the word stuck. The mother of Oliver Stuck, our subject, was Rebecca Snyder Stuck, a most estimable lady, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years, dying in the year 1877, October 15, at the home of her daughter, in Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Penn. Oliver Stuck, at the early age of scarcely twelve years, was apprenticed to the printing business with Messrs. King & Barnitz, then proprietors of the old York *Gazette*, June 20, 1829, serving an apprenticeship of five years very faithfully. At the expiration of his term of service he worked in the same office as a journeyman for a number of years, after which he went to Harrisburg, and worked in the State printing office on the legislative record. There being no railroad in those days between York and Harrisburg, Mr. Stuck used to walk the twenty-six miles' distance intervening between the two points, in his frequent visits home to his parents, whose principal support he was. From the early age at which he entered upon his apprenticeship, it will be observed that he did not possess the advantage of securing an education in the schools, and really attended school very little, gleaning all the knowledge he possesses in that great college, the printing office, and by the reading of useful books. His ambition was to become the editor and proprietor of a newspaper, and with that end in view he applied himself vigorously to work, and his efforts were finally rewarded with success. In the year 1839 he became one of the editors and proprietors of the York *Democratic Press*, by the purchase of a half-interest in the paper, and continued as such until he became finally the sole proprietor by purchasing his partner's interest, and has conducted the paper in his own name and interest ever since. The *Press* espoused the principles of the Democratic party, and as an exponent of those principles, and a disseminator of news, has proved a very acceptable paper to the people; and its editor, by hard work and the practice of the most rigid economy, has made it a success financially. (For a full history of the *Democratic Press* see article under that head in this volume.) In the year 1843, April 17, he was married to Margaret Gilberthorp, daughter of the late William Gilberthorp, deceased. He has reared a family of six children (two sons and four daughters), one of which, the eldest, is Edward Stuck, the editor of the York *Age*. Oliver Stuck has held several important positions of honor and trust. In November, 1852, he was appointed State agent, on the Philadelphia & Columbia Railroad, by the board of canal commissioners, of Pennsylvania, the State, at that time, owning what is now known as the Pennsylvania Railroad. This position he held until August, 1857—when the road passed out of the hands of the State into the possession of the present owners by purchase—with credit to himself and an unimpeachable record as a faithful and efficient officer. During his connection with the railroad he still devoted all his spare moments to editing his newspaper, and upon retiring from the road gave his entire attention to the newspaper business. He kept the *Press* fully abreast of the times, and succeeded in placing it beside the most influential weeklies of the State. He has always taken an active part in the politics of the county, and was the champion of the reform wing of the Democracy, denouncing the methods of those who did not consider holding office a public trust, but simply for their own pecuniary advantage. Against all politicians of this class he wielded his pen, denouncing the extravagance and corruption which disgraced the records of office-holders and reflected upon the fame of the Democratic party. Much of the credit for the healthy state of affairs in this county is due to his efforts, through the *Press*, to bring about this great and wholesome change, and to the sterling gentlemen who rallied around his paper in its work for reform. In June, 1880, he was nominated by his party as their candidate for register of wills of York County, and ran on the same ticket with Gen. Hancock for president, receiving the highest vote of any candidate upon the ticket. He entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1881, and filled it acceptably to the people, and at the end of his term was complimented by the auditor-general of Pennsylvania, for the excellent manner in which the affairs of the office were administered.

WILLIAM STUCK, steward of the York County Alms-house, was born in Springfield Township, York County, January 19, 1826; is a son of Charles and Rebecca (Snyder) Stuck, is the fifth in a family of fourteen children, and is of German descent. His father was born in York in 1793, and his mother in the same county in 1797. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. His grandfather was one of the first settlers of York, and carried on distilling. Our subject received a common school education, and at fourteen years of age began life for himself. In 1842 he began learning the carpenter's trade, and in 1850 he began for himself, and thus continued until 1872, when, on account of ill health, he was forced to abandon his occupation. In 1875 he was elected steward of the alms-house, which position he continues to hold, and under his stewardship the house and farm have been most successfully and satisfactorily managed. He was married May 30, 1849, to Miss Sarah Gilberthorpe, a native of York, born in 1826. He is a Democrat, and has been a member of the borough council. He was made a Mason in 1861, and a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1847. He is an elder in the German Reformed Church, of which Mrs. Stuck is also a member.

A. DUNCAN THOMPSON, clerk of the commissioners of York County, was born in Hopewell Township, April 30, 1842, to Archibald and Rosana (Morrison) Thompson, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. The parents of Mr. Thompson were also born in Hopewell Township; the father in 1807, and the mother in 1821. His paternal grandfather was Alexander Thompson, a native of York County, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war and of 1812. The boyhood of our subject was spent on the farm, where he attended the public schools in the winter and labored on the farm in the summer. In 1862 and in 1863 he attended the Stewardstown Academy, and subsequently taught school. In 1867 he began farming for himself, and so continued until 1881, when he came to York. In 1866 Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Annie E. Trout, a native of Hopewell Township, and daughter of Samuel and Catherine Trout. To this union have been born three children: Mary A., Margaret A. and James S. In 1868 Mr. Thompson was elected assessor of Hopewell Township; in 1879 he was elected school director, and in 1881 was elected clerk of the commissioners, re-elected in 1883, which position he now occupies. He is a most efficient officer, and one that has the confidence of the people of York County. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN J. VANDERSLOOT, a stanch business man of York, is a native of the county, and was born November 24, 1836. His father, Rev. Frederick W. Vandersloot, was a minister of the Reformed Church, and for over fifty years a faithful and conscientious Christian worker in York County. Our subject received a good education, having had the advantages of the schools of York and the York County Academy. He began his mercantile career when sixteen years of age in York, where he was employed for seven years. He was next employed by C. E. Morgan & Company, of Philadelphia, where he remained until 1861, when he returned to York and began business for himself. He has, by energy and application, established a leading and extended trade in dry goods, notions, queensware, etc., and is a citizen of the progressive type. Mr. Vandersloot was married October 12, 1869, to Miss Leanora V. Jaeger, of Philadelphia. They have four children: Catherine A., Mary A., Sarah C. and William J. The family are members of the Reformed Church, in which Mr. Vandersloot has taken a leading part, having been a deacon and elder, and a teacher in the Sabbath-school for over twenty years.

DR. EDWARD F. WAGNER, son of Ernst and Barbara (Fahs) Wagner, was born June 26, 1860, in York, Penn., where he was reared. He attended the public schools of York, passed examinations for the high school, but left York and went to Northampton County, attended one year Nazareth Hall Cadet School, at Nazareth, Penn., then went to the Moravian Theological Seminary, at Bethlehem, Penn. (His course here was in the classical department. In 1878 he returned to York and began reading medicine with Dr. J. W. Kerr. After three and one-half years he went to Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and graduated from this institution March 29, 1884, and at once began the practice of medicine, at York, Penn. Dr. Wagner graduated with honorable mention for his thesis.

W. H. WAGNER, M. D., was born in Dover Township, December 26, 1853, is a son of Joseph and Levina (Lauer) Wagner, and is of German origin. His father was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1824, and his mother in York County, in 1829. Our subject was reared a farmer, and at eighteen years of age began teaching school, and taught seven years. In 1878 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. R. Spangler, afterward attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and graduated in 1881. He then began the practice of his profession in York, He was married in 1883, to Miss Mattie J. Stuart, a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of James and Elizabeth Stuart. The Doctor and Mrs. W. are members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

C. B. WALLACE was born in Chester County, Penn., October 14, 1819, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Jackson) Wallace, natives respectively of Chester County, Penn., and Maryland. The elder Wallace was a farmer and a justice of the peace of Chester County, and there he and wife died. C. B. Wallace was reared a farmer, but received a good education, and for a time was engaged in teaching school. In 1846 he commenced reading law with Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster. In 1847 he came to York, taught school in the county, and read law under Judge Durkee. In February, 1849, he was admitted to the York County bar, and has ever since been in active and successful practice. He has been identified with all progressive measures, and for six years has been a school director of York Borough. February 6, 1848, he married Frances A. Levergood, daughter of Jacob and Fanny Levergood, of Wrightsville, and to this union have been born three children, viz.: Mary A. (wife of Edward M. Vandersloot, of York), Clayton J. (who is engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade with Mr. Vandersloot), and Louisa L. Mrs. Wallace and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM WALLACE, a retired business man, is a native of Hopewell Township, born in 1822, son of James and Catherine (Gemmil) Wallace. His parents are both natives of this county; the father born in 1789 and the mother in 1800. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Wallace began business running a woolen-mill and manufacturing woolen goods, which he continued until 1845. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Freeland, Baltimore Co., Md., where he remained until 1874, when he returned to his native township and there continued merchandising. Mr. Wallace was one of the projectors of the York & Peach Bottom Railway, and in 1874 removed to York and gave his entire attention to this enterprise, acting as secretary and treasurer. This position he held until 1882, when, on account of failing health, he was compelled to resign. He was married, in 1846, to Jennet Gemmil, of Chanceford Township, this county. To them were born three children: James W., Mary A. and Katie A. Mrs. Wallace died September 11, 1881, a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wallace is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the United Presbyterian Church.

CAPT. H. B. WALTMAN, foreman of the machine department at A. B. Farquhar's, is a native of Mount Joy, Lancaster Co., Penn., was born November 25, 1838, is a son of Henry and Helena (Bupp) Waltman, and is of German descent. His father was born in 1798, and his mother in 1801. The former died in 1848 and the latter in 1875. Our subject was educated at the public schools of Mount Joy. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was commissioned second lieutenant November 9, 1861; first lieutenant August 8, 1862, and captain in 1864. He participated in the battles of Clarksville, Tenn., Crab Orchard, Chickamauga, Dandridge, Lafayette Grove, Waynesborough, Raleigh and many other minor engagements. He was honorably discharged at Lexington, N. C., in July, 1865. Prior to this service he had served a four-years' apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, at Mount Joy, Penn. In 1866 he went to Harrisburg, and for two years was in the employ of W. O. Hickok, and then for more than one year had charge of Wilson Bros'. Works, at the same place; he then went to Wheatland, Penn., and subsequently to Erie, Penn., and was for nearly three years in the employ of the Erie, Philadelphia & Reading Railway, and then came to York, where he has since resided. In 1877 he took charge of the machine department at A. B. Farquhar's, and in this capacity still continues. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Sarah J. Harmon, of Harford County, Md., a daughter of Michael Harmon. They have two children: Daisy H. and Harry J. Mr. Waltman is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and during 1882 was commander of Sedgewick Post No. 37.

NEVIN M. WANNER, attorney at law, was born at Washingtonville, Ohio, May 14, 1850. He entered Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1866, and after remaining there two years went to Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Penn., from which institution he graduated in 1870. In that year he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. He read law under Erastus H. Weiser, of York, Penn., and Gen. B. F. Fisher, of Philadelphia, Penn., and was admitted to the bar at York, August 28, 1872, since which time he has been in active practice, and is now one of the leading lawyers of York County. He is a Democrat, and one of the leaders of that party in this county. He was married, in 1882, to Amelia D. Croll, a native of York County, and daughter of John R. Croll, deceased. Mr. Wanner is a member of the Reformed Church, and Mrs. Wanner of the Lutheran Church.

PROF. ATREUS WANNER, principal of the York High School, is a son of Rev. Aaron and Rebecca (Miller) Wanner, and was born in Washingtonville, Ohio, September 26, 1852. His parents and grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania. He graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, of Lancaster, Penn., in 1873, and in the spring of 1876, after having in the meantime taught school elsewhere, accepted the position of assistant principal of the York High School. In 1880 he was elected principal of the same school, which position he has since filled with marked ability. He is one of the most successful educators in this part of Pennsylvania. He was married, June 21, 1882, to Miss Clara J. Eckert, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth C. Eckert, of Gordonville, Lancaster Co., Penn.

JOHN B. WANTZ, son of Lewis W. and Lyddie (Bentzel) Wantz, was born March 19, 1836, in Heidelburg Township, and in his youth divided his time between the common schools and farm work. His first work was in the flour-mill, after which he began his trade as carpenter with Rogers & Wilt, of Dover. After learning his trade he worked at journey-work two years, when the civil war of 1861 broke out, when he began work for the United States Government at Aquia Creek, Va., also at Washington, D. C. He then returned home and superintended an ore mine for a year, and afterward began building and contracting in York, Penn. August 23, 1868, our subject married Susanna Buhler, of Manchester Township, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Hake) Buhler. Six children were born to this union: Lizzie E., Emerson H. (deceased), Charles (deceased), Sadie Ellen, Carrie May (deceased) and Louisa A. A. Our subject's grandfather, Frederick Wantz, came from Alsace, Germany, to York County, when a young man, and settled in Heidelberg Township, where our subject's grandfather, Philip Wantz, was born, and died in his eighty-third year. Mr. Wantz has been one of the leading builders of York for many years, having erected many of the finest residences in the western part of the borough.

CHRISTIAN WARNER, son of Conrad and Barbara Warner, was born in Germany, May 7, 1847, and came to this country in 1851, with his parents. He enlisted August 11, 1864, in the Two Hundredth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which formed a part of the First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, of the Army of the Potomac. He was with his regiment when they participated in the battles of Butler's Front, Fort Steadman, and the battles before Petersburg on the 1st, 2d and 3d of April, 1865, and at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va., May 30, 1865. In 1867 he began working at his trade of blacksmith, which he has followed since. Mr. Warner has been inspector of elections for his ward for six years, and was a member of the K. of M. C. (now disbanded), and for four years was a trustee of the Laurel Fire Company. He is an active Republican, and was an officer of the Young Men's Republican Club in 1880, and of the P. K. in 1884. Mr. Warner was married March 5, 1868, to Sarah Jane Smith, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Roller) Smith. They have had born to them four children: Willie (deceased), Emma L., Lillie May and Harry Elmer.

GEORGE WEHRLY is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., where he was born in 1827. His father, Francis Wehrly, was a native of Germany; his mother, whose maiden name was Barbara Brenner, was born in Lancaster County. His father was by trade a weaver, subsequently engaging in the mercantile business. He removed to York County in 1845, settling in Strinestown, Conewago Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1878; the mother died in 1881. They were the parents of five children, our subject being the third child. He attended the common schools, and at the age of sixteen became a teacher, and taught seven years continuously in Lancaster County. He then embarked in the mercantile business at Strinestown with his brother Daniel, continuing four years. In 1854 he came to York and for one year was assistant recorder of the county. Removing to Emigsville he was an assistant of John Emig in the commission and forwarding business for three years. In 1857 he was elected recorder of York County, and served a three-years' term. His next business venture was in the wholesale liquor trade, in which he was engaged twelve years in Lancaster and York Counties. Returning to York he became proprietor of the Ginder House, and in 1883, he assumed the management of the Pennsylvania House, where he is located at this writing. Mr. Wehrly is a deservedly popular host and citizen, and is well-known and esteemed all over the county. He has served as councilman in Lancaster seven years; was postmaster at Emigsville and Strinestown, and in all has been progressive and honorable. Mr. Wehrly was married, in 1849, to Miss Elizabeth A. Glatfelter, of Lancaster County. They have four children living: Mary E. (wife of William P. Frailey, of York), Filie Gracey (of Philadelphia), Ida K. (wife of E. D. Bentzell, of York), and Anna C. Mr. Wehrly is one of the leading Democrats of York County.

NATHANIEL WEIGLE, a leading contractor and builder, was born in York County, April 12, 1823, and is the son of Martin and Charlotte (Lightner) Weigle, natives of York County. Mr. Weigle attended the common schools at York and subsequently attended the York County Academy one session. He then apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter trade under the instruction of Jacob Gotwalt, of York; after finishing his trade he worked at journey-work until 1860. He then began business for himself; his first prominent contract was for the building of the present Presbyterian Church; he subsequently contracted for and built the German Reformed Church, the Presbyterian Chapel, St. Paul's Lutheran Church and Chapel, remodeled Dr. Lochman's Church, built the York Opera House, and many of the finest and most prominent private dwellings in York. In connection with his contracting he has established a large and well-appointed planing-mill, furnished with all the machinery for preparing all kinds of church, school and building material. Mr. Weigle has extended his business relations to many of the surrounding towns and cities, and has achieved a reputation which is highly creditable. He is a worthy citizen, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F. He has been prominently identified with the Lutheran Church and Sunday-school, for many years having served as deacon and elder. Mr. Weigle has been twice married. He was first united with Miss Catherine Gotwalt, of York County, in January, 1847, she died in 1864. Three children are living; Charlotte E., Henrietta B. and Annie K. In January, 1874, Mr. Weigle was married to Mrs. Mary J. Smyser, daughter of Jacob Weiser, of York.

THE WEISER FAMILY. On a proclamation of Queen Anne, of England, in 1708, owing to internal dissensions in Germany, about 4,000 Germans were transported to Holland in 1709, and thence to England. They encamped near London, when, in the following year, Gov. Robert Hunter, of New York, who was then in England, and about to sail for his own country, invited with him about 3,000 of these Germans or Palatines to the town of New York, and they were soon afterward located on what was called the Livingstone District of that State, and turned their attention to agriculture. A chief of the Mohawk Indians, who had about this time visited England, presented to Queen Anne a tract of his land in Schoharie, N. Y., and in 1713 about 150 families were transferred through the wilderness to that place. Among these emigrants was the father of Conrad Weiser, with his wife and seven sons and daughters. He is the great ancestor of the Weiser family in this country. His Christian name is not for a certainty known. From one of his sons, the Weisers, of York County, are descended. The colony at Schoharie did not prosper. They commenced improving lands and building houses, and labored until 1723, when they were partly dispersed, owing to defects in their titles to lands. They then began to search for a new home, and began wending their course in a southeasterly direction, till they struck the Susquehanna. Here they made canoes, in which they floated down the river to the mouth of the Swatara, and thence to the fertile spot in Berks County, along the Tulpehocken Creek, where they settled among the Indians, in the fall of 1823. The father of Conrad Weiser having become familiar with the Mohawk language, was an interpreter, and remained at Schoharie until 1729, when, with his wife and four children, all that were then living, he also came to the Tulpehocken. It was his design to now devote all his attention to farming, but on many noted occasions his services as an interpreter were demanded by the authorities of Pennsylvania. He was a man of great benevolence. It was through him the Moravian people were made so attentive to Indian natives. He died and was buried in Berks County. Conrad Weiser, his eldest son, was a justice under the king, and also an Indian interpreter. In 1736 he was sent to treat with the Six Nations of New York concerning a war that was to break out between them and the Indians of Virginia. He was visited, August 14, 1752, by Count Zingendorff, at Tulpehocken, who here met a numerous embassy of sachems of the Six Nations. The Count preached the gospel to the Indians. At the conclusion of his remarks to them he said concerning Weiser: "This is a man whom God hath sent, both to the Indians and to the white people, to make known his will unto them." For a quarter of a century he attended all the important Indian treaties. In connection with the governor of Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin and several other persons, in 1752, he was appointed one of the trustees of the public schools, which were established through the efforts of Rev. Michael Schlatter; one of these schools was, about this year, started in York. During the French and Indian war he was lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of Pennsylvania soldiers. After an eventful and very useful life he died among his friends at Wormelsdorf, Berks County, on the 13th of July, 1760, at the age of sixty-four. His remains were interred and still rest in an historic old graveyard near that town. He left seven children, who, by marriage, were related to the Muhlenbergs.

Samuel Weiser, a descendant of the Tulpehocken settlement, came to York in 1780, and immediately commenced the business of a hatter in a building on the present site of Jacob Wilt's jewelry store on East Market Street. He continued this business until 1822, but opened a dry goods store in 1808 on the corner still occupied by his descendants. During the war of 1812 he employed about fifty workmen making hats, and sent wagon loads of them every Monday morning to Baltimore. He died in 1834, aged seventy-four years, and his remains were interred in the graveyard adjoining Christ's Lutheran Church. They have since been removed to Prospect Hill Cemetery. He was married to Eve Phfleager, and had eight children: Samuel, Jacob, Charles, Daniel, Catherine, Eliza, Margaret and Cassandra. Samuel, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the manufacturing of hats until 1840, when he bought a farm one-half mile south of York, and died there in 1856. Augustus, his eldest son, died on the farm; Albert is living in Preston, Minn., engaged in the jewelry and drug business; Æmilius is located in Decorah, Iowa, in the drug business; Louisa was married to John Ensminger; she is now dead; Alexander died unmarried; Catherine, married to John C. Rupert; Margaret, married to Josiah Poorbaugh, of Berrin, Somerset Co., Penn.; Annie, married to David Ziegler, of York; Florence, now dead, was married to Martin Bender, of York; Helen, unmarried, living in York.

Jacob, second son of Samuel Weiser, Sr., went into the dry goods business in 1818 with his brother Charles, which he continued until 1836, when he engaged in the lumber trade with his brother, Daniel P. Weiser. He was director in the York County Bank, York Water Company, and York & Susquehanna Turnpike Company, each for many years. He died in 1874 at the advanced age of about eighty-three years. He left two children: Franklin S., who succeeded him in the lumber business, and Jane, married first to Jacob Smyser (deceased), and now to Nathaniel Weigle.

Daniel, fourth son of Samuel Weiser, Sr., was a tanner and currier for many years, and afterward formed a partnership with his brother Jacob in the lumber business. He died about 1855, leaving three sons: Gates J. Weiser (lately deceased), David Weiser and Oliver P. Weiser. Charles Weiser, father of John A. and Charles S. Weiser, who are prominently identified with the business interests of

York, was born in 1796, and was the junior member of the dry goods firm of J. & C. Weiser, commencing business in 1818 and continuing until 1846. In 1856 he founded the banking-house in his own name. In January, 1860, his son, Charles S. Weiser, became a member of the firm. In January, 1867, the present firm, Weiser, Son & Carl, was formed. For a number of years he was a director in the York Bank, and president of the York & Gettysburg and York & Susquehanna Turnpike Companies. He was a member of Christ's Lutheran Church under Dr. Schmucker, and one of the founders of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. He died in 1867, aged seventy-one years. He lived for twenty-five years on the property now owned by Jere Carl, Esq. He was married to Anna A., daughter of Gen. Jacob Spangler, and left nine children: John A., Erastus H., Horace, Charles S., George (who died in infancy), Josephine (married to Dr. Pentz), Theodosia E. (unmarried), Arabella (now deceased), Amelia (married to M. S. Green), Adaline (married to Jere Carl). John A. Weiser, eldest son of Charles Weiser, was born July 31, 1824. He received his education in York County Academy. He began his mercantile career in 1838 as a clerk in his father's store, and remained in the same position until 1846, when he succeeded his father in the business. This he continued until 1883, when his two eldest sons succeeded him. The present firm name is H. P. Weiser & Bro. The same store, in the same location, has been continued in the Weiser name since its organization in 1808. Mr. Weiser has been exceptionally prosperous as a merchant, and his name is very familiarly known in York County. Possessing rare business qualifications, he has been prominently connected with other interests in the town and county. He was one of the founders of, and is still one of the directors of, the Farmers' National Bank, and was for many years a director of the York County Bank. He has been president of the York & Gettysburg Turnpike Company since 1881; treasurer of the York Gas Company since 1850; manager and treasurer of the York & Susquehanna Turnpike Company since 1867. He was married first to Miss Georgiana Eichelberger (now deceased) in 1851. Of this marriage there was one son—Harry—born in 1852, now senior member of the mercantile firm of H. P. Weiser & Bro. In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary Jane Upp. The children by this marriage are Bertha, born in 1860; George U., in 1861; P. Sterrett, in 1864; Louisa, in 1865, and Annie S., in 1867. He resides in his delightfully situated home at 210 East Market Street, surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of life.

Erastus H. Weiser, second son of Charles Weiser, was born in 1826. He received his preparatory education at York County Academy and Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. He afterward entered Yale College, and graduated in the class of 1849; read law with John G. Campbell, Esq., and had a lucrative practice in this profession before the York Court until the time of his death in 1871. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Annie Franklin, daughter of Walter Franklin, Esq., of York, who is now also dead. They had two sons: William F. Weiser, in the banking firm of Weiser, Son & Carl, and Charles, a student in Collegiate Institute. He was an earnest and devoted worker, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church at York, and a teacher in the Sunday-school.

Horace S. was educated at Yale, and read law with Judge Fisher. He practiced at the York bar for a few years, then removed to Decorah, Iowa, and founded the Winneshiek County Bank in 1854, and conducted the same successfully until the time of his death in 1875.

Charles S. Weiser was born in 1838, and educated in the schools of York and in York County Academy. He began the banking business as a partner with his father in 1860, and is now the senior member of the firm of Weiser, Son & Carl, which bank is described elsewhere in this book. For several years he was a member of the firm of Weiser & Bender, engaged in the lumber business in Center County, Penn. The following list of positions of trust and honor held by him gives conclusive evidence of his business capacity and integrity: treasurer of the York Water Company, of the York County Academy, of the York Hospital and Dispensary, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of the York County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the Board of Home Missions of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, of the Charles A. Morris fund of $7,000 for St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and vice-president of the Orphan's Home and director in the York & Susquehanna Turnpike Company. Mr. Weiser was married, in 1866, to Miss Isadora Brown, daughter of the late William Brown, Esq., of York. They had one child—Charles, who died in infancy. He and his wife are members of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and also teaches in the Sunday-school. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and resides in a comfortable and convenient home at 225 East Market Street.

FRANKLIN S. WEISER, a prominent manufacturer of York, was born in the county September 25, 1825, and a son of Jacob and Sarah Weiser. His father being engaged in the mercantile business, our subject was early instilled with business ideas, being an assistant of his father. He received a good education, having the supplementary advantage of the York County Academy. At the age of eighteen he began an apprenticeship to learn the carpenter's trade, and subsequently followed that trade for five years in Baltimore, Md. Returning to York he formed an association with Jacob Weiser in the coal and lumber business, which continued until 1860, when he became the sole owner. He has since continued in this business, and has also become a manufacturer of cigar and paper boxes. Mr. Weiser is a progressive business man; has been a director of the York County Bank and of the York & Chanceford Turnpike Company, and also prominent in the Lutheran Church. Mr. Weiser was married, March 25, 1852, to Barbara S., daughter of Jacob Stahle, of Manchester Township. They have had born to them six children: Robert S., deceased; Sarah K., deceased; Jacob S., deceased; Harvy K., William H. and Eugene F.

GATES B. WEISER was born in York in 1852, and is a son of Gates J. and Elmira (Brown) Weiser, the former of whom was born in 1824, and died in 1883. Gates J. was educated at the York County Academy. When a young man he engaged in the lumber business with his father, Daniel Weiser, and after the death of the latter formed a partnership with John M. Brown. Retiring from business for a few years, he again engaged in the lumber business with Small, Bender & Co., as one of the firm. This firm was afterward changed to Bender & Weiser. Subsequently they established a business in Center County, Penn., the firm being known as Weiser & Bender. In 1875 he returned from Center County to York, Penn., and retired from business, selling his interest in the firm of Bender & Weiser to his two sons, James M. and Gates B., and known as Weiser Bros. After the death of James M. in 1876, G. B. bought his interest, and continued under the same firm name until 1883. G. B. Weiser was married, in 1884, to Miss Minnie M. Blummer, a native of Philadelphia. They have one child—Isadore E. He now resides in a beautiful residence at Prospect Hill. In politics Mr. Weiser is an Independent.

JOHN H. WELLENSIEK, whip manufacturer of York, was born February 10, 1825, and is the son of Herman and Catherine Wellensiek, natives of Germany. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany. He remained at home and assisted his father on the farm until he was sixteen years of age. He received the advantages of a common school education, and immigrated to this country in the year 1845, locating at York, and engaged as an apprentice to learn the whip manufacturing business. He spent three and one-half years learning that trade. He then learned the carpenter trade under the instruction of Lewis Kuehn, of York, and after finishing his trade he went to Philadelphia and engaged as carpenter and builder. In a very short time he acquired a reputation that placed him among the leading builders of the city. He remained in Philadelphia until 1875, when he then returned to York and engaged in the whip manufacturing business. He leased a piece of ground for a term of years, and built a large brick building, put in the necessary machinery, and in a short time established quite an extensive business, having at the present several hands employed. Mr. Wellensiek was married, November 25, 1860, to Miss Mary, daughter of Gottleib and Barbara Brietling, natives of Germany. To this union were born six children: Katie, Albert, Anna, John, Mamie and Harry. Mr. Wellensiek is a member of the Lutheran Church, also a member of Walker Lodge No. 306, I. O. O. F., of Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn.

PETER WELLER, marble dealer, was born in Germany in November, 1824. His father, Jacob, came to this country while Peter was quite young, and located in Spring Garden Township, where he took up a tract of land. Peter assisted his father on the farm, and in the meantime attended the common school. He remained on the farm with his father till he was twenty years of age, when he learned the shoe-making trade, and followed it about three years. About the year 1878 he formed a copartnership with Edward Evans, and engaged in the marble business at York. The firm of Weller & Evans subsequently by mutual consent dissolved partnership, and Mr. Weller has continued the business in his own name. Mr. Weller married, in April, 1850, Miss Matilda, daughter of George Loucks, of York. Mr. Weller is a member of the Penn Mutual Relief Association, and has for several years been a member of the Lutheran Church.

ALBERT A. WELSH was born in York November 13, 1838, and is a son of George and Sarah (Wilt) Welsh, natives of the same borough. He received a common school and academical education, and then engaged at butchering with his father, which business he has followed ever since, being now one of the oldest butchers in York, and at the present time his place of business is No. 131½ East Philadelphia Street, York, Penn. January 29, 1860, he married Miss Catherine, daughter of John and Magdalena Lutman, of York, and to this union have been born twelve children. But of twelve, only seven children, Thomas Ivin, George Lincoln, John Lutman, Mary Magdalena, Charles Augustus, Carrie Verginnia and Albert, are living at the present time. Mr. Welsh is a member of the Conewago Tribe, No. 37, I. O. R. M., and has served as deacon of the Reformed Church, as well as assistant superintendent and superintendent of the Heidelburg Sabbath-school, of York.

DAVID H. WELSH is the son of Charles and Eliza Welsh, natives of York County, and was born in York Borough August 13, 1845. He was educated at the common schools, and afterward learned coachsmithing, which trade he followed for about five years after finishing his apprenticeship. He then engaged in the ready-made clothing, gents' furnishing and merchant tailoring business, in which he has achieved an enviable reputation, doing first-class work and carrying a line of ready-made and piece goods. September 17, 1878, he married Miss Frances K., daughter of Col. J. A. Stahle, of York. To this union five children have been born, viz.: Edward S. (deceased), James A., Fannie M., David H. (deceased) and Nellie V. Mr. Welsh is a member of Mt. Zion Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also of the Reformed Church.

T. KIRK WHITE, special agent and adjuster for the Phœnix Assurance Company, of London, was born in Cecil County, Md., September 18, 1826, son of Abner and Esther (Kirk) White, and of fourteen children (eleven living) he is the ninth. His father was born in England, and came to America at about twenty years of age, and settled in Chester County, Penn. Here the mother of our subject was born February 4, 1792, and died in Morgan County, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His father died in Lancaster County in 1847. At twelve years of age subject began life for himself. For some time he worked on the farm, and then learned the machinist's trade, and while thus employed he sustained physical injuries from which he has never recovered. In 1845 he entered Strasburg Academy, at Lancaster, Penn., where he remained two years, and then for a number of years taught school, and was one of the leaders in establishing the first district institute in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1851. In 1855 Mr. White came to York, and established what was known as the Pennsylvania Commercial College, which he conducted until the beginning of the late war. In 1861 he was elected justice of the peace and held the office until 1865, when he began the insurance business. In 1872 he was made special agent of the Home, of New York, and with that company remained until 1882, when he was given his present position. His marriage was solemnized April 17, 1849, to Miss Susan J. Smith, daughter of William and Nancy Smith, of Lancaster County. They have had seven children, five living, as follows: Anna M., Walter B., George C., Charles S. and Harry C. Mr. White is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

PETER WIEST, dealer in dry goods and notions, is a native of Jackson Township, York Co., Penn., born in 1818, son of John and Elizabeth (Eyster) Wiest, being the fourth of eight children. His father was born in what was then Paradise Township in 1787, and died in 1837. His mother was born in 1790, and died in 1833. The great-grandfather of our subject was a native of Germany, and immigrated to America about 1730. The Wiest family has been identified with the interests of York County for more than 100 years. At eighteen years of age Mr. W. came to York, and for some years attended the York County Academy. In 1840 he began the general merchandising at Dover, Penn., where he continued for more than a year, and then in the spring of 1843 returned to York, and has since been continually engaged in the mercantile life. For almost half a century he has been one of the successful and reliable business men of York. Mr. Wiest was married, in 1844, to Miss Catherine Lenhart, a native of Dover Township. They have children as follows: Edward F., Emma E., George L. and Harry S. The sons are now engaged in the dry goods business with their father. Formerly Mr. W. was a Whig, but of late years he has been independent in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Wiest are members of the Reformed Church, having joined as early as 1836.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS was born in York County July 31, 1815, and is a son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Williams, both of whom were natives of Berks County, Penn. He was educated at the common schools, and assisted upon his father's farm until he was twenty-four years of age. He then learned the weaver's trade, at which he was engaged for five years. He subsequently engaged in school-teaching, which he continued for nine years, learning (in the meantime) surveying. He was elected justice of the peace in 1858, in Washington Township, and served two years. In 1870 he removed to York, where he has since resided. In 1875 he was elected justice of the peace for the Fifth Ward, and is still administering the duties of a magistrate. Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Gross, daughter of Peter and Catherine Gross, both natives of York County. They have six children: David G., Levi G., William F., Peter G., Henry L. and Mandilla. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Williams has been an elder, and for many years prominent in the Sabbath-school.

PROF. D. G. WILLIAMS, superintendent of schools for York County, is a native of Dover Township, where he was born in 1840. He is of Welsh and German descent, and son of William T. and Catherine (Gross) Williams, both natives of York County, and parents of six children, our subject being the eldest: Levi, Mandilla, Franklin W. (a resident of Iowa), Peter and Lewis (both of whom are living in Ohio). Prof. Williams received meager educational advantages in his youth, having access only to the common schools, and eleven weeks in a county normal. The education which he has since obtained has been acquired by liberal reading and constant studious application. He has been a teacher nearly all of his life; the few years which he devoted to business convinced him that his duty in life was in the field of education, and as an educator he has been signally successful. He commenced teaching early in life, and was thus engaged for thirteen consecutive terms in York County. He then went to Indiana, where he taught one term, and then engaged in the mercantile business. In 1867 he returned to York, and for about five years was engaged in business. He then resumed teaching, and continued until he was elected to the office which he now holds. Prior to his election he was for four years connected with the public schools of York Borough during which period he was a member of a prominent literary association. He assumed the duties of his office in 1878, succeeding W. H. Kain, and in the administration of the arduous and responsible labors of this position, he has developed executive attributes of superior order. Prof. Williams is an earnest and indefatigable worker, and under his supervision the schools of the county have maintained a high degree of excellence. In 1863 Prof. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ellen Myers, of Dover Township. They have had seven children: William P., Ida M., Lillie D., Charlie M., Harry L., Elmer L. and Maud E. Prof. Williams and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

D. G. Williams.

HON. DAVID F. WILLIAMS (deceased) was born in York, January 28, 1823; he was educated at York County Academy, and from 1844 to 1855 was in partnership with Oliver Stuck, as editor and proprietor of the York *Democratic Press*. During the years 1848, 1849 and 1851, he represented York County in the State General Assembly. In 1858, he went to Pittsburgh and became a partner in the publication of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which he conducted two years, and then went to Philadelphia, and from 1860 until 1866 held a position in the custom house. In 1869 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for what was then the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, and continued in the revenue service until 1876. He was married in 1853 to Miss Anna M. Smyser, a native of York, and to him were born four children. He died October 14, 1881. For many years he was president of the York County Bank.

JACOB A. WILT, jeweler, was born in York in 1843, and is the son of Peter E. and Eliza M. (Wisenall) Wilt. He is the youngest in a family of two children, and is of German descent; was educated at the public schools of York and York Academy, and in 1860 began serving a four-years' apprenticeship at the jewelers' trade, under the direction of C. A. Keyworth. In 1864 he went to Washington and remained some time, and then returned to York and continued his vocation, but subsequently formed a partnership in the jewelry business with his old employers. In 1881 Mr. Wilt began business for himself, and still continues in the jewelry business, and is one of the most successful jewelry merchants in York. Our subject's marriage was solemnized March 28, 1866, to Miss Kate C. Hagger, a native of Baltimore, Md., and daughter of John W. and Lavinia Hagger. Mr. Wilt is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for McClellan. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and R. M.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WINEHOLD, dealer

in fine groceries, canned fruits, etc., was born in York County in 1848, son of Joshua and Rufina (Ilges) Winehold. He is of German descent and a representative of one of the oldest families of York County. His father was born in York Township in 1813, and his mother in the "lower end" in 1817. The paternal grandfather of our subject was George Winehold, also a native of York Township, born in 1786. The father of Mr Winehold died in 1863. When about five years old, Mr. Winehold removed with his parents to York, where he was educated at the public schools of York and York County Academy. In 1866 he began business for himself. The systematic order in which everything in his store is arranged is unexcelled in York. For some years Mr. Winehold has taken much interest in the Laurel Fire Company, of which he was formerly secretary, and now for two years has held the office of vice-president. He is a Democrat and has represented the First and Sixth Wards in the borough council. The mother of Mr. Winehold now resides with him.

GEORGE WOGAN, deceased, was a native of Manchester Township, York Co., Penn., was born April 14, 1800, and was a son of George and Rebecca (Lowe) Wogan. He is the youngest in a family of seven children, and of Scotch-Irish descent. He remained at home and worked on the farm for his father until 1825, when he began life for himself. At the death of his father, he inherited the old Wogan homestead in Manchester Township, and continued farming until 1861, when he retired from active life, and removed to York, where he lived until his death, which occurred April 20, 1878. His marriage was solemnized December 16, 1834, to Miss Margaret Hay, a native of York County, and a daughter of John Hay, the elder. Politically Mr. Wogan was a Republican. He was one of the leading and greatly respected citizens of York County. Mrs. Wogan is a representative of one of the old families of York County. Her father died in 1866, and her mother two years previous. To Mr. and Mrs. Wogan were born three children, viz.: Rebecca L. (deceased), John H. and Anna H.

EMANUEL YESSLER, a member of the firm of Menough & Yessler, contractors and builders, was born July 4, 1836, in Dover Township, York County, and is a son of Jacob and Susan (Harbaugh) Yessler, farmers of Dover Township. Emanuel was an assistant upon the farm, attending the common schools, until he became eighteen years of age. He then became an apprentice to Jacob Gotwald, learning the carpenter trade. He remained with Mr. Gotwald for several years. In 1863 he went to Washington, D. C., and was in the employ of the government about three years, working at his trade. Returning to York he was, for fifteen years, in the employ of Mr. Weigle, subsequently becoming associated with James L. Menough, in the planing-mill and general contracting business. The business of Menough & Yessler has been prosperous and their trade extended. Mr. Yessler was married December 24, 1866, to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Mary Miller, natives of the county. Two children have been born to them: Harry E. and Jennie M. Mr. and Mrs. Yessler are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he has been an active member for several years, serving as deacon, elder, and treasurer of the Sabbath-school.

PETER F. YOST, son of Abraham and Maria (Feiser) Yost, was born in York Township, January 29, 1829, on the farm now owned and occupied by Frank Deitz. His father removed to Dover Township, when our subject was four years old. Subject was reared a farmer. February 20, 1851, he married Sarah Bott, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Smyser) Bott, of West Manchester Township. One child has blessed this union—Louisa Jane, deceased wife of Alexander Smyser; one child, Clayton A. Smyser, was born to them. Mr. Yost, for a short time was in the firm of Menough & Yost, builders and carpenters. The handsome residence he now occupies he built in 1880, and also the adjoining residence for his sisters in 1878. Our subject's father was born May 5, 1792, and died August 31, 1855, aged sixty-three years, three months and twenty-six days. His mother died September 23, 1859, aged sixty-eight years, five months and eighteen days. Subject's sister, Rachel Yost, died June 11, 1854, aged thirty-eight years, seven months and fifteen days. Mr. Yost moved to York from Dover Township in 1876. The Yost family was among the earliest settlers of York Township.

CHARLES YOST was reared on his father's farm in York Township, and worked on the farm and attended school when a boy. He married Sarah Lower, of Dover Township, a union productive of four children: Eliza, William, Sarah Ann (deceased) and Ellen Jane. Subject, by close attention to business and untiring industry, has secured for himself a handsome competence. He owns one of the best farms in Manchester Township, also one in Newberry Township, and a fine residence in the borough of York, beside other property.

HIRAM YOUNG. The Youngs' family history in this country dates as far back as 1735 and 1740. About that time Hiram Young's great-grandfather, Alexander Shaeffer, landed in America, and located on the mountains, which then formed a part of Lancaster, but which are now included within the limits of Lebanon County. A short time after his arrival here he purchased about 1,200 acres of land in the valley, and founded what is now known as Shaeffertown. His wife, Anna E. Engle, bore him six children. One of them, Henry Shaeffer, was a captain in the army of the Revolution; was afterward associate judge of the court at Harrisburg, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1805, was an acting justice of the peace. His daughter, Maria, married Frederick Oberlin, and their daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Samuel Young, of Lancaster County. Two sons and one daughter were the fruit of this marriage, among whom was Hiram Young, the subject of this sketch. Hiram Young was born in Schaefferstown, Lebanon County, May 14, 1830. Some time after this event his parents moved to Lancaster County, where they remained a few years. His father having died in Lancaster County, his mother afterward returned to her parents in Schaefferstown. Up to his fifteenth year Mr. Young attended the public schools of that place, and being studiously inclined, mastered the different branches then taught. About this time he went to Lancaster and served four years with Judge Emanuel Shaeffer as an apprentice to the saddler's trade. In the month of February, 1850, he obtained a position in John Gish's book store, and remained with him until he secured a more lucrative one in the large establishment of Judd & Murray, with whom he acted as employe for several years. After leaving Judd & Murray he entered the Lancaster High School with a view of preparing himself for a regular collegiate course, but after some time, finding his means limited and difficulties in the way, abandoned the undertaking, and returned to the book business. In this he obtained employment in the publishing house of Uriah Hunt & Son, of Philadelphia, and afterward with Lippincott, Grambo & Co, now J. B. Lippincott & Co. After several years' experience in Philadelphia he returned to Lancaster City, and purchased a small book store, entering into partnership with John Shaeffer. About two years afterward a consolidation was made with the firm of Murray & Stokes, under the firm name of Murray, Young &

Co., Mr. Stokes retiring. After several years in the book business in Lancaster, Mr. Young retired, and in the year 1860 came to York, and purchased the book store of B. Franklin Spangler, now deceased, and founded the firm of Pierce & Young. In 1862, after largely increasing the business, he sold out his interest to Mr. Pierce, and opened another store on West Market Street, and in 1865 removed to the building No. 10, East Market Street, now occupied by him for the publication of the *Evening Dispatch*, the *Weekly Dispatch*, and the *True Democrat*. June 7, 1864, the first number of the *True Democrat*, now *Weekly Dispatch*, was issued by him, it being a four-page, eight-column paper, advocating the Union cause and Republican principles, and taking a prominent part in furthering the local interests of the town and county. The *True Democrat* rapidly became one of the leading weekly papers of the county, and soon obtained a large circulation. Neither labor nor expense was spared by Mr. Young to make his paper acceptable in all families without distinction of party. May 29, 1876, the first number of the *Evening Dispatch* was issued. A strong assistant editorial and reportorial force was employed, and the news of the day, both local and telegraphic, was carefully gathered together and published. This evening paper met with a hearty welcome and liberal patronage from the public, and has always been and now is one of the most widely read dailies in York County. In his position as publisher of these two papers, Mr. Young took a lively interest, and devoted his best energies and personal attention to the details of the business. In this his former experience in the book publishing business was a most valuable aid in his work. Mr. Young has always taken an active part in the politics of the county, and with pen and voice labored for the Union cause and the triumph of Republican principles. In 1881 he was prominently named as a candidate for the office of State treasurer, and in this received the endorsement of leading papers of the commonwealth. He has many warm friends, but like others occupying similar positions, some enemies. Where he is best known he is recognized as a stanch and sincere friend, and as such deserves the support not only of his own party but the public generally. Mr. Young was married September 3, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Shriener, of Columbia, Lancaster County. Five sons were born to them, one of whom died in infancy; Edward, Charles, William and John, the survivors, all learned the printing business, and have been of great assistance to their father in the conduct of his large and extensive newspaper business. He has had an active business life, a large portion of which has been spent as a bookseller and publisher, and in his present editorial position he takes pride in advancing measures for the public good, both for his immediate constituency and the country at large. He now has the satisfaction of having two well-established and successful newspapers, with extended and growing influence, and can look back upon a most successful business experience, and forward to still greater triumph in the future.

EDWARD D. ZIEGLER is a son of Rev. Jacob Ziegler, of the borough of York. His father is a minister of the Reformed Church; he is still living and has reached the ripe age of seventy-five years. His mother is Anna Mary Danner, of York, and is still living. Mr. Ziegler is a graduate of Pennsylvania College, located at Gettysburg, Penn., having graduated from that institution of learning in the year 1865. Immediately upon leaving college he was employed by Dr. George W. Ruby, as assistant teacher in the York County Academy, in the borough of York. At this place he was employed in teaching for a period of three years, imparting instruction in the Latin language, in algebra, geometry, mathematics and English grammar. During this time he prosecuted the study of the law under N. L. Fisher, Esq., and was admitted to the York County bar in November, 1868. He was a candidate for and elected to the office of clerk of the county commissioners soon after his admission to the bar. In this position he served during one term of two years. At the expiration of his term of office he was honored, by the county commissioners of the county of York, by a unanimous election as their counsel, and was reappointed for a period of three years. In June, 1880, he was a candidate before the Democratic county convention for the nomination for district attorney of the county. He was nominated by the convention and elected by the people at the election following, and served in the office for three years. He continued in the practice of his profession alone until 1885, when he associated himself in the practice of the law with Frank Geise and Joseph R. Strawbridge, Esqs. From boyhood he was fond of politics, and there has been no campaign, county, State or national, in which he has not prominently figured. He has several times been elected delegate to State conventions of the Democratic party, and at the Allentown State convention, in the spring of 1884, was chosen as the delegate of the Nineteenth Congressional District to represent it in the national Democratic convention, which met in Chicago in July of the same year, and nominated Cleveland and Hendricks for president and vice-president of the United States.

HANOVER BOROUGH AND PENN TOWNSHIP.

HORACE ALLEMAN, M. D., was born in Lancaster County, in 1824; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Mockert) Alleman, and is of German origin. His father was born in Dauphin County, Penn., in 1793, and his mother in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1797. His father, when a young man, settled in Lancaster County, where he died in 1866; his wife having died one year previous. The Alleman family was one of the early families of Dauphin County, and among the prominent people. Dr. Alleman was educated at Emaus Institute in Dauphin County, and at Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. He began the study of medicine, in 1846, in the office of Dr. Nathaniel Watson, of Lancaster County, and afterward graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1848 he began practice at Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, remained there some time, and then removed to Safe Harbor, Lancaster County, and in 1859 came to Hanover; here he has since remained. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Rebecca B. Winnemore, a native of Lancaster County. They have six children. He is Republican, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the leading physicians of York County.

JACOB E. BAIR, cigar manufacturer, of Hanover, was born at that place July 18, 1831. He is a son of John and Julia (Snyder) Bair, of York County. His father was a tanner by trade, and followed it through life. Jacob E. received a good common school education, and assisted his father in the tanning business until 1848, when he began the manufacture of cigars at Hanover, which occupation he has followed since. He owns quite an extensive cigar manufactory, and is assisted by his sons. Most of the time he employs quite a number of hands. July 3, 1855, he was married to Catherine Grim, daughter of Henry D. and Elizabeth Grim, of Virginia, and has had eight children: Julia A., John H., Cecilia and Edmonia (twins, the latter deceased), John J. C., Howard E., Jacob H. and Robert L. Mr. and Mrs. Bair are members of the Reformed Church.

G. MILTON BAIR was born in Hanover in 1850, is a son of Edward and Deliah (daughter of George and Mary Gitt), and is of German origin. His parents were born in Hanover, the father in 1810, and the mother in 1813. His paternal grandfather was John Bair, who was also born in Hanover. His father, a saddler, died December 13, 1883. Our subject was educated at the public schools of Hanover, and Dickison College, at Carlisle, Penn., and graduated from the latter in 1867. In 1868 he engaged in the mercantile business, continued for nine years, and then engaged in the life, fire and accident insurance business, and in this still continues. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Emma C. Welsh, daughter of G. W. Welsh, a prominent politician of York County. They have two children: Edward W. and Ray W. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

FABER BANGE, D. D. S., was born June 9, 1854, in Hanover; is a son of Dr. W. H. and Sarah (Faber) Bange, and is of German descent. His father was born in Hanover, in 1819, and his mother in 1823. Dr. William H. Bange, father of subject, was the second son of the late John Bange, who was one of the old settlers of Hanover. Dr. William H. Bange was prominently connected with the town of Hanover for forty years, was one of the first members of Emanuel's Reformed Church, and took great interest in the Sabbath-school; he was a member of the I. O. O. F., and a man of sterling worth. His death took place in 1882. The mother of subject died in 1868. Subject was reared in Hanover, and received a common school education. At sixteen he began the study of dentistry under his father, and subsequently began the practice, which he still continues. He is most successful, and for over ten years has been practicing in Hanover. He is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., and of Emanuel Reformed Church.

ALBERT F. BARKER, proprietor of the Diller House, Hanover, was born January 20, 1841, near Littlestown, Penn. His parents, Joseph and Cassia (Diehl) Barker, natives of Chester and York Counties, were married in York County and removed to Adams County, where all their children, fourteen in number, were born, of whom only six are now living. Mr. Barker acquired his education in the public schools of his native town. His studies were pursued with a view to the medical profession, but he abandoned it at the age of seventeen, at the request of his father. He clerked in mercantile establishments and hotels in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and during the last war he volunteered as a nurse to attend the sick and wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, had charge of a ward in general hospital, but was several times detailed for field hospital duty. He was in the service about four months. He was married at Uniontown, Md., January 30, 1864, to Miss Ellen R. Carlisle, a native of Maryland. Their only child died in infancy. He embarked in the mercantile business in Littlestown in 1864, and followed it fourteen years. He then retired from the business and for about four years traded in cattle, etc. In March, 1883, he bought out the Diller House, which he refitted and refurnished and converted into a first-class hotel. His father died in Littlestown, Penn., at the age of sixty-nine years, leaving an estate of several thousand dollars, of which he has charge as administrator. His mother is still living at the old homestead, aged about seventy-one years. Mr. Barker is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the order of Red Men. He had been an active Republican for many years of his life, and was postmaster at Littlestown from 1864 to 1878.

ALBERT M. BARNITZ (deceased) was a native of York; was born August 25, 1835, son of Jacob and Catherine (Wagner) Barnitz, and was of German extraction. His education was gained at York public schools, and York County Academy. He subsequently read law under Hon. Thomas E. Cochran. On account of ill health he was compelled to abandon his studies and sometime later engaged in the jewelry business, which he continued until the death of his father, when he took charge of the brewing business which had been established by his father. Later he resumed the jewelry business, and in this enterprise continued until his death. He married Miss Martha Wirt, a daughter of the late Jacob and Amelia Wirt, of Hanover, June 12, 1862; to this union were born two children: Jacob Percy and Emma Wirt. Politically Mr. Barnitz is a Republican, and for many years manifested much interest in political affairs. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. His death occurred November 29, 1869. His remains now repose in Prospect Hill Cemetery, at York. He was a man of pronounced merit, and ever wielded an energetic and enterprising influence. In 1869 Mrs. Barnitz removed to Hanover, where she has since resided. She is also a member of the Episcopal Church, and a most amiable woman.

S. T. BASTIAN, real estate, insurance, collection and general agent of Hanover, Penn., was born in Allentown, Penn., in 1858, and is the son of Jonas and Eliza (Smith) Bastian, one of the oldest families in Lehigh County. He was educated at the public schools, spent a few years at a collegiate institute at Hackettstown, N. J., and then at the Allentown Business College, from which he graduated. He then engaged with the *Allentown Daily Bulletin* as a reporter for one year; then he clerked a few months in a dry goods store, and in 1878 he came to Hanover and engaged as clerk for Grove & Carver, dealers in dry goods, etc., with whom he remained about three years and a half. In 1882 he formed a partnership with J. H. Flickinger, in the real estate and fire insurance business, from which Mr. Flickinger, retired in the spring of 1883, since when Mr. Bastian has successfully conducted the business and built up a good reputation. He is also advertising agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for southern Pennsylvania; is correspondent for several daily papers, and is generally considered a very enterprising young man, who will meet with success in everything he undertakes.

J. H. BITTINGER, M. D., of Hanover, is a lineal descendant in the generation of Adam Bittinger (Biedinger) who, in 1736, emigrated from Alsace, Germany, to America, landed in Philadelphia, and settled first in Lancaster County, and in 1753 purchased a tract of land three miles northwest of Hanover. Adam Bittinger died in 1768, leaving a widow (Sabina) and children as follows: Nicholas, Henry, Michael, Peter, Marrilas, George, Adam, Christian, Frederick and Eva. Nicholas Bittinger, the eldest son, was born in Alsace, grew to manhood in America, and, as early as 1743, was one of the members of the council of the "Evangelical, Lutheran Church of the Conewago," now St. Matthew's, of Hanover. For a time, when the church was without a pastor, he was licensed by the synod to read sermons from the pulpit and conduct other religious services. In 1775 he became a member of the Committee of Safety for York County, and served during a part of the Revolution. He became captain of a company of associators, and entered the military service. He was very successful in the accumulation of property, and at the time of his death, on May 2, 1804, owned several good farms within six miles of Hanover, and a number of choice tracts of land in Franklin County. His remains were interred at Abbottstown. He had a family of nine children—two sons, John and Joseph, and seven daughters. Joseph, the great grandfather of our subject, was born February 26, 1773. In the year 1798, he became the owner of the tract of land purchased by his grandfather, Adam Bittinger, in 1753. He died July 26, 1804, at the early age of thirty-two years, and left a widow and five sons, viz.: John, Joseph, Henry, Frederick and George. His second son Joseph, the grandfather of Dr. J. H. Bittinger, was born November 13, 1794, married Lydia Bear, of Hanover, in 1819, and died September 27, 1850, on the old homestead of Adam Bittinger, the immigrant. He left twelve children, viz.: William, now residing in Abbottstown; Henry, born 1821 and died 1879; Joseph, graduate of Pennsylvania College and of Andover Theological Seminary, became pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Penn., was a fine speaker, an elegant writer and a doctor of divinity; died in 1885, and his remains were interred at Hanover. The other children were Ellen, Edward (died in Chicago), Rebecca, John, Quincy (graduate of Dartmouth College and Andover Seminary, pastor of Congregational Church at Haverhill, N.H.), Daniel, Annie, Howard, Nicholas (now in Florida) and Charles Lewis, now in Florida. Dr. J. H. Bittinger, the subject of this sketch, was born in Berwick Township, February 3, 1852, and is a son of Henry Bittinger. For a time he attended Pennsylvania College, taught school in Illinois and in Pennsylvania. In 1871, while in the wholesale foreign and domestic fruit business with his uncles, George and Charles, in the city of Chicago, their entire establishment was burned by the disastrous fire that destroyed over $200,000,000 worth of property, and 7,450 buildings. Dr. Bittinger returned to Hanover in 1873, began to read medicine, entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and graduated in 1878, began practicing in Hanover, where he soon prospered in his profession. After two and one-half years of successful practice he removed to Philadelphia, where he did a lucrative business. In 1882 he returned to Hanover, and the same year was married to Miss Clara E. Bucher. They have one child—Lida. Dr. Bittinger is an active practitioner, is well read, and thoroughly versed in his profession and now enjoys a large practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society, American Medical Association and the York County Medical Society.

CHARLES C. BOWMAN is a native of the city of "brotherly love," was born in 1831, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Sultz) Bowman, of German descent. His father was born in the same city in 1800, and died in 1874; his mother died in 1864. When a mere boy he left Philadelphia and went to New York City, remained a short time and then went to Newark, N. J.; fourteen years of age found him at sea, which he sailed six years, and has traveled around the world from west to east once, and for a number of years he was in the employ of the United States government. In 1851 he came to Hanover and engaged in the manufacture of cigars, but at the end of one year he went to Newark, N. J., and there remained until 1864, when he returned to Hanover, and here has since resided. Mr. Bowman was married in 1852 to Miss Dorothea Grimes, a native of Germany. To this marriage have been born thirteen children. Politically Mr. Bowman is a Democrat. He is one of the substantial and successful business men of Hanover. He is a Mason and K. T. and a member of the I. O. O. F. and I. O. R. M., and Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are members of the Reformed Church. He is at present one of the building committee of the Trinity Reformed Church which is being erected in Hanover and was one of the founders of said church, which is nearly completed. He is closely connected with Hon. Daniel Fox, ex-mayor of Philadelphia, Penn.

HON. PHILIP S. BOWMAN, eldest of the seven children of John and Catharine (Stambaugh) Bowman, was born February 15, 1846, in Jackson Township, formerly Paradise Township, and is of German descent. The father was born March 29, 1822, in Heidelberg Township; the mother was born in Paradise Township. Our subject was reared a farmer, and educated at the common schools, and at the Manchester Academy, Carroll County, Md., and at the normal school at Millersville, Lancaster Co., Penn. For five years from 1863 he taught school. In 1871 he engaged in the grain and produce trade at Hanover, and two years later resumed farming. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1869 was elected assessor of Heidelberg Township. In 1873 he was elected assistant assessor; in 1874, school director; in 1876, representative of York County, and in 1878 was re-elected in each of the two last cases by more than a party vote. In the legislature he took an active part in opposing the Pittsburgh Riot Bill, which was defeated. In 1881 he was elected secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Paradise, York Co., Penn., of which company he is also a director. In 1885 he was elected justice of the peace, and for the past two years has also been engaged in surveying. In 1867 he joined the Odd Fellows, and in 1872 was made a Free Mason, being now W. M. of Patmos Lodge No. 348. He is also a member of Howell Chapter No. 199, and York Commandery No. 21. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Lydia E., daughter of Samuel and Julia Ann Keller, born September 23, 1846, in Heidelberg Township. Four children have blessed this union, viz.: Milton E., Martha E., Ira A. and Oscar R. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN BUTT, a cigar manufacturer of Pennville, Penn Township, York County, was born December 25, 1825, in York County, and is the only child of John and Eva (Zeigler) Butt. His father was a hatter by trade, and followed the same until his death. Our subject was brought up a farmer, and received a common school education, most of which he acquired by himself, as he lost his father when an infant. Until his seventh year he remained with his mother. He then made his home with Daniel Diehl, with whom he remained until he became of age. Early he learned the trade of shoemaking, and followed it for fourteen years. November 4, 1848, he was married to Joanna Bankert, a daughter of Daniel Bankert, deceased. To them were born six children: Zepania, Matilda, Austin, deceased; Elaranda, deceased; Milton and an infant, deceased. In 1849 Mr. Butt removed to the place where he has since resided, and has carried on the manufacture of cigars for thirty years. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hanover. Mr. Butt takes great interest in educational matters, and is considered a liberal, public-spirited citizen. Politically he is a Republican.

CAPT. A. W. EICHELBERGER. The subject of this sketch is an honored representative of the Eichelberger family. The great-grandfather of our subject, Philip Frederick Eichelberger, son of John and Maria Barbara Eichelberger, who was born April 17, 1693, in Itlingen, near Sinzheim, then in the Grand Duchy of Baden, now in the Empire of Germany. He was married November 11, 1714, to Anna Barbara Doerners. On May 11, 1728, he received from the authorities of Itlingen a testimonial of his good character and honorable standing, the original of which is now in possession of Edwin S. Eichelberger, Esq., a great-great-grandson, residing in Frederick, Md. On the 22d of June, 1728, himself, wife and four children, together with thirty other Palatinates and their families, 100 in all, embarked in the good ship "Albany," and set sail from Rotterdam, Holland, for the land of their adoption. Lazarus Oxham was shipmaster, or captain, of this vessel, which landed September 4, of the same year, at Philadelphia. On September 13, 1743, he obtained a land warrant from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania for 175 acres of land in Manheim Township, Lancaster Co., Penn. Upon this tract he took his family, cleared and cultivated the land, built a house and prospered to such an extent that only two years later he obtained grants for 140 acres additional, located in Conestoga and Manheim Townships of the same county. He remained in Lancaster County until 1754, when, on April 28, 1761, he purchased a warrant of Conrad Low for 220 acres of land in Manheim Township, York Co., Penn. He died September 19, 1776, aged eighty-three years five months and two days. His remains now slumber in the historic old burying ground, about one mile north of Hanover. The children by his first wife were Martin, Frederick, Anna Margeret (married to Vincent Keefer), Barbara (married to Andrew Hoke) and Elizabeth (married to Jacob Smyser). His first four children, as above stated, were born in Germany. These children, after marriage, located in and around York. Martin, the eldest of the sons, was present at York when the town was laid out in 1741, and purchased Lot No. 120. He was one of the original members of the first Lutheran Church in York; was commissioned a court justice under King George III in 1760, the first year of his long reign, and also under constitution of 1776, being prominently identified with the early history of York, where he died in 1781 or 1782. The children of Martin were George, Frederick, Jacob, Bernard, Martin, Susanna (married to Daniel Barnitz) and Mary (married to William T. Coale). George and Jacob were prominent in collecting goods and money for the Revolutionary army. George was appointed quartermaster of the militia of York County in 1776. He was a member of the Provincial Convention, which was held at Philadelphia the 23d of January, 1776. He had been high sheriff of York under the king from 1768 to 1771. He died in York about the year 1781. Jacob was sheriff of York County, elected in 1804. He subsequently removed to Reisterstown, Md., where he died in 1832, aged eighty-nine years. Frederick, the second son of Martin, was a large land-holder. He lived in Bottstown, near York. His children were John, Thomas, Daniel, George, Bernard, William, Charles and Sarah. He died at his son's house, one and one-third miles west of York, in 1824, aged eighty-four years. Martin, the youngest son of Martin, during the Revolution, when less than eighteen, took a horse and rode to Boston, and joined Capt. Swope's company, which had left York before. He obtained a lieutenancy in Capt. Nichols' company, and on his transfer to the commissary department succeeded to the command of the company. He served with much credit during the war, and subsequently accompanied the expedition to Wyoming to repel the incursions of the Indians. He remained in the army until 1783. As a recognition of his services and exemplary character, he obtained the office of weighmaster at the port of Baltimore, which position he held for forty-five years. He died in that city October 2, 1840, in the eighty-second year of his age. Among his sons was Otho W. Eichelberger. He was one of the oldest merchants in Baltimore; was in business at No. 1 Howard Street for over fifty years. He died January 30, 1879, in the eightieth year of his age. Jesse, another son of Martin, was killed in Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, in 1814. Frederick Eichelberger, the second son of the immigrant, although born in Germany, soon imbibed the spirit of American patriotism. He lived near York, and was a justice during the time of the Revolution. The children by the second marriage of Philip Frederick Eichelberger were Adam, Leonard, Jacob (grandfather of our subject) and Lewis. Adam, the eldest, was a captain of a company of Associators of York County during the Revolution, and was also active in collecting money and supplies for the army. He was married to Magdalina Bechtel. Their children were Frederick, Michael, Samuel, Adam, Joseph, Susanna, Salome and Magdalina. He obtained possession of the homestead in 1766, which then contained 220 acres, including the mill place, which at that time was situated in Manheim but is now in Heidelberg Township, about three miles east of Hanover on the York road. The mill, which is in close proximity to the Hanover & York Railroad, is now owned by George Jacobs. In addition to the occupation of farmer, Adam was also a tavern-keeper. He was a prominent and influential citizen, and died in 1787, aged forty-eight years and seven months. The home place has been kept in the family up to the present time, and is now occupied by Charles Eichelberger, a great-grandson. Leonard, the second son of Philip Frederick Eichelberger, by the second wife, was a farmer. He was married to Elizabeth Smyser, and had four sons: Jacob, Frederick, George and John; and six daughters: Mary, married to Barney Welty; Sarah, to Frederick Welty; Susan, to Lewis Shearer; Lydia, to Daniel Bailey, and Elizabeth, to H. Richenbaugh. Jacob lived in York, was sheriff of York County, elected a member of the legislature in 1807 and a justice in 1829. He had three daughters: Eliza, married to Dr. George L. Shearer, of Dillsburg; Maria, to James McCosh, and Catherine, to Enoch Young. Frederick was a farmer, and lived near Dillsburg until the last year of his life, when he moved to Frederick City, Md. He married Catherine Baker; was a member of the legislature in 1815–16–17, and of the senate in 1819. He had no children, and died in 1836. George, the third son of Leonard, removed to Frederick County, Md., and was register of wills for thirteen years. He married Sarah Grayson. His sons were Niles, Grayson, Hervy and Allen. Grayson was secretary of State under Gov. Grayson, and was also a member of the senate of Maryland. Edwin, son of Grayson and great-great-grandson of the immigrant, is now a lawyer in Frederick City, Md. John, the fourth son of Leonard, was a farmer and justice. He lived in York County, and was a member of the legislature in 1825. His children were John and Alexander. Jacob, the third son of the second wife of the immigrant, resided in the town of Hanover. He was engaged in farming and keeping tavern. He was married to Anna Maria Reiniker. He died in 1811. His remains were first interred in St. Matthew's Lutheran graveyard, and were afterward removed to Mt. Olivet Cemetery. He left but one son, Jacob, the father of our subject, who became quite prominent in the borough of Hanover for a great many years. He was a merchant and farmer, and kept a public house which was long known as the "stage office," now the "Central Hotel." He was the first president of the Maryland Line Turnpike Company, and was active in organizing the Hanover Savings Bank, of which he became president in 1835, and served with great acceptance for a number of years. He died in 1843. He was first married to Elizabeth Nace. By this marriage he had three daughters: Louisa, married to George Trone; Maria, to Jacob Young, and Elizabeth, to Michael Barnitz. In the year 1806 he married Miss Maria Wirt, daughter of Christian Wirt, of Hanover. By this marriage he had eight children: Matthew, who now resides in Gettysburg; Jacob, who died in the State of Alabama in 1881; Henry, a farmer, residing in Hanover; Catherine Maria, married to S. A. McCosh, died in Georgia in 1868; Capt. A. W.; Rufus, president of the Hanover Saving Fund Society; Amanda, married to A. F. Gitt, of New Oxford, and died in 1871; and Amelia, the youngest, who is now living with her brothers in Hanover. Lewis, the fourth son of Frederick, lived in Adams County, Penn. He left one son, Adam, and three daughters, all of whom are now dead. Capt. A. W. Eichelberger was born in Hanover December 6, 1819. His father gave him the advantage of the best schools the town afforded. He remained at home until May, 1838, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade with Conrad Moul, at Westminster, Md., where he remained three years and returned to Hanover. In 1843 he traveled overland to the State of Georgia to visit his elder brother, Jacob. Whilst there he arranged for the shipment of carriages and damask coverlets to that State, which business he continued for several years, and subsequently purchased, jointly with his brother, the Wehadkee Flour and Sawmills in the State of Alabama, and has since held his interest in the same, except during the civil war, when the property was confiscated by the Confederate government, and returned to him after the war. From 1845 to 1852 he spent his winters in the South, looking after his interests there, and his summers in Hanover, devoting his time to farming his own and his mother's land, to making purchases for shipment South, and in drilling an infantry company of citizen soldiers, called the "United Blues," and afterward a cavalry company known as the "Fourth Dragoons." As a military officer he was a universal favorite. In his early life, was a devoted Whig, and took an active part in the political campaigns of 1844 and 1852, and took the stump as a speaker on those occasions. He is now a Republican. He has never married. In the year 1872 he, together with three other public-spirited citizens, presented the beautiful fountain which now adorns the Centre Square of Hanover, and adds so much to the attractions of the town. He is a regular attendant at St. Mark's Lutheran Church, and a liberal contributor to all objects of benevolence and charity; takes a lively interest in the public welfare of his native town, and is universally popular among his neighbors and fellow citizens. In 1853, on account of his administrative and executive abilities, he was at the age of thirty-four elected president of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, and still holds the same position, being in term of continuous service the oldest railroad president in the United States. This road was afterward, through his influence, consolidated with the Gettysburg Railroad. He is now president of the Baltimore & Hanover, Bachman Valley, Berlin Branch and Baltimore & Harrisburg Railroad Companies, all of which are described in another part of this work. In his industrious career in the railroad business, he has constantly kept in view the material interests of his native town and surrounding country, and the prosperity of the roads over which he presides. The town of Hanover will long remember him for his industry, liberality and devoted interest in her material welfare.

OLIVER T. EVERHART, second son of George and Catherine Everhart, was born May 18, 1832. He received his preliminary education at the Manchester (Md.) Academy, and thus prepared himself for the Sophomore class of 1851 at Marshall College, at Mercersburgh, Penn. This college was afterward removed to Lancaster, Penn., and being united to Franklin College, the name was changed to Franklin & Marshall College, and from this institution our subject was graduated in 1854. He read medicine under Dr. Henry E. Beltz, of Manchester, Md., and attended medical lectures at the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1856. The same year he located in Goldsboro', York County, and began the practice of his profession. During the late war Dr. Everhart was assistant surgeon at the Chambersburgh and Camp Curtin Hospitals. In 1867 he removed to Shrewsbury, Penn., and thence in 1869 to Marysville, Penn., where he remained nine years, and then came to Hanover, and here has since continued to reside. He was united in marriage in 1859 to Miss Sarah, daughter of Rev. Jacob G. Kister. Mrs. Everhart died in 1860; and Dr. Everhart, in 1864, married Miss Anna C. Shelly, daughter of Michael Shelly. To this marriage have been born four children. Dr. Everhart is a successful physician and enjoys a lucrative practice. He is a Democrat. Dr. and Mrs. Everhart are members of the Trinity Reformed Church.

JOSHUA F. FLICKINGER was born in York County, Penn., July 15, 1854. His parents were Abraham and Sarah (Wertz) Flickinger, of York County. He remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in the insurance business two years. In the spring of 1879 he formed a partnership with C. E. Bowman, for the sale of agricultural implements. Mr. Flickinger belongs to the I. O. O. F. and is also a Mason.

DAVID GARBER, a prominent horse dealer of Hanover, Penn., was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 14, 1826, and is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Davis) Garber. In the year 1846 he had already engaged in the stock business and followed it eight years. He then removed to Hanover, Penn., where he engaged in the livery business, and in connection with this in buying and selling horses. In 1870 he purchased the Central Hotel at Hanover, which he owns and lives in at the present. In 1856 he was married to Anna Elizabeth Bair, daughter of John and Lydia (Young) Bair, of Hanover. They have two children: Ida Alice and Annie May. Mr. Garber is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

D. B. GROVE, M. D., is a son of Jacob and Louisa C. (Shriver) Grove. His grandfather, George Grove, was a wagon-maker in Hanover. His maternal grandfather, Henry Shriver, resided in Littlestown, Adams County. Dr. Grove was born in Hanover May 29, 1860, and was educated in the public and private schools of his native town. He then entered a drug store in Baltimore as a clerk, but on account of declining health, for the time, retired from that position and returned to his home. After recuperating his health his attention was directed to homœopathy. Being a thorough convert to that mode of medical treatment he began to study medicine, and in 1881 entered the Homœopathic Medical College of New York City, and was graduated in 1883. While in that institution he was elected guiz-master in medical jurisprudence, an honor conferred upon him by his fellow students. He joined the American Society of Homœopathy in 1884, and attended its sessions that year at Deer Park, Md. In 1885 he was elected surgeon of the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg and Hanover & Baltimore Railroads. Dr. Grove is devotedly attached to the practice of medicine, and as a result thereof soon secured a lucrative business.

JACOB F. GUNDRUM, teacher and composer of music, and justice of the peace of Hanover, was born in Alsfeld, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, December 22, 1837, and is a son of Jacob and Sophie (Strecker) Gundrum. His father was a preceptor in his native country over fifty years, and upon his retirement received from his king a gold cross, order of merit. When quite young he began the study of music in his native city, and at the age of sixteen years he entered the seminary at Freidberg, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, from which he graduated in the class of 1856. The same year he taught music a few months and then came to America, and went directly to Wisconsin, where one of his sisters resided, with whom he remained until the war broke out. In April, 1861, he enlisted at Mineral Point, Wis., in Company I, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, for three months, but re-enlisted shortly after for three years, June 11, 1861. He was soon transferred to the band, and with his regiment he participated in the battles of Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, and the first Bull Run, at the latter receiving a slight wound. He served with the regiment until September, 1862, when all bands were mustered out. During this part of service he took part in all the engagements which Gen. Mc Dowell had in Virginia, until the second battle of Bull Run, after which he returned to his own State to organize a brigade band, and re-enlisted November 9, 1863, in the brigade known as the "Iron Brigade of the West," and with the brigade was in all the battles from that time until the war closed, receiving an honorable discharge June 12, 1865. February 5, 1865, he was married at Gettysburg, Penn., to Susan Herr, a native of Lancaster County, and had five sons, two of whom died in infancy. The living are Harry F., Charles A. and J. Willie. After the close of the war he came to Gettysburg, where he began teaching music, forming a class also at Hanover, to which latter place he removed in 1867, and has since resided there, teaching music and dealing in pianos and organs. Although in politics a Democrat, he was elected in 1861 justice of the peace of Hanover Borough for five years. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the society of the "Iron Brigade." His wife died November 12, 1882. Mr. Gundrum has also been a successful composer of music.

REV. JOHN H. HARTMAN, resident pastor of Leshey Reformed Church, and three other congregations, was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 9, 1848. His parents were Peter and Wilhelmina (Fetzer) Hartman, who came to this country in September, 1852, bringing with them their two boys and one daughter, and located in Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., Penn., where they have since resided, and where two more sons have been born. Rev. John went to school in his boyhood, and also worked in the coal mines as slate picker, after which he worked at the barber's trade in Philadelphia. When about twenty years of age he attended Palatinate College, at Myerstown, Penn., where he spent two years and a half. From there he went to Heidelberg Theological Seminary, at Tiffin, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1874. His first charge was the Trinity Reformed Church at Tamaqua, Penn., which he served six years; then Lehighton, Carbon Co., Penn., where he was in charge four years and three months. He came to Hanover, April 23, 1884, and assumed the pastorate of "Leshey" charge. He was ordained by a committee of Lebanon Classis at Tamaqua, Penn., March 10, 1874. On June 4, 1874, he was married at Canfield, Ohio, to Mary A. Berger, a native of Switzerland, who lived at the time of her marriage at North Georgetown, Ohio. They have five children: John Edwin, Charles Reuben, Minnie Eliza, Mary Elizabeth and Oliver Samuel. Both husband and wife were brought up in the Reformed Church. Rev. H. preaches in German and English.

DANIEL JACOB HAUER, D. D., was born in Frederick, Md., March 3, 1806; is the son of George and Catherine (Shellman) Hauer, and is of German descent, his ancestors having come from Lorraine. Dr. Hauer received his elementary training in the public schools of Frederick, Md., and prosecuted his classical studies at Frederick College. In 1823 he began the study of theology under Rev. D. F. Schaffer, D. D., and three years later he was licensed *ad interim* to preach by the synod of Maryland and Virginia. His labors for some time, as missionary, were within the confines of Virginia, and then he accepted a call from congregations in Guilford and Orange Counties, N. C. In 1829 he was ordained by the synod of North Carolina, at Wythe Court House, Va. In 1828 he accepted a call from several churches in Montgomery, Roanoke, Floyd and Botetourt Counties, Va., and there he remained until 1832, when he removed to Lovettsville, Loudoun Co., Va., where he labored until 1845, when he came to Jefferson, Md. In 1853 he was called to the Manchester charge, Maryland. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him in 1859 by Irving College, in Carroll County, Md. From 1862 until 1872 he was pastor of the Abbottstown, New Oxford and East Berlin congregations in Adams County, Penn., together with St. Peter's Church, in York County. In 1872 he took charge of the Manheim charges, York County, and in 1881 of the Spring Grove charge of his present pastorate. In 1855 he was elected president of the Maryland synod, and in 1862 of the Melancthon synod of Maryland. He is the only survivor of the founders of the synod of Virginia. He has spent fifty-nine years in actual ministerial labor, and though he is passing into the sere and yellow leaf, his years sit lightly upon him. His marriage occurred, in 1828, to Miss Henrietta Warner, of Baltimore, Md. Of seven children born, three yet survive. Dr. Hauer is one of the prominent clergymen of York County, and a leading citizen of Hanover.

WILLIAM HELTZEL, ex-editor of the Hanover *Citizen*, and a leading Democratic politician of York County, was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, May 13, 1840, and is a son of Hon. Nicholas and Mary (Knepley) Heltzel. The Heltzel family is of Scotch-German lineage. The father of Mr. Heltzel was born in York County in 1805, and his mother in Georgetown, D C., in 1818. The father of our subject has long been one of the prominent men of Adams County, Penn., and during the years 1867 and 1868 he represented that county in the general assembly. Mr. Heltzel was educated at the public schools, and at New Oxford College, in Adams County, Dr. Pfeiffer, principal. In 1859 he began serving an apprenticeship to the printing trade in the office of the Gettysburgh *Star*. For some years he did journey work, but spent most of his time in the *Patriot* office at Harrisburg. During the time spent at Gettysburgh he was also a law student under Hon. Moses McClain. In November, 1865, he came to Hanover and purchased the Hanover *Citizen*, which he conducted until 1879, when on account of ill health he was forced to abandon journalistic work. He has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party, and for many years he has taken an active part in politics. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Mary E. Doan, a daughter of Dr. George Doan. Four children have been born to this marriage, viz.: Milton, Albert, George N. and Alda M. He is a Mason and a member of the Reformed Church.

REV. HENRY HILBISH, pastor of the Second Reformed Church of Hanover, is a native of Freeburgh, Snyder Co., Penn., was born September 13, 1836, and is the sixth in a family of seven children born to Henry and Elizabeth (Keller) Hilbish, and is of German descent. His parents were born in Montgomery County, Penn., the father in 1790, and the mother in 1801. The former died in 1858, and the latter two years prior. His great-grandfather was one of three brothers who were born in Germany and came to America in 1749, and settled in Montgomery County, Penn., and there the grandfather of Rev. H. was born. Rev. H. was educated at Freeburgh, Snyder Co., Penn. He studied theology under a private tutor, and at the age of twenty-one entered the ministry. He preached one year in his native county, and then went to Dauphin County; he there preached some time and then went to Berks County, and thence to Ohio, where he remained until 1880, when he came to Hanover, and here has since been, and is a most efficient and successful clergyman, and was the leading spirit in the erection of the Second Reformed Church of Hanover. He was married, May 10, 1858, to Miss Mary Whitmer, a native of Juniata County, Penn., and has had born to him eight children.

DR. CHARLES A. KAIN, born in York County, April 17, 1852, is a son of John and Susanna (May) Kain. He attended the common schools, and began teaching in the various schools of the county at the age of seventeen. After teaching about five years he began a course of study under Dr. J. M. Kilmore, of York County, preparatory to his profession of veterinary surgeon. He located in Manchester, York County, and in 1882 removed to Hanover, where he has since practiced his profession. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Henry and Sarah Bower. They have two children: Herbie B., born in January, 1879; and Charles E., born April, 1880. The Doctor is a member of the Lutheran Church.

STEPHEN KEEFER was born in West Virginia, November, 29, 1816, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Keefer, natives of the same State. He remained at home with his parents until the age of eighteen, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade, and remained at this business twelve years. He then moved to Hanover, and was engaged for thirteen years in the grocery business, where he laid the foundation of an ample fortune. Mr. Keefer was elected a director of the First National Bank of Hanover, when it was organized, which position he held four years; he was then elected cashier and served six years, but resigned this position to seek a more active vocation. He then became prominently identified with the railroad interest of this section of York County, becoming a director in the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroads, and Baughman Valley, Berlin Branch and Hanover and Baltimore and Baltimore & Harrisburg Railroads; is a director of the Hanover Gas Company, helped to organize the Hanover Water Company, and is now president and general superintendent of it. At the organization of the Hanover Agricultural Society, he was elected president. Always having been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, he was elected county commissioner in 1880, and performed the duties of that office with signal ability, showing an extensive knowledge of business. In this official capacity he made many warm friends in both political parties of York County. His marriage to Catherine, daughter of David and Susan Bixler, occurred December 24, 1842. His second marriage was to Miss Susan, daughter of Rudolph and Elizabeth Forry, of York, Penn., and was solemnized May 18, 1858. Mr. Keefer is a member of the Reformed Church, and his present wife of St. Mark's Lutheran Church of Hanover. He has always been a public spirited citizen and has done much to improve the material interests of Hanover. He was elected burgess of Hanover, February, 1885.

ARNOLD KLEFF, hotel keeper, was born on the river Rhine, near Seegburg, in Prussia, Germany, April 9, 1831, and came to America August 27, 1847, where he landed at Baltimore. Until 1865 he was clerking for Canfield Bros. & Co., jewelers, and traveled for them six years. In 1868 he opened the Montour House at Westminster, Md., and conducted it four years, after which he commenced dealing in agricultural implements and traveled a great deal in the South until 1874, after which he removed to New York City, where he began dealing in notions. In 1875 he returned to Baltimore—to Canfield Bros. & Co., and in 1877 he took charge of the Diller House at Hanover, Penn., which he kept until 1880, when he leased the Central Hotel, at the same place, which he has kept since. May 12, 1853, he was married at Baltimore to Annie McGraw, of that city, who died in 1860, leaving two children: John N. and William (deceased). January 26, 1864, he was married to Gertrude Voshell, a native of Maryland, and of French descent. They have five children: Harry V., Annie H., Gertrude H., Arnold J. and Charles. The family are members of the Catholic Church. The father of Mr. Kleff came to America on a visit in 1854, but returned to Germany, where he died.

BARTON H. KNODE, editor and publisher of The Hanover *Citizen* and *Der Hanover Citizen* (the latter being published in German), was born at Jones' Cross Roads, Washington Co., Md., April 19, 1851. He was educated at the public schools, but had little opportunity for attendance even at those institutions—his father being a farmer, subject's assistance was required in that capacity. He served an apprenticeship on the Boonesborough (Md.) *Odd Fellow*, beginning in 1868. After his apprenticeship, he held positions on the Baltimore *American* and Baltimore *Sun*, as a compositor, afterward obtaining a position in the Government printing department of Washington, D. C., solely on his abilities as a first-class compositor. In that office his abilities were justly recognized by promotion, until he was finally placed on "bill" work and "rule and figure" work, the highest grade of general composition. In the early spring of 1875 he was compelled to resign his position because of the failure of his health. Retiring to the country home of his parents, however, by the careful and tender nursing of a true and affectionate mother, he was soon fully restored to his accustomed good health. In the early summer of that year he made his first venture in journalism by taking charge of the Mechanicstown (Md.) *Clarion* during its proprietor's protracted illness. Mr. Knode conducted the *Clarion* for eight months in a most successful and profitable manner, when the establishment was sold. In December, 1875, he purchased the Littlestown (Penn.) *News*, and conducted that paper with credit and ability until June, 1879, when he succeeded to the proprietorship of the two papers which he now so ably conducts. Since having charge of these two journals he has conducted them in the same channel as his illustrious predecessor (Mr. William Heltzel) and enjoys the confidence, esteem and respect of his neighbors, acquaintances, and the political party (Democratic) whose principles he loves and advocates. Mr. Knode's acquaintances include a large circle of eminent men of both political parties, and his influence at home and throughout the country is extensive and much sought after. He has been a member of the order of A. F. & A. M. since 1875, and has for many years been an active member of the I. O. O. F., having "passed through the chairs" in both the subordinate and encampment branches.

FRANCIS A. H. KOCH, a physician of Hanover, Penn., was born in York, Penn., August 31, 1830. His parents, Dr. Francis and Nancy (Hiestand) Koch, were of the pioneer families of the county. His great-grandfather, who came from Germany, settled in Dover before York Borough was laid out. He has two brothers and three sisters, one of whom is younger than himself. His early education he received at the York County Academy, and at the age of twenty he began reading medicine with his father. In 1849 he entered the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, and graduated in 1852. He first practiced in York, but removed to Hellam Township; returning, however, to York in two years, and after a few months' stay removed to Liverpool, York County, where he practiced two years, then going to York again, and from there, in one and a half years, to North Codorus, where he remained sixteen years. In 1871 he came to Hanover where he has since resided. In 1857 he was married at York, Penn., to Annie M. DeHuff, daughter of Abraham DeHuff, of Dillsburg, and has had seven children: Abram (deceased), Virginia, Annie E., Helen G., Francis Abram, Susan and Edward William. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of York, of the York County Medical Society, and was three times elected chief burgess of Hanover.

REV. J. C. KOLLER, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Hanover, Penn., was born October 24, 1839, in Springfield Township, York County, a few miles northeast of Glen Rock. His parents were Henry and Anna Mary Koller. He spent his early years on the farm, and in teaching school, and entered the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburgh, in the spring of 1860, and graduated in 1865—the valedictorian of his class. He took a full course in the Theological Seminary at the same place, and was licensed to preach the Gospel by the West Pennsylvania Synod at Chambersburgh, in September, 1867. He soon after became pastor of the Glen Rock Evangelical Lutheran Church, and remained there until the spring of 1877, when he entered his present field of labor as pastor of St. Matthew's Church, which was organized in 1738. It is the second church of that denomination, in point of age, in York County, and with its communicant membership of 725 persons, and nominal membership of over 1,000 persons, is the largest congregation of the Lutheran denomination in the county. Mr. Koller is a faithful and earnest worker, a close student and a devoted pastor. He was married to Alice C., daughter of William Heathcote, June 1, 1869. They have one daughter and three sons.

JOSEPH LEIB, general freight and ticket agent of the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, was born in Hopewell Township, York County, April 14, 1829, and is the son of John and Mary (Purkey) Leib, both natives of York County and of German descent. His grandfather, Christian Leib, also a native of the county, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and his father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in the affair at North Point near Baltimore, being one of 100 men, who went as defenders from his neighborhood. He outlived them all and died at the age of eighty-four. The Purkey family were, at an early day, quite numerous in the county, but Mr. Leib's mother, who died at the age of seventy-five, was the last of her father's family in its limits, the rest having emigrated probably to the west. Joseph Leib is the sixth son of a family of eleven children, ten of whom are living—nine sons and one daughter. Four of the sons are railroad men; an elder brother, John S., has been treasurer of the Northern Central Railway since 1854, and two others are in Baltimore. The other members of the family are farmers, one in Kansas, the rest in York County. Mr. Leib was educated in the common schools, and followed farming until 1855, when he began railroading as clerk in the Baltimore freight office of the Northern Central Railway, and in less than a month was appointed agent of the same company at Hanover and filled that office until 1876, when he was appointed general ticket agent of the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, and in 1883 was appointed general freight agent. His duties embrace the general freight, ticket and auditing departments of the company. He was married at New Freedom, Penn., in 1857, to Julia A., daughter of Peter Free, for whom that town was named. They have two children: Wilbur F., a railroad man by profession, and Josephine H. The family are members of the Methodist Church, of which Mr. Leib is a trustee. He is recording scribe of Hanover Division, No. 84, S. of T.

REV. JAMES H. McCORD, resident minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hanover, was born in Lewistown, Penn., January 15, 1837; his parents, James and Mary (Willis) McCord were natives of Mifflin County, Penn., and of Irish and English descent, respectively. They had four children–two sons and two daughters–of whom Rev. J. is the third now living. He was brought up and educated at the public schools at Lewistown and at the academy. When about sixteen years old he entered Dickinson's Seminary at Williamsport, from which he graduated in three years as A. B. He had intended to study law, but being taken sick he abandoned that idea and began to prepare for the ministry. He at once entered conference and at the end of two years was ordained deacon and after four years, elder. He served as deacon for two years in Frederick City, Md., and as elder in Baltimore City three years, and Huntingdon Methodist Episcopal Church for two years; at Danville, Penn., three years; Clearfield, Penn., two years; while at the latter place he completed the church, which cost $35,000. He then went to Tyrone for two years; Waynesborough, three years; Gettysburg, three years; Duncannon, Penn., one year; New Cumberland, Penn., three years; and in April, 1884, he came to Hanover. During this time over 1,250 persons were taken into the church. While in Baltimore he married more couples than any other minister–300 in three years. He was married at Clearfield, Penn., March 13, 1871, to Clara Foley, daughter of Judge W. C Foley. They have one child, Maggie. Rev. McCord is a member of the R. A. M. of Frederick City. He has repeatedly given lectures before collegiate institutes.

FRANKLIN G. McKINNEY, proprietor of the Franklin Hotel, York Street, Hanover, was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1842, and is a son of John and Barbara (Wills) McKinney, of Irish and German descent respectively. Brought up on a farm he received a common school education and at the age of nineteen began the trade of blacksmith, which he followed eight years in Hanover, to which place he came in 1855. In 1876 he became a brakeman and afterward conducter on the Baltimore & Hanover Railroad. In 1883 he bought and took charge of the Franklin Hotel; which he has since conducted. He was married in 1861 to Miss Lydia Low, and they have three children: Annie, Martha and William. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He began life a poor boy and has successfully made his own way in the world.

JOHN A. MELSHEIMER, M. D., a promising young physician of Hanover, Penn., was born at that place January 13, 1858. His parents were Lucius F. and Lucretia C. (Forney) Melsheimer, of York County, and of German descent. John A. is their only living child. His early education he received at the schools of Hanover; later he attended Dickinson's Seminary at Williamsport, from which he graduated as A. B., in 1877. He then began to read medicine with Dr. Snively, of Hanover, with whom he studied for two years and then entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1883. Coming back to Hanover he stayed with his old preceptor, Dr. Snively, for one year, and then, in April, 1884, began the practice of medicine under his own name. The Doctor is very much attached to his profession and devotes all his attention to it. December 23, 1884, he was married to Ella Trone, daughter of George E. and Amelia Trone (deceased), of York County.

REV. JOHN A. METZGER, A. M., resident pastor of West Manheim charge (composed of St. Bartholomew's, St. David's and St. Paul's Churches), was born at Liverpool (now Manchester Township), York County, April 5, 1855. His parents were Zachariah and Maria (Feiser) Metzger, of York and Adams Counties, and of German and Polish descent respectively. Rev. John A. is the youngest of three children (one son and two daughters, one of the latter having died), and until his fifteenth year remained on his father's farm, attending the public schools. After that he attended the Millersville normal schools. When about nineteen years of age he entered the York Academy to prepare himself for the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, which he entered at twenty-one years of age with a view of studying for the ministry. He graduated in 1880, and then entered the Theological Seminary, where he remained until 1883. He came to Hanover in July, 1883, to take charge of the congregations. Three months previous to this he had already accepted the call, and had been licensed to preach in 1882, but in September, 1883, he was ordained as a regular minister of the gospel at Carlisle, Penn. September 25, 1883, he was married at Gettysburg, Penn., to Mary C. Culp, of Gettysburg, of German descent, and like her husband a Lutheran. Rev. Metzger devotes his whole time and attention to the ministry. Having to attend three congregations, and to preach in German and English, his duties are necessarily many and burdensome, yet with the spirit of a true Christian, he attends to all his duties with a cheerful spirit.

SAMUEL B. MYERS, son of John and Susan (Bechtel) Myers, was born July 28, 1821, on the homestead, where he has always resided, having been reared to farming. October 10, 1844, Mr. Myers married Magdaline Baer, daughter of David and Polly (———) Baer. Thirteen children were born to them: David (deceased), Emanuel, Maria (deceased), Susanna, John, Ezra, Sarah (deceased), Elizabeth, Samuel, Abraham, Daniel, Magdaline and Isaac (deceased). Daniel and Abraham are school-teachers; at present they are at the State Normal School at Shippensburg, Penn. September 6, 1881, our subject married Barbara Baer, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Keagy) Baer, of Heidelberg Township. Marlin Myers, the grandfather of our subject, came from Lancaster County; his wife's maiden name was Annie Dooner. Mr. Myers is well and favorably known in his section of the county, and is one of Penn Township's best citizens.

MAHLON H. NAILL was born in Taneytown, Carroll Co., Md., February 13, 1843. His parents, William W. and Harriet (Kehn), were natives of Maryland, and of German descent; they were married in Carroll County, Md., where the father carried on cabinet-making for a few years, but removed to Ohio in 1849, where he died in 1851, leaving a widow and two sons, of whom Mahlon H. is the eldest. After the death of the father the widow removed to Hanover, where she has since resided, and where she brought up her sons. There she was married to Samuel Trone, of Hanover, and has one daughter—Catherine—now the wife of W. S. Gallatin. Mahlon H. began to learn the cigar-making trade when about eleven years of age, and followed it until 1877, working for his step-father, who was a cigar manufacturer. His education he received at the public schools of Hanover. June 17, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and served during the "emergency." Some three or four days before the battle of Gettysburg he took part in a skirmish near that place. May 20, 1869, he was married at Hanover to Mary E. Long, daughter of Henry Long, of Hanover, and has six sons: Harry C., George E., Irvin T., Maurice W., Elmer M. and Mahlon C. Mr. Naill and wife are members of the St. Mark's Lutheran Church of Hanover. Mr Naill is a member of the Friendly Circle No. 19, B. U. H. F., of Pennsylvania; is one of the orginal stockholders of the Hanover Agricultural Society; was twice elected assessor, and has held the office of postmaster since 1877, having been first appointed by President Hayes.

H. C. RUTH, D. D. S., was born in York County, in 1853; is a son of Henry and Louisa (Hoff) Ruth, and is of English descent. His parents were also born in York County. His great-grandfather came from England, and was an early settler in York County. Our subject received a common school education, and in 1869, began the study of dentistry in Hanover under Dr. H. C. Derr, and now has established an extended and successful practice. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Ella S. Stine, a native of Hanover, and a daughter of John R. Stine, and is now the father of two children: J. Harry and Austin S. The Doctor and Mrs. R. are members of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, of Hanover, Penn.

AMBROSE SCHMIDT, born in Germany, January 11, 1824, is a son of Andrew and Catherine (Meisener) Schmidt, both natives of Germany. He came to this country with his parents in 1842, and settled in the borough of York. Having served an apprenticeship at the trade of mason in Germany, he engaged in stone cutting and building soon after his arrival at York. He assisted in tearing down the old county jail at York and building the new one. He continued at his trade until 1866, when he removed to Hanover, Penn., and engaged in the business of beer brewing, to which he subsequently added beer bottling and pop manufacturing, which business he has profitably conducted to the present. Mr. Schmidt was married, August 2, 1849, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Anthony and Margaret Boll. Six children have blessed this union, Catherine, born April, 1850; Margaret, February 1852; Adam, December, 1854; Mary, April, 1857; John, August, 1859; and Ambrose O., October, 1863. Mr. Schmidt and his family are all members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES R. SCHMIDT, ex-recorder of York County, was born in 1830, is the son of Joseph W. and Catherine (Knaub) Schmidt, and is of German descent. His father was born at Martinsburgh, Va., in 1794, and when a young man came to York County. The subject of this biography, in 1846, began the drug business in Hanover, continued for a time and then went to Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio, remaining there one year; he then returned to Hanover, and again engaged in the drug business. In 1862 he was drafted and was in the employment of the government almost one year, acting in the capacity of hospital steward. He is a Democrat, and in 1876 was elected recorder of York County, and served three years. He was married in 1860 to Miss Rebecca Sherman, a native of York County. To this marriage five children have been born. Mr. Schmidt is one of the representative men of Hanover, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

HENRY M. SCHMUCK, of the firm of Schmuck & Sons, lumber and coal dealers, and president of the First National Bank of Hanover, was born at Hanover, September 26, 1824, is a son of Joseph and Christiana (Felty) Schmuck, and is of German descent. His father was born in York County, and in 1812 established the first English newspaper in

Hanover, which was known as the Hanover *Guardian.* His death occurred in March, 1829. The grandfather of this subject was Michael Schmuck His maternal grandfather was Henry Felty, a cavalry officer in the war of the Revolution. Our subject was educated at Hanover Academy, and from 1841 to 1847 was employed in the dry goods store of Isaac Baugher, Emmittsburg, Md. In 1847 he went to Charleston, S. C., and until 1848 was in the employ of C. & E. L. Kerrison, wholesale dry goods dealers. In 1852 Mr. Schmuck engaged in the lumber and coal business in Hanover, and in this has since continued. In 1880 he was elected president of the First National Bank of Hanover. He was married in 1851 to Miss Amanda Reid, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a native of Emmittsburg, Md., and daughter of Patrick Reid. Eight children have been born to this union, viz.: Joseph H., Blanch A., William A., Eugene R., Helen V., Emma E., Minnie C. and Percival. Mr. S. is a member of the Emanuel Reformed Church.

JACOB H. SCHRIVER is a native of what is now Penn Township, York County, was born November 14, 1842, is a son of Henry C. and Maria M. (Felty) Schriver, and is of German descent. His father was born in Adams County, Penn., and his mother is a native of York County. Mr. Schriver was educated at the public schools of Hanover. At twenty-five years of age he began life for himself, and for a time clerked in a store, and later engaged in mercantile business. In 1874 he began his present occupation as liveryman, in which he has been successful. He has the most extensive livery in Hanover, and in connection carries on an exchange and sale stable. In 1866 he married Miss Ella C. Gitt, a native of Hanover. Two children have been born to this union, viz.: Harry G. and M. Grace. Mr. Schriver is a Republican, and a member of the Reformed Church, of which his wife is also a member.

HENRY SCHWALM, proprietor of the Mansion House, Hanover, Penn., was born September 24, 1842, in Kurhessen, Germany, and is the elder of two children born to Henry and Anna M. (Nau) Schwalm, also natives of Germany. Henry received a good German education. He immigrated to America, landing at Baltimore, May 25, 1868, and two days after came to Hanover, where he has since resided. He is a tanner by trade, and worked for one man fourteen years, and quit the trade and embarked in the hotel business. He had owned and managed a restaurant for seventeen months, after which he sold out and purchased the good will and fixtures of the "Mansion House," his present stand, where he is now doing a flourishing business. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Stutz in 1867. Five children have blessed this happy union: John H., Harry (deceased), George E. (deceased), Mary E. and Alice G. He and his wife are both members of the Reformed Church. He is a member of the Friendly Circle No. 19, B. U. (H. F.) of Hanover Lodge No. 318, K. of P., and of Minnewaukuru Tribe No. 250, I. O. of R. M. He was constable of Hanover from 1876 to 1880, the last year police of the borough. In politics he is a Republican, takes great interest in educational matters, and is a liberal, public-spirited citizen.

LEWIS D. SELL, justice of the peace of Penn Township, York County, was born in Adams County, Penn., March 20, 1853. His parents, Henry and Lucinda (Heagy) Sell, were natives of Adams County, of German descent and reared a family of six children—five sons and one daughter—the latter now deceased. When Lewis D. was but two and a half years of age, his parents removed to York County and settled near Hanover, where they engaged in farming, which they followed until 1877. Lewis D. was brought up on the farm, and assisted his father until sixteen years of age. His education he received at the common schools, and at the normal schools of York County. After leaving his father's farm, he began teaching school in Manheim Township, and taught about eleven years in York County, spending his vacations at farming. He was married at Littlestown, Penn., May 24, 1874, to Henrietta A. Aulabaugh, of York County; they have four children: Emma Lucinda, Harry Samuel J. Tilden, Lewis Absalom, and Tempeth A. Jackson Snively. The family are members of the Trinity Reformed Church of Hanover. Mr. Sell is a member of the K. of P., and has been chancellor and commander. In 1880 he was appointed justice of the peace by the governor of Pennsylvania, and in the following year, he was elected to that office and is the present incumbent. In 1884 he was a candidate for clerk of the court. In 1883 he was a delegate to the State convention. He is an active Democrat and has often represented his township in the county conventions. He is also a stockholder in the Hanover Agricultural Society.

EDGAR SLAGLE, retired merchant, was born at Willow Grove Farm, Adams County, Penn., April 6, 1824, is a son of Michael and Eliza (Weaver) Slagle, and is of German descent. His father, a farmer, was also born in what is now Adams County, and his mother in Lancaster County, Penn. Mr. Slagle received a common school education and was reared on the farm. In 1842 he was appointed to a clerkship at the Duncannon Iron Works in Perry County, Penn. There he remained until 1850. In 1852 he began the hardware business in Hanover in partnership with Samuel Shirk. In 1879, Mr. Slagle retired from business, after many years of success. He was married in 1856 to Miss Anna E., daughter of Henry and Lydia Schriver, and a native of Adams County. They have had four children, viz.: Calvin S., Ida E., Mary L. and Edgar (deceased). He is a Republican and manifests great interest in political affairs. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Slagle are members of the Reformed Church. His son, Calvin, now a minister in the Reformed Church, is located at Cessna, Bedford County, Penn. He graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, in 1879, and from the theological seminary at Lancaster in 1882. His marriage was solemnized in 1882 to Miss Kate, daughter of Rev. Dr. Thomas Apple, president of Franklin and Marshall College.

MALCOLM O. SMITH, editor and proprietor of the Hanover *Herald*, and a well known local historical writer, was born in York in the year 1846, and is a son of William W. and Charlotte (Stair) Smith; he received superior educational advantages, attending the York public schools, the York Classical and Normal Institute, Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg; also has had a practical experience of five terms as teacher of select and public schools. In March, 1865, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in service until August of the same year. Having previously learned the trade of a printer, Mr. Smith began his journalistic career in 1870, establishing the Glen Rock *Item*, which he successfully conducted until he sold out in 1872, and in that year established the Hanover *Herald*, of which he is still the editor and proprietor. Mr. Smith is an able writer and has made his journal especially attractive by publishing historical matter of interest concerning the early "Annals of Hanover," and "Early History of York County," etc., to the careful compilation of which he has devoted much time and earnest labor. Many incidents, facts and much valuable history, as preserved by him, appear in appropriate chapters in this work. The Pennsylvania College bestowed on him in 1873, the honorary degree of A. B. Mr. Smith is a citizen of progressive ideas, and one of the most successful newspaper men of York County. He has taken an earnest interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served as Commander of Maj. Jenkins Post, No. 99, at Hanover, for the first three years of its existence. He is secretary of the Hanover Agricultural Society, in the organization of which society he was especially active. His marriage with Miss Louisa H. S., daughter of Dr. F. E. Vandersloot, of Gettysburg, occurred in 1867. Three children, all of whom died in early childhood, were the fruits of this union.

ALOSYUS SMITH was born in Mount Pleasant Township, Adams County, in 1830, is a son of Joseph and Mary (Lawrence) Smith, both natives of Adams County, and is of German descent. His paternal grandfather was Charles Smith, a native of Germany, who came to America and settled in Adams County, where he died in 1832. Subject's father was born in 1792, and his mother in 1800; the former died in 1857; the latter in 1864. Mr. Smith was reared on the farm, and in 1849 came to Hanover and learned the blacksmith trade, and worked at it nine years; then began coach-making, which he followed twelve years; he then began the lumber business in 1872, and then the livery business and dealing in horses and mules. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Agnes Hember, also a native of Adams County, and has had born to him thirteen children. He is a Republican and with his wife a member of the Catholic Church.

A. J. SNIVELY, M. D., was born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1844; is a son of John and Catherine (Keefer) Snively, and is of Swiss origin; the father was born near Greencastle, Franklin County, in 1799; the mother was born in the same county in 1802, and died in 1854; the father died in 1853. The Snively family emigrated from Switzerland to America in 1707, and settled in Lancaster County, in the Province of Pennsylvania. Dr. Snively was educated in the public schools of Chambersburg. In 1859 he entered West Branch High School at Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn., and was there prepared for the junior class at Princeton College. In 1863, he enlisted in Company D, Second Pennsylvania Infantry, and served one year. In 1864 he was acting assistant-surgeon at Beverly, N. J. He graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, at New York, in 1866; located at Williamsburg, Blair County, where he was in practice two years, and then came to Hanover in 1867, where he has resided ever since, and has established a large and successful practice. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Mazie E. Gitt, daughter of J. W. Gitt, of Hanover, and is the father of two children: John U. and Roie I. He is a Free Mason, and a Republican.

NATHAN STAMBAUGH, veterinary surgeon, at Hanover, Penn., was born in Jackson Township, York County, Penn., in 1840, and is a son of Henry and Leah (Myers) Stambaugh, of York County. Until fourteen or fifteen years of age, he stayed with his father on the farm, and then learned the blacksmith's trade at Abbottstown, Penn., and followed it for about twelve years. He began the study of medicine when fourteen years old. In 1872 he came to Hanover, and began cigar-making, which he followed five years. Since 1879, he has devoted his whole time to veterinary surgery, and has a large practice in York and Adams Counties. When twenty years of age he was married at Abbottstown, to a Miss Livingston, who died in 1869, leaving three children. In 1871, he married a Miss Leas, who died in a few months. In 1872 he married at New Oxford, Penn., Mrs. Catherine Shultz, widow of Jacob W. Schultz. Her maiden name was Lichty, of York County. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and served nine months. He next enlisted at Harrisburg in Company C, Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, in August, 1864, and served one year as color-sergeant. He took part in three battles: White Plains, Hanover, Court House, and Manasses Junction, beside numerous skirmishes. Dr. Stambaugh and wife are members of the Reformed Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and B. H. G. F., of Post 99, G. A. R., and is also a stockholder of the Hanover Agricultural Society.

F. G. STARK was born in Prussia in 1835; is a son of Frederick L. and Anna E. (Kraemer) Stark, and the eldest in a family of four children. The father of Mr. Stark was born in the town of Berleburg, in the district of Westphalia, and his mother is a native of the same town. Our subject's paternal grandfather was also a native of Germany, but came to America and here died. The father of Mr. Stark also came to America, and settled in Hanover. When our subject was about one year old, he was brought to America by his mother, who was accompanied by her brother, Henry Kraemer, her husband having come some months previous. Mr. Stark was educated at the public schools of Hanover. At a very early age he began learning the jeweler's trade under his father. In 1857 he went to Littlestown, Adams Co., Penn., and engaged in the jewelry business, which he continued for some time, and then came to Hanover, and here continued the business for a few months, then sold out and went to Europe in 1859, and for some years worked in many of the principal cities in Germany and Switzerland. Returning to America in 1862, he again began the jewelry business in Hanover. He makes a specialty of fine watches, clocks, jewelry and spectacles, etc. The marriage of Mr. Stark took place in 1871, to Miss Alice L. Gitt, daughter of Joseph S. (C. E.) and Anna Gitt, of New Oxford, Penn. One child has been born to him—George W., February 22, 1872. Mr. Stark is a Republican, and one of the leading business men of Hanover. Mr. Stark is a member of the Reformed Church; Mrs. Stark is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. C. STICK, an active business man of Hanover, was born in this county in 1850. He is the fifth of a family of seven living children born to Henry and Mary (Tcman) Stick, natives of York County, and of German descent. Our subject passed his early life in Codorus Township as a farmer and teamster. He has been an active business man all his life and since 1879 a resident of Hanover, in which year he engaged in selling agricultural implements, and in which branch he has been extensively engaged since. He is also the general agent for the celebrated D. M. Osborne Mower and Reaper Company, and as their representative travels extensively. Mr. Stick has done much to promote the business interest of Hanover, and is a member of the town council. He is one of the originators of the Hanover Agricultural Fair Association, of which he is now vice-president. His large reaper parade of 1881 was an event of local importance. In 1885 he originated the idea of an agricultural implement exhibit, and opened the new fair grounds, on the 3d, 4th and 5th of June, to a large attendance and a successful exhibition. Mr. Stick was united in marriage, in 1872, with Lamanda Rohrbaugh, of Carroll County, Md. They have one child living, John W. C., and are raising an orphan child—Harry Lee Shields. Mr. and Mrs. Stick are members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Stick is a member of the I. O. R. M.

DAVID S. TANGER, of the firm of D. S. Tanger & Son, hardware dealers, of Hanover, was born in Lancaster County, May 29. 1831, and is the second of two children of Jacob and Esther (Snavely) Tanger. His father was of Scotch descent and his mother of German extraction, both natives of Lancaster County. Jacob Tanger, by a previous marriage, had seven children. In his early life he was a mason but abandoned this trade and for many years conducted a distillery, which he also discontinued, and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until his death. David S. Tanger, the subject of this sketch, and now a prosperous and influential merchant of this town, upon the death of his mother, when he was only one year old, became a member of the family of his grandfather, Jacob Snavely, with whom he lived until the age of fourteen years. After returning to his father's home for one year, he began to learn the trade of wagon-making, and followed it three years. He then removed to Petersburg, Adams County, and engaged in the mercantile business as a salesman, remaining there until 1852, when he located in Hanover. Here he began the business of carriage-making, which was an important industry of Hanover. At the expiration of five years he quit the carriage business and was elected high constable of his adopted town, serving four years during the time of the civil war, and was an ardent advocate of the Union cause. In 1864 he engaged in the hardware trade, which he has conducted with unabated success since he began, and is now enjoying a large and prosperous business, with his son, John, as partner. He was married to Susanna C. Rupp, February 22, 1855. Their children were Fannie E., married to Samuel Hostetler; John Carroll, his present partner in business, and Mary R., deceased. His wife died November 9, 1859. November 13, 1863, he was married to Lizzie Harnish. The children, by this marriage, were Grant S. (deceased), Frank L., Annie Sue (deceased), Eva L., David A., Lizzie C. and Viola G. The family are members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Tanger has repeatedly been elected chief burgess, a member of town council, and school director of Hanover. He is a liberal, public-spirited citizen, and takes an active interest in education. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1861.

EPHRAIM A. TRIMMER, born in York County, January 10, 1833, is a son of John and Catharine (Masemore) Trimmer, both natives of York County. At the age of eighteen he went to Hampton, Adams County, where he learned the trade of mill-wright, which he followed until 1867, when he opened a grocery store in Hanover. Since 1874 he has been engaged in the fire insurance, agricultural implement and fertilizer business. He was married January 25, 1856, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Jacob K. and Sarah Weiser, and they have had seven children: Hamilton M., John W., Jacob C. (deceased), Ida C., Etta F., Weiser G., and Samuel P. Mr. and Mrs. Trimmer are both members of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES L. TRONE was born in what is now Penn Township, York County, October 24, 1848; is a son of Charles and Mary (Reed) Trone, and is of German-English descent. He is one of six children living in a family of fifteen. The father of Mr. Trone was also born in York County, and his mother in Baltimore City, Md. His father was a machinist, and lived and died in York County. Our subject was brought to Hanover Township by his parents when one year old, and was here educated at the public schools. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and then began for himself. For a number of years he was in the lumbering business, and then learned the upholsterer's trade and carried on that business nine years. In 1863 he was sutler of the Seventy sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Coming home he resumed his former business, and at that continued until 1880, when he began the grocery business, and this he still continues. In 1869 he married Miss Mary Swartz, a native of York, and daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Swartz. To this union have been born four children, three of whom are living: Curtis J., William S. and Lizzie M. Charles S. is deceased. Mr. Trone is a Democrat, a member of the school board, a Mason, and with his wife a member of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.

ALEXANDER C. WENTZ, A. M., M. D., now a practicing physician of Hanover, was born in Manheim Township on the 14th day of July, 1855. His father, Edward R. Wentz, is a great-great-grandson of Valentine Wentz, who was born in Partenheim, Germany, July 10, 1717; was married to Barbara Jenawein in 1749, soon after immigrated to America and located in Manheim Township, York County. He is the ancestor of the Wentz family of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and died in April, 1788, leaving six sons, five daughters and twenty-nine grandchildren. The mother of Dr. Wentz, Margaret Couldren, is a native of Adams County, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. The Doctor is the elder of two children now living. His sister is married to Dr. Wesley C. Stick, of Glenville. He spent his youth at school and on the farm, and in 1873 entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, from which institution he graduated in 1879. In the fall of the same year he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and from that institution received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1882. Soon after graduating he began the practice of his chosen profession in the borough of Hanover, where he has met with encouraging success. Dr. Wentz was married, June 1, 1882, to Clara Bertron Ulp, daughter of the late John J. Ulp, wholesale dry goods merchant of Philadelphia. Her mother, Harriet K. (Porter) Ulp, is a descendant of the Annekajan family, originally from Holland. Dr. Wentz is a member of the Lutheran Church and his wife of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Phi-Kappa-Psi College fraternity of the State and county medical societies, and is one of the chiefs of Minnewakaru Tribe No. 250, I. O. R. M.

DAVID E. WINEBRENNER, packer of hermetically sealed fruits and vegetables, was born in Hanover August 25, 1839, is a son of Henry and Sarah (Forney) Winebrenner, is the second in a family of six children, and is of German descent. His father was born in Hanover also. His mother was a daughter of Adam and Rachel Forney, first settlers of York County. In 1857 Mr. Winebrenner began learning the tanner's trade under his father. In 1865 he engaged in business in partnership with his father and brother, P. F. Winebrenner, the firm being known as H. Winebrenner & Sons, and this continued until 1867, when P. F. Winebrenner retired, David E. continuing the business with his father until 1884. In 1874 he began packing fruit and vegetables in partnership with his brother, H. C. Winebrenner, the firm being known as Winebrenner Bros.; this continued until September, 1882, since which time he has been alone. For ten years he carried on tanning in connection with his other business, and also conducts a canning establishment at Baltimore. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Elia B. Shriver, a native of Union Mills, Carroll Co., Md., and a daughter of Andrew K. and Catherine (Wirt) Shriver. He has had born to him three children, viz.: Helen S., M. Katherine and David E., Jr. He is politically a Republican, and with his wife a member of the Emanuel Reformed Church. Mr. Winebrenner also served a short time in the late war in Company I, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

HENRY WIRT, the ancestor of the Wirt family of Hanover, was born in Germany, immigrated to this country and arrived at Philadelphia February 9, 1738. Nothing is definitely known of him from the time of his arrival in America until the year 1750, when he purchased the farm now owned by John Kehr, near Iron Ridge Station, on the Hanover & York Railroad. He was appointed constable of Manheim Township, in which his property then lay, in 1750, and served in that office several years thereafter. He was naturalized April 10, 1762, and died the latter part of the year 1764, leaving a widow, two sons—Jacob and Christian—and several daughters. The house built by him is still standing. Jacob, the eldest son, remained nearly all his life on the farm, and died unmarried in Hanover at an advanced age. Christian, the other son, was born May 12, 1763, and at an early age was apprenticed to Henry Felty, of Hanover, to learn the trade of a saddler, and after serving his apprenticeship went to Baltimore, but soon returned to Hanover, and in 1787 commenced business for himself as a saddle and harness-maker, which he continued very successfully until the year 1800. He then bought the property on the Diamond at Hanover, long known as Wirt's Corner, from Col. Richard McAllister, and opened a general store. This received his close attention, and by good management he was enabled to retire from business in 1816, with what was then considered quite a large fortune. He was never engaged in active business after this, but was always ready to encourage all public and private enterprises, having the public good for an end. He was married to Eve Catharine Gelwix, daughter of Charles Gelwix, and died March 2, 1842. His sons were Henry, Jacob and William, and his daughters were Mary, married to Jacob Eichelberger; Catharine, married to George Emmert; Lydia, married to Adam Forney, and Deliah, married to Dr. George W. Hinkle. Henry Wirt, son of Christian, was born October 9, 1789, and received what educational training the town afforded in those days. He and one other pupil were the only ones in Hanover who studied English grammar in his school-boy days. He entered his father's store at a very early age, and gave the business his entire attention. For some years during the sickness of his father, the whole care of the large business rested entirely upon him. He was married March 9, 1815, to Catharine, second daughter of John Swope, and in the spring of 1816 succeeded his father in business at the old stand, which he continued eleven years, and in 1827 retired to private life. He took great interest in all the movements that were then made for the advancement of the educational, spiritual and material interests of his native town. He with several others were instrumental in establishing the first Sunday-schools in Hanover, and after very determined opposition, succeeded in putting the common schools in operation in Hanover during the year 1835. He was very much interested in the question of railroad connections to his native town. When the construction of the York, Wrightsville & Gettysburg Railroad was projected, he used all his powers to have it pass through Hanover. He heartily encouraged the building of the Hanover Branch Railroad, was the heaviest subscriber to its stock, and was a member of the board of managers for many years. He was for a long time a director in the bank of Gettysburg, the Hanover Saving Fund Society and was president of both turnpikes that extended from Hanover. He died in the spring of 1859, aged about seventy years, leaving a widow, who died in 1876, six daughters and one son (Henry) to survive him. Henry Wirt, son of Henry and Catharine (Swope) Wirt, was born in Hanover February 23, 1827. He received his education in the schools of his native town. Early in life he entered his father's store and at the age of twenty years began the mercantile business for himself, which he continued until 1850, when he retired from active business. He has served as chief burgess of Hanover two terms, secretary and director of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, president of the Hanover Saving Fund Society for eight years, and in the year 1885, is a director in the National Bank of Gettysburg, director of the Hanover Saving Fund Society, a charter member and director in the Hanover Water Company, secretary of the Berlin & Hanover Turnpike Company, president of the Hanover & Maryland Line Turnpike Company and a member of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, to which institution he recently gave the first $5,000 toward creating an additional professorship in the theological department of that institution. Mr. Wirt was about fifteen years a member of the school board of his native town, and while serving in that office, was constant and earnest in his efforts to advance the cause of public education. He was married October 26, 1854, to Louisa, daughter of Mathias N. Forney, who was a prominent citizen of Hanover and one of the projectors of the Hanover Saving Fund Society. Mrs. Wirt's mother, Amanda (Nace) Forney, was the daughter of George Nace, also a prominent and influential citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Wirt are members of Emanuel Reformed Church of Hanover, of which he has been elder for sixteen years. Jacob Wirt, second son of Christian and Catharine Wirt, was born February 24, 1801. He began the dry goods and general merchandise business for himself in 1827, succeeding his brother, at his father's stand, and continued at the same place eleven years. He then engaged in the lumber and coal business for a short time. When the Hanover Branch Railroad Company was organized, in November, 1849, he was chosen its president, served one year and then resigned. He was elected a director of the same corporation in 1860, and continued until 1865. For a number of years he was president of the Hanover Saving Fund Society, which position he held until his death, and was recognized as an excellent financier. In politics he was a Whig originally, and afterward a stanch Republican. He was an ardent supporter of all enterprises that contributed to the welfare of his native town. He was a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. Wirt was married to Amelia Danner, November 20, 1827, and died November 8, 1869. Their children were Emma C., born May 28, 1829 (married to Dr. John A. Swope, of Gettysburg and now the representative in congress from the district to which York County belongs), deceased; Alexander Christian, born November 13, 1831, deceased; Jacob, born February 28, 1834, deceased; Eliza Ann, born May 10, 1836 (married to George W. Forney, of Hanover; they have two children, J. Wirt and Nettie A.); Martha, married to Albert Barnitz, of York (he died leaving two children: J. Percy and Emma W. Mrs. Barnitz lives in Hanover); Danner, born October 21, 1840, deceased; Reuel, born July 20, 1842, deceased; Calvin Clay, born April 12, 1844 (engaged in banking business in Baltimore; married Miss Ellen Buehler, of that city, and returned to Hanover. He died at the age of thirty years); Florence Amelia, born March 29, 1846, deceased. Robert Millard Wirt, the youngest son of Jacob and Amelia Wirt, was born January 16, 1853. Attended the schools of Hanover and afterward Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Penn. He was married June 24, 1875, to Miss Bertha B. Barnitz, daughter of Dr. C. S. Barnitz, of Middletown, Ohio. They have three children: Amelia D., Charles B. and Robert O. Mr. Wirt and family are members of the Reformed Church. He is a director of the Hanover

Saving Fund Society, secretary of the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, secretary and treasurer of the Hanover Water Company and treasurer of the Baltimore & Hanover Railroad Company.

FREDERICK W. WOLFF, a musician of some note and a resident of Baltimore, Md., was born in Hanover, Penn., November 17, 1858, and is the only son of Philip C. and Susanna (Snyder) Wolff, of York County. The father, a German by birth, engaged in the manufacture of buckskin gloves at Hanover about 1833, and continued the same until his death in 1883. The mother, of English descent, is also a resident of Baltimore. Frederick W. began the study of music, when quite young, at Hanover, where he remained until twelve years of age, when he moved with his parents to Baltimore, and there received a collegiate education. Desiring to perfect himself in the study of music, he went to Leipzig, Germany, where he took a three years' course in the Conservatory of Music, and is an alumnus of that institution. Besides being a very successful teacher of music he is also dealing extensively in real estate in Hanover, Penn.

CHARLES M. WOLFF was born near Hanover, Penn., in October, 1847, is a son of J. George and Eleanor (Bittinger) Wolff, and is of German-French extraction. He was educated at the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and graduated from that institution in 1871. Subsequently he went to Pottsville, Penn., and for five years conducted a newspaper, known as the *Tremont News*. He began the study of the law in Pottsville, Penn., under ex-Atty.-Gen. Francis W. Hughes. In 1877 he returned to York County, and the same year was admitted to the bar in York and Adams Counties, and has since been in the active practice of his profession. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is an energetic citizen. The father of our subject was born in Adams County, and is now engaged in the grain business at Gettysburg.

CHARLES YOUNG, born in Hanover, March 3, 1830, is the fourth child and third son of a family of four sons and two daughters. His parents, George and Susan (Sholl) Young, were natives of Hanover, and of German descent. His father was a farmer, and died in 1867, in the seventieth year of his age. Charles Young attended the public schools until sixteen years of age, assisted on his father's farm until twenty, then went to Middletown, Ohio, where he carried on a hardware and iron store, and bought grain for eight years, and farmed four years more; then returned East, and remained until his father's death, after which he went to Kansas City, Mo., remained in that section about seven months, when he again returned to Hanover, and soon afterward engaged in the lumber and coal business, which he still follows. He was married in Middletown, Ohio, in December, 1852, to Miss Susan Zearing, a native of Warren County, Ohio, and of German descent. They have had four children: Louisa Catherine, who died aged about eight months; William Z., who died at the age of twenty-two; Ida S. and Emily L. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Young is one of the stewards of the Hanover congregation. During Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, Mr. Young served in the militia of his State. He served the borough as school director one term of three years; as councilman two terms, and was elected chief burgess in February, 1884. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

REV. WILLIAM KNOX ZIEBER, D. D., who for many years has been a prominent and influential clergyman of the Reformed Church, was born at Reading, Penn., September 26, 1825. His parents, Philip and Catharine (Bruckman) Zieber, are natives of Reading. They brought up a family of ten children—six sons and four daughters. The father was a merchant in his native city for forty years. The subject of our sketch attended private schools; at twelve years of age he had a fair English education, and knew something of Latin. During this time he was a classmate of Hon. Hiester Clymer. From the age of twelve to eighteen years he was a clerk in his father's store. He entered Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Penn., at nineteen, and graduated in the classical course in 1848. Three years later the degree of master of arts was conferred upon him. He entered the theological seminary of the Reformed Church immediately after leaving college. He was licensed to preach in 1849, and went to Easton, Penn., where he was assistant preacher, and a teacher of a private school. He was ordained in 1850, and during the next year removed to Miamisburg, Ohio; he was pastor there for three years, and at Tiffin, Ohio, five years. The succeeding two years he was engaged in the home missionary work, in the meantime traveling in the far West in the discharge of his duty. In July, 1859, he came to Hanover, Penn., to take charge of the Emanuel Reformed Church, which position he held until May, 1882, when, from over-work, he was compelled to resign on account of physical disability. Rev. Dr. Zieber was married at Mercersburg, Penn., on September 25, 1850, to Miss Sarah Good, a native of Pennsylvania, and a sister of Rev. William James Good. Five children were descendants: Annie, Blanche, Bertha, Grace and Paul. Bertha is teaching in a female seminary at Hagerstown, Md. Grace is also a teacher in a kindergarten in Philadelphia, and Paul is a druggist in the latter city. During a ministry of twenty-two years, in Hanover and vicinity, Dr. Zieber preached exclusive of lectures 3,106 times, baptized 700 persons, added to his church 496 members, officiated at 379 funerals, performed the marriage ceremony 254 times, and collected for benevolent purposes $12,000, which went to home missions, orphans' homes, and for the preparation of young men for the ministry. Dr. Zieber is well read in all departments of literature, a theologian of recognized ability, and has done much to improve the moral, educational and social interests of Hanover. His home is a model of refinement and culture.

FRANK A. ZIEGLER, Pennsylvania Railroad agent at Hanover, was born in Littlestown, Adams Co., Penn., February 27, 1844, and is a son of Charles H. and Margaret (Brothers) Ziegler, of Adams County, and of German descent. His father, who died in 1879, had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as collector of tolls on the Pennsylvania Canal at Clark's Ferry, and subsequently at Middletown, from the time the canal passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad till within four years of his death. The last two years he spent as bridge toll collector at Wrightsville. Frank A. is the eldest of seven children, and grew up principally in his father's office. At the age of fifteen years he began learning telegraphy, and soon after occupied a place as operator in his father's office at Clark's Ferry, but remained only six weeks, and went to Harrisburg, where he was until August 22, 1863, when he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; he served nine months, and was honorably discharged at Harrisburg. On his return he took his old position as operator in his father's office, which he kept until 1870, when he was transferred to Middletown, and at the end of two years went to Alexandria, Va., where he was clerk in the freight office of the Pennsylvania Railroad. After a few months he was appointed agent and operator at Bowie, on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, which position he held for three years, and then was removed to Baltimore

City as clerk in the car record office of the Northern Central Railroad. At the establishment of the Frederick division of that line he was transferred to the superintendent's office at York, and remained there from 1875 to 1879, when he came to Hanover, where he has since held the office of the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In July, 1881, he, in company with D. P. McKeefer, established the telephone at Hanover, but sold out to the Pennsylvania Telephone Company. In 1866 he was married, in Dauphin County, to Ellen Garman, of that county, and has had five children: George S., Grace G., Carrie M., Mary C. and Carl E. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Z. is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., in which latter he is a trustee, and a member of the G. A. R. In 1883 he was elected councilman of his ward, but was defeated as chief burgess in 1884.

FRANCIS S. ZINN, junk dealer of Hanover, Penn., was born in Austria in 1847, and is the eldest of two sons of George J. and Theresa (Hergesell) Zinn, natives of Austria. The father was a major in the Austrian army for eighteen years; he came to this country in 1858 and settled at Hanover; in 1862 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for one year, and died in 1879. Francis S. was brought up at Hanover, where he received a good German and English education, which enabled him to teach a German school in New York State one term. In 1868 he was married to Belinda Parr, who died, leaving five children: Ida K., George W., Otto J., Harry W. (deceased) and Rosa J. Mr. Zinn belongs to the Lutheran Church of Hanover; is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F., commander of Encampment No. 47, of Hanover. In politics he is an active Democrat, and has held the offices of assessor, school director, district superintendent of schools of Heidelberg and Penn Townships, and in 1880 was enumerator of the census for the same townships. Before engaging in his present business he followed farming.

WRIGHTSVILLE BOROUGH AND HELLAM TOWNSHIP.

JAMES A. ARMSTRONG, M. D., was born in Lisbon, Ohio, January 8, 1839. His parents were James and Margaret (Knepley) Armstrong, of Ohio and District of Columbia, and of Scotch-Irish and German descent respectively. Until his fourteenth year he lived on the farm, receiving his primary education at the schools of New Oxford, Penn. At the age of twenty he entered the office of Dr. Pfeiffer, of New Oxford, where he read medicine for two years, going from there to Abbottstown, where he read with Dr. Pepper for three years. After practicing and continuing his studies for a few years, he entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated, in the spring of 1871, as medical doctor. After practicing a year in Philadelphia, he discovered his health to be failing, and discontinued for about one year, devoting his whole time to the recuperation of his physical forces. In 1873 he removed to Hellam, where he has since been practicing his profession with success. He was married, at Abbottstown, in 1876, to Miss M. Wolf, and had born to him six children, three of whom died in infancy. The living are Ernest A., Mary E. and Margaret L. Dr. Armstrong is a member and deacon of the Lutheran Church, and was school director three years, and is a member of the State Medical Association, and of the York County Medical Society, of which he was vice-president at one time.

THEODORE D. BAHN was born July 14, 1833, on the Dosch farm, half a mile south of East Prospect, York Co., Penn. His parents were Henry and Maria (Dosch) Bahn, and soon after subject's birth removed to Marietta, Penn.; when he was about one year old they removed to Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Penn., thence to the Comfort Farm, five miles west from Lewistown; thence, in his fifth year, to a farm in Juniata County, and in his seventh year to McAlistersville, same county, where his father engaged in the tanning business, and died in our subject's thirteenth year. When Theodore was fourteen, his mother died, leaving a family of six small children, he being the eldest and only boy. All were subsequently well cared for by kind friends, he with his eldest sister being taken into the family of his uncle, Jacob Dosch. At the age of fifteen he removed with his uncle to the then far West, arriving at Galena, Ill., on the 1st of December; thence they traveled by team to Fayette County, Wis., where they settled. He remained with his uncle, working at the carpenter's trade and farming at intervals, until he was eighteen years of age, when he went into the Wisconsin pineries, where he spent one year working at shingle-making; returning again to Fayette County, he worked at his trade and farming, until the spring of 1857, when he removed to Lodi, Columbia Co., Wis., continuing at his trade in the summer and teaching school in the winter until April 18, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, for three months, going into camp at Madison, where the regiment was drilled until the 11th of June, when he, with the entire regiment, re-enlisted for three years (being promoted in the meantime to the position of fifth sergeant) and on the same day embarked for the seat of war. He participated in the first Bull Run battle, when he received a gunshot wound in the right shoulder; was granted a furlough for two months, returned home and in due time joined his regiment. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged (except those of second Bull Run and Antietam, at which time he was on detached duty in the engineer corps), up to the battle of Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded in the left side during the first charge of the famous "Iron Brigade," within thirty yards of the spot where Gen. Reynolds fell. With considerable difficulty and severe pain he reached the court house, then being used as a hospital, where he remained until the close of the battle; he was then transferred to the United States General Hospital, at York, Penn., where he remained until February 11, 1864, when he was pronounced unfit for field service, and transferred to the Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, Company 108, with the rank of first sergeant. He was assigned to duty as clerk in the office of the surgeon in charge of the above-named hospital, where he remained until June 11, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to his Western home, where, on the 21st day of July, the third anniversary of the first Bull Run battle, he was married to Miss Hattie C. Bartholomew. Resuming his trade, he worked for the government at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., on hospitals for six months; returning again to Lodi, Wis., he pursued his trade until the fall of 1869, when he removed to the city of Milwaukee, where he was engaged in a sash, door and blind factory until the spring of 1872, when he removed to Cedarburg, where he engaged in the same business until the fall of 1874, when he came to Wrightsville, and entered the employ of his brother-in-law, John Beidler, in the lumber and hardware business. In 1880 he entered the millinery, trimming and fancy goods business, in which he is still engaged, with very fair prospects of success. At present he holds the position of "Post Commander" of Lieut. R W. Smith Post, No. 270, G. A. R., and is a member of the E. Lutheran Church and Sunday-school.

JOHN BEIDLER. The subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent and active of the business men of Wrightsville, and is now engaged in the hardware business. For many years he carried on the lumber business in Wrightsville, and his trade extended through York and Adams Counties in Pennsylvania, and Frederick and Harford Counties in Maryland, and from his extended business connections he is well and favorably known throughout this whole region of country. He has recently placed the lumber business in the hands of his eldest son, Harry B. Beidler, and devotes his attention to the hardware business. Mr. Beidler was born in the year 1836, on the farm now owned by him, about two miles from Wrightsville, in Hellam Township. This farm has been in the uninterrupted possession of the Beidler family since the year 1744, having been conveyed, in that year, by patent from John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, to Ulrich Beidler, the great-great-grandfather of John Beidler, and has been transferred from one generation to another of his descendants until it reached the present owner. Ulrich Beidler, above mentioned, was one of the first of the German settlers of the Creitz Creek Valley, though we have no record of the exact date of his arrival. The records of the family show that he and his wife Barbara left three sons and three daughters. One of the daughters, Anna, was married to Henry Strickler, and was the maternal ancestor of many of the Stricklers now living in the valley. Barbara, another daughter, was married to Jacob Blasser. We have no record of the descendants of the other daughter, Frena, or of the two younger sons, Peter and Jacob, though it is more than probable that descendants of Jacob Beidler, who, it is known, left children, may be found. The eldest son of Ulrich Beidler, Daniel Beidler, and who inherited the home farm, married, and with his wife Barbara, had a family of one son and eight daughters, all of whom lived to grow up and become heads of families of their own. Of the daughters, Barbara was married to Joseph Erb, of Warwick Township, Lancaster County; Magdalena, to Jacob Witmer, of Cumberland County; Anna, to Daniel Flury; Frena to Jacob Grove, of Hawkins County, N. C.; Elizabeth to Nathan Barns, of Washington County, Penn.; Mary to Melchoir Bringalf, and Catharine to —— Berntheisel. Daniel Beidler the second, the only son, who was born March 6, 1770, married Susanna Fitz, and on the death of his father, Daniel Beidler the first, came into possession of the homestead, paying to his sisters their respective shares of their father's estate. He had six children, namely: Jacob, born in 1804; Barbara, born in 1805; Daniel, born in 1807; Baltzer, born in 1808; Anna, born in 1809, and John, born in 1810. John died when less than a year old, and before the death of his father. Daniel Beidler the second, died suddenly, at York, August 5, 1816, and the farm passed into the possession of his widow, Susanna, and his children, Jacob, Barbara, Daniel, Baltzer and Anna. With the exception of Baltzer these all died without having married. Jacob died in 1824, Anna in 1861, Susanna (widow of Daniel Beidler the second) in 1862, Daniel in 1872, and Barbara in 1880, leaving Baltzer Beidler the only survivor and sole heir to the estate left by his father, Daniel Beidler the second. Baltzer Beidler was married in 1834 to Elizabeth Stoner. They had but two children: John, the subject of this sketch, and Susan, who was born August 11, 1838, and died May 10, 1842. Mrs. Elizabeth Beidler died January 12, 1841, in the twenty-seventh year of her age. Baltzer Beidler died May 4, 1884, aged seventy-five years ten months and six days, when the estate passed to John Beidler, the only heir. John Beidler, the only son of Baltzer and Elizabeth Beidler, was born in Hellam Township, York County, February 10, 1836, and received a common school education. For a short time, in early manhood, he engaged in teaching in the public schools of the county. In the year 1859 he was married to Miss Mary E. Bahn, of Hellam Township, and soon after his marriage he removed to Wrightsville and engaged in the lumber business. At this time, Wrightsville was the center of a large lumber trade, and wagons came from all points south and west for a distance of twenty, thirty and forty miles, to the number often of as many as thirty in a single day, to be loaded at his yards. A few years ago Mr. Beidler opened a large hardware store at the corner of Front and Locust Streets, and he has since placed the lumber business in the hands of his son, Harry B. Beidler. Mr. Beidler has one daughter and three sons living: Cordelia S., Harry B., Daniel and Elmer J. His residence is in Hellam Township, adjoining the borough of Wrightsville.

GEORGE E. BERGER was born in York Township, York County, April 11, 1852, and is the youngest son in a family of seven children of Joseph and Lehna (Yaney) Berger, of York County. He was brought up on the home farm, and received his education in the district schools of his neighborhood. At fifteen years of age he left home and worked at various occupations until the spring of 1871, when he began learning the trade of blacksmithing with his brother Isaac, in Longstown, York County, and remained there two years, after which he came to Stony Brook and followed his trade for eighteen months, then entered the employ of Christian Stoner, at Stoner's Station, where he remained eighteen months; then opened a shop of his own, which he conducted until 1881, when he came to Hellam, where he has since been engaged for himself. He was married April 6, 1879, to Hannah Keller, daughter of Jacob Keller, of York County, and has by this union two children: Lillie D. and Maud.

HENRY BIRNSTOCK was born in Saxony, Germany, November 4, 1837; came to this country in 1854 and located at York, where he at once apprenticed himself to D. D. Doudel, to learn the trade of tinsmith. In April, 1861, he enlisted at York, in Company A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months, and in August, 1861, re-enlisted in Company I, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years; with the exception of the last six months in the Army of the Potomac, he served in the Army of the South Atlantic, and participated in the engagements of Fort Pulaski, Pocataligo, S. C. (in which he was slightly wounded), Fort Wagner, James Island, Cold Harbor (Army of the Potomac), Chapin's Farm and front of Petersburg. He was mustered out at Harrisburg as first sergeant in November, 1864, having served three months over time. On his return to York he entered again the employ of Mr. Doudel, with whom he worked until 1869, when he moved to Wrightsville, where he has since successfully carried on the manufacture of tin and sheet iron ware and roofing, and the stove business. He is a director of the Wrightsville Town Hall Company, the Wrightsville & Chanceford Turnpike Company, and the Wrightsville Hardware Company; is a member of the school board, and also a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. He and wife belong to the Lutheran Church. In the borough he has served three terms as chief burgess, and one term as councilman. In 1865 he was married at York to Barbara Wisman, of York, who has borne him eight children, of whom five are living. Silas M., Harry D., Charles F., Willie W., Mary E.; Laura N., Freddie and Calvert were the names of the deceased.

JACOB A. BLESSING was born in Lower Windsor Township, March 20, 1848. His parents were Alexander and Charlotte (Kauffelt) Blessing, of York County, and descendants of a very old family. Their only child is Jacob A. He was educated at the public schools, and in 1870 began business for himself in Hellam Township in the manufacturing of cigars, and in the mercantile business in company with J. W. Gable; the partnership, however, was dissolved in 1872. In 1873 he began the manufacture of cigars at Hellam for himself, and in 1879 he opened the "Hellam House," which building he had erected. He manufactures from 400,000 to 500,000 cigars per annum. May 1, 1870, he was married in York Township to Ellen Sakemiller, of Hellam Township, and has three children: Annie, Walter and Grover. Mrs. Blessing is a member of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Blessing, although a young man yet, possesses good business qualities and is highly esteemed. In 1882 he was assessor of Hellam Township.

CHRISTOPHER C. BURG was born in Lower Windsor Township, March 15, 1829. His parents were P. W. and Eliza (Dosch) Burg, natives of Amsterdam, Holland, and York County, respectively. The former died in 1856, and the latter in 1848. They had four sons and two daughters. Christopher is the second son. He was brought up on the farm, and educated at the public schools. His father owned a mill, where Christopher spent five years of his early life. From his twenty-fourth to his thirty-fourth year he was engaged in canal boating. Since 1872 he has been engaged in farming, four years in Spring Garden Township, and since in Hellam Township, two miles west of Wrightsville, on his fine farm of 106 acres. In March, 1854, he was married to Mary Hauser, daughter of John Hauser, deceased; and has had born to him five children: P. W.; Sarah, John L., Mary E. and Alfred W. Mr. Burg and family belong to the Lutheran Church; he is an active Republican, and from 1865 to 1872 he held the office of justice of the peace of Wrightsville. His first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont.

JAMES CLARK CHANNELL, M. D., was born in Fawn Township, York County, October 11, 1843. His parents were John and Mary (Clark) Channell of Fawn Township, of Scotch-Irish and Scotch descent, respectively. They had ten children, of whom Dr. Channell is the fourth. He spent his early youth on the farm, and received his early education in the public schools, and later at the York Normal School, and at the Stewartstown Academy. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1868, and graduated in 1871, with the degree of M. D. Prior to entering the college he had taught school for six years. August 7, 1862, he enlisted at York in Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served his full term. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville. At Antietam he was slightly disabled by a spent ball. Through exposure and marching he also contracted varicose veins, from which he has never recovered. He next entered the service as second lieutenant of Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Returning he commenced the study of medicine and began the practice in 1871, at State Hill, York County. He left there in 1879, traveled to some extent, and finally located at Wrightsville, where he has since practiced his profession. In 1875 he was married at New Brunswick, N. J., to Elizabeth F., daughter of Dr. Frank W. Clement, of Philadelphia. Dr. Channell belongs to the Presbyterian Church, is a member of the K. of P. and Post 270, G. A. R., and a correspondent for different newspapers.

STEPHEN A. COPENHAFER was born November 15, 1856, is the son of John H., and Mary Copenhafer, of Manchester Township, and is of German and English descent. His boyhood was passed on the farm and in attending school. One year he spent in learning milling with Jacob Musser, of Lancaster County, then two years with Benjamin Small of Mt. Wolf; then he worked a year for F.U. Gantz, in Lancaster County, and then he returned to Mt. Wolf and for four years ran a mill on his own account. In 1883 he came to Hellam and rented a mill from Z. K. Loucks, in which he now carries on the business in its different branches. March 13, 1869, he married Emma S., daughter of M. L. Duhling of Manchester Borough. Mr. Copenhafer is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife of the United Brethren.

MONROE P. DECKER, son of John and Mary Decker, of Glen Rock, this county, was born February 5, 1860, and passed his earlier years in attending school and working on the home farm. January 6, 1879, he began to learn stone-cutting with L. B. Sweitzer, remained with him over three years, and April 1, 1882, removed to Wrightsville and commenced business for himself, now employing three hands and turning out some fine work in marble, which he ships to various points. December 12, 1880, he married Emma M., daughter of Henry and Louisa Strayer, of Springfield township, and to this union have been born three children: Phebe Ellen, Elsie Viola and May Irene. Mr. Decker has been a member of the German Reformed Church since 1879; is a member of the Riverside Lodge No. 503, A. F. & A. M., and of Chihuahua Lodge No. 317, I. O. O. F. He is of German descent through his great-grandparents.

JONAS DEISINGER, M. D., was born in Paradise Township (now Jackson), York County, April 18, 1833. His parents were Jacob, and Salome (Davis) Deisinger of York County, and of German descent. They had eleven children, of whom Jonas is the eldest now living. His first twenty years he spent on his father's farm, receiving his education at the neighboring schools. For the next three years he attended select schools at York and other places, and taught during the winter in the common schools of this county. At the age of twenty-three he began to read medicine with Dr. C. S. Picking, and in 1858, entered the medical department of Pennsylvania College at Philadelphia. From 1861 to 1868 he practiced medicine at Hellam. In 1866 he entered the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in the class of 1867. After graduating he returned to Hellam, where, with the exception of about three years, he has been since. In the fall of 1862, he was married at Hellam to Maria Mann, of York County. The Doctor is a genial gentleman, fond of his profession, and has acquired a lucrative practice; he is a member and an elder of the Reformed Church of the United States, was a school director two terms, is a member of the York County Medical Society, once president of the same, and is also a member of the State Medical Association.

DAVID DETWILER was born in Lancaster County, January 27, 1818. His parents were Joseph and Susan (Garver) Detwiler, of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They had seven children, of whom David is the eldest. He was brought up as a farmer, and educated at the common schools. He was married, in 1849, in Hellam Township, to Sarah Stoner, a native of Pennsylvania, who has borne him five children, four of whom are living: Paul, Anna, David S. and Ellen. Mr. Detwiler is quite a prominent man in his community. He owns 140 acres of land, on which he resides; is at present auditor of Hellam Township, a director of the Susquehanna & York Turnpike, and Wrightsville & Chanceford Turnpike Companies. He was one of the organizers of the Wrightsville Hardware Company, and for many years one of the directors. He is very wealthy, and since 1879 has retired from active business life, and resides in his magnificent home he built on the hill just at the edge of the town of Wrightsville.

PAUL DETWILER, son of David Detwiler, was born near Wrightsville, October 25, 1852. His mother was Sarah (Stoner) Detwiler, of Pennsylvania. He was reared on the farm and educated at the district schools, and after becoming of age worked for two years for his father, and then in partnership with his brother began farming near Wrightsville, and continued until 1879, when they dissolved, and he kept on farming alone. He was married, October 21, 1879, to Lizzie J. Emig, daughter of Eli Emig, an old and respected citizen of York County. Two children have been born to this union: Martha, deceased; and Sarah. In the spring election of 1884; Mr. Detwiler served as judge of election. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

PETER DIETZ, Sr., was born in Hellam Township July 14, 1812. His parents were Peter and Susannah (Lieppart) Dietz, of York County, and of German descent. They had a family of seven sons and two daughters, of whom Peter, Sr., was the third son. He was brought up on a farm, and educated at the German schools of his native township. His whole life was devoted to farming, from which he retired in 1872, residing nearly all the time in the township in which he was born. In 1836 he was married in lower Windsor Township to Mary Luppert, who died in 1873, aged about sixty-two years, leaving a family of eleven children: Rebecca, Susan, Jacob, Mary, Elizabeth, Peter, Rachel, Michael, Daniel, Levi (deceased) and Sarah (deceased). The family belong to the German Reformed Church. David Newcomer was born in Hellam Township in 1841. His parents were John and Lena (Lehman) Newcomer, of York County, and of English and German descent, respectively. He was brought up on the farm and educated in the public schools. Learning the shoe-making trade, he has followed it ever since. He was married, in May, 1870, to Elizabeth Dietz, and had two children: Annie and Sadie, deceased. Mr. Newcomer was a school director one year.

WILLIAM DIETZ, the eldest of the three sons of Frederick and Martha M. (Strickler) Dietz, of York County, was born in Hellam Township, March 25, 1847, and received a good common school education. He has always followed the occupation of farming, in Hellam Township. In October, 1877, he was married to Fannie Baer, daughter of John and Leah Baer, of York County, and has had born to him three children: Amos, Leah and Paul.

ANDREW J. DUDEN was born at York, Penn., January 25, 1841, and is the only child of John A. and Sarah (Jack) Duden. His father died in 1846, aged forty-seven years, but his mother is still living, aged about eighty-two years. He came to Wrightsville, in 1847, and remained about ever since, receiving his early education here. At the age of fifteen, he began learning the trade of wheelwright, and worked at it until twenty-two years of age, excepting the time he served in the army. September 23, 1861, he enlisted at Harrisburg, in Company I, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served eighteen months in the department of the South. At Pocataligo, he was wounded by a rifle ball in the right cheek. He carried the ball for six years in his neck, when it was discovered that it had lodged against his collar bone, and was removed. On account of the wound, he lay in the hospital five months, and finally was discharged on account of disability. He was virtually sergeant-major at the time he was wounded, but did not receive the appointment until after his discharge. In 1870, he engaged in the planing-mill business at Wrightsville, in company with Mr. Zorbaugh, in which business he is engaged at the present day. He was one of the organizers of the Wrightsville Hardware Company, and is the present secretary; also of the Wrightsville and Chanceford Turnpike Company and of the Wrightsville Hall Association, and is director of the latter. He has held various borough offices: burgess, councilman and school director, for several terms. November 24, 1864, he was married at Wrightsville, to Emma Mann of the same borough, and has had three children: Charles F., Sally M., and Ralph. Mrs. Duden is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Duden is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and officer of the day of the G. A. R. He sold out the planing-mill, April 1, 1884, and is going to Columbia, to engage in pulverizing rock flint. He is also proprietor of a cigar box factory, and manufactures annually about 225,000 boxes, employing about twenty hands.

GEORGE D. EBERT, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Manchester Township, December 24, 1824; his parents were Michael and Lydia (Diehl) Ebert, of York County, and of German descent. They had five children, of whom George D. is the third. He was brought up on a farm in Spring Garden Township, and was educated at the public schools. At the age of twenty-three years he left home, and in 1849 was married to Sarah Smyser, daughter of Michael Smyser, who has borne him three children: William Winfield, Amanda and Agnes. Mrs. Ebert died March 19, 1884, aged fifty-nine years. Mr Ebert removed to Hellam Township in 1850, on a farm of 185 acres, upon which he has resided since. He has held every township office, and in 1880 represented the county in the State convention. As guardian and administrator he has been very successful in settling up estates. He was one of the organizers of the Wrightsville Hardware Company, the Wrightsville Furnace, of the First National Bank (of which he is director), and of the Wrightsville *Star* and the *True Democrat* at York; he is also a member of the Riverside Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F., and the family are members of the Lutheran Church. In 1867 Mr. Ebert made a voyage to Europe and remained there several months. His father, Michael Ebert, was in the war of 1812, and held a commission as colonel. Mr. Ebert is also very largely engaged in raising and dealing in tobacco. A Republican in politics, he stands very high in his community, and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

WILLIAM EMENHEISER was born in Lower Windsor Township, August 31, 1846, to Samson and Mary Emenheiser, of German descent. His rudimentary education was received at the public schools, during his early life on the farm. In 1864 he taught a term, and the following summer he attended the Normal School at Millersville; then attended the Normal Institute at York two terms; then in 1869 returned to Millersville for one term, and the same year received his professional certificate; in 1871 he received his permanent certificate. He has taught public school sixteen terms, and three terms of select school. August 12, 1869, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Magdalena

Sprenkle, and of the seven children born to this union four are living: Willie Edwin, Maggie, Anna and Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Emenheiser are members of the Lutheran Church at Kreutz Creek; he has charge of the church property of about ten acres, which he keeps under cultivation, and is sexton and organist, as well as assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school; he is also agent for the White Sewing Machine Company.

JOHN A. EMIG was born in Hellam Township, March 13, 1851. He was reared on the home farm in Hellam Township, and received his education in the district schools; until he was twenty-five years old he assisted his father on the farm, after which he began burning lime. At the death of his father, in 1877, he was appointed one of the executors of the estate, and has managed the settlement until the present day. In the spring of 1881 he purchased the farm of 122½ acres, upon which he now resides. January 8, 1880, he was married to Clara Strickler, daughter of Henry Strickler, of Spring Garden. They have had three children: Florence, Henry (deceased) and Walter.

HENRY W. EMIG, a prominent young farmer, was born in Hellam Township January 20, 1849. His parents were Eli and Magdalena (Crider) Emig, of York and Lancaster Counties respectively, and of German descent, and parents of ten children, of whom Henry W. is the second. He was reared on the farm and educated at the public schools. At the age of twenty-two he began farming for himself on the place which he now owns and occupies. His father, who died in 1877, aged fifty-eight years, owned six large farms at the time of his death; his mother still lives in Hellam Township, aged about sixty-two years. Three sisters and four brothers reside in York County, the latter engaged in farming. The farm upon which Mr. Emig resides, was purchased by him in October, 1883; besides this, he owns five farms, which came from his father. He is much interested in educational matters and public improvements, and like the family, belongs to the Reformed Church.

JOHN W. GABLE was born in Windsor Township, York County, June 4, 1847, and is the seventh of nine children, and the third son of Jacob and Annie M. (Jackson) Gable, of York County, and of German and English descent, respectively. The first thirteen years he spent on his father's farm, and from that time until twenty-two years of age, was engaged as clerk in different mercantile establishments in York County. He was educated at the common schools and one term at the commercial school at Poughkeepsie, New York. Between the age of eleven and thirteen years, he worked at shoe-making and learned the trade. At the time he began the mercantile business for himself, in 1869, he also began manufacturing cigars, and now manufactures and handles about 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 of cigars annually. In connection with his mercantile business he owns and works a farm in Spring Garden Township. Mr. Gable is one of the organizers of the Eureka Building and Loan Association of York. He was married September 23, 1875, in Hellam Township, to Elizabeth Hiestand, daughter of Henry A. Hiestand. To this union were born two children; a daughter, Susan Hiestand, and a son, Chauncey E., who died August 4, 1881, aged about six months. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at Kreutz Creek; superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is an enterprising and very popular business man. In 1874 he was appointed postmaster at Hellam, which office he still holds.

JACOB GOHN, son of George and Magdalena Gohn, of Hellam Township, was born November 20, 1825; is of German descent, and was reared on the home farm. In March, 1847, he began butchering in partnership with Thomas Harris, but one year later dissolved the partnership and united with his brother, John Gohn, with whom for seven years he was engaged in the same business, and one year in the cattle trade. From 1856 to 1867 he was in the mercantile trade under the firm name of Heppenstall & Gohn, and for two years thereafter was with Levi and George Lehman, under the firm name of Gohn & Lehman. William Witman then came in and business continued until 1871 under the style of Gohn, Lehman & Co., and then was changed to Gohn & Witman; as such it continued until March, 1876, since when Jacob Gohn has been in business alone, carrying a large stock of groceries, dry goods, boots, shoes, hardware, etc., having rebuilt and enlarged his storeroom in 1879. With Mr. James Cook, Mr. Gohn was the originator of the Wrightsville National Bank in 1862, of which he is a director, as well as director of the Wrightsville Hardware Company; he was also a large stockholder in the furnace. January 11, 1855, he married Martha, daughter of John and Sarah Heppenstall, and of the seven children born to this union, the only son is dead, and six daughters living: Sarah, Mary Martha, Carrie May, Laura Silvers, Minnie and Nellie Levingston. Mr. and Mrs. Gohn are members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Gohn of Riverside Lodge, No. 503, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Martha Gohn is of English descent; her parents came from England about 1812.

WILLIAM F. HIESTAND was born in Spring Garden Township, May 4, 1814. His parents were Abraham and Nancy (Fitts) Hiestand, of Lancaster County, were of German descent, and had a family of four sons and four daughters, of whom William F. was the youngest son and seventh child. There are at present only our subject, one brother (Abraham), and one sister (Mrs. Wilson) living. Mr. Hiestand was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools of York County. In 1866 he was married, in Lancaster, to Rebecca Doll of York County, and of German descent, and to their union were born eight children: Herby A., Annias F., William, Mary E., Susanna, Franklin C., Bird J. and Margaret. Mr. Hiestand came to Hellam Township in 1866, owns thirty-eight acres in Hellam Township and 207 acres in Heidelberg Township, is retired at present on his homestead in Hellam Township, and owes his prosperous condition to his own energy and industry. He is a very liberal man, especially to churches and benevolent organizations, and takes a great interest in school matters, having been a school director. He has at present eight grandchildren living in York County.

ISAAC HINKLE, son of Henry and Sarah Hinkle, of Lancaster County, was born March 4, 1832, grew to manhood on the home farm and was educated at the district school. For five years, from 1858, he farmed for Hahn & Himes, at Woodstock, and then, in 1863, moved to Mr. Miflin's place, known as the "Woodbine Farm." In 1879 he bought his present place of about 133 acres, on which are a good stone dwelling and a large bank barn, and here he largely carries on farming and also dairying. In 1858 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Kauffman of Lancaster County. Besides being a successful agriculturist, Mr. Hinkle is a stockholder in the Wrightsville and Chanceford turnpike company, and in the Wrightsville Hardware Company. Mrs. Hinkle is a member of the Lutheran Church at Wrightsville.

DANIEL L. HOKE was born in Hellam Township, August 22, 1849. His parents were George and Jane (Kendrick) Hoke, of York and Philadelphia, respectively, and of German descent. They had five children, of whom Daniel is the youngest. He was brought up in a hotel and has always followed the hotel business. November 10, 1875, he was married at Columbia, Penn., to Pauline E. Baker, daughter of Peter and Susan C. (Trainer) Baker, of Marietta and Columbia, Penn., and has had born to him four children: Daniel, Helen (deceased), Jane and Teresa. Mr. Hoke is a Master Mason and a very enthusiastic and popular Democrat. He has thrice been elected a member of the council of Wrightsville, and is a member at present. He was one of the organizers of the Wrightsville Hardware Company. August 1, 1884, he purchased and opened the Union Hotel at Wrightsville.

SAMUEL F. HOLLINGER was born in York Township, near Dallastown, May 16, 1844. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth (Flinchbaugh) Hollinger. He was reared on the home farm and educated at the district schools. In the spring of 1865 he went to Lancaster County and farmed about one year, when he returned to York Township, and assisted his father on the farm for two years. In the fall of 1868 he began learning the trade of millwright with Jonathan Geesey, of Dallastown; remained with him for two years, and then worked at his trade for four years. In 1874 he began milling at Henry's Mill, in Hopewell Township, where he remained two years, going from there to Yost's Mill in York Township for two years, then to the Ness Mill in Springfield Township for two years; then to the Tunnel Mill in the same township for one year; then to Diehl's Mill near York for three years, and in April, 1884, came to Strickler's Mill near Hellam, where he is at present engaged. He was married February 23, 1878, to Emeline Lehman, daughter of J. W. Lehman of York County, and has had three children born to him: Lizzie (deceased), Millie and Annie (deceased).

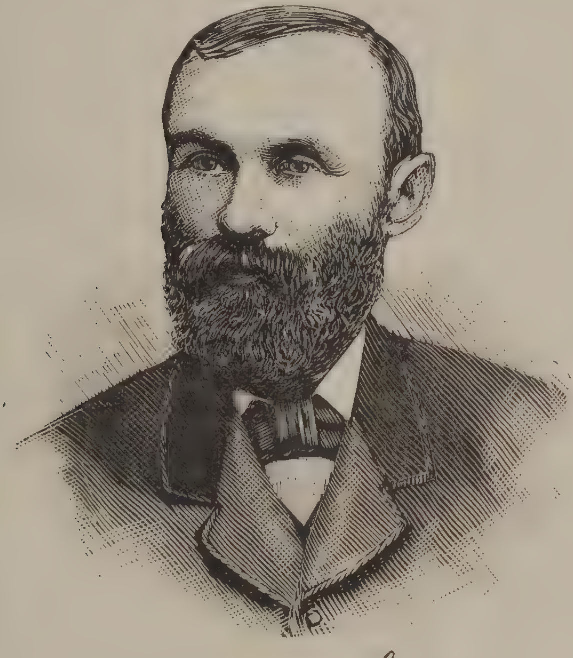
WILLIAM J. HOUCK, justice of the peace, was born in York City, April 20, 1855. His parents were John and Genevieve Houck, of Germany, who had seven children, of whom William J. is the youngest. He remained in York with his parents until 1866, when he went with them to Baltimore, where he attended the Catholic schools. In 1869 he returned to York, and began learning the trade of shoe-making with Philip H. Amig, served an apprenticeship three years and six months, and then worked for himself for three years. He was married February 5, 1875, to Mary A. Cramer, daughter of Charles Cramer, of York, and to this union three children have been born: William J., Charles E. and Fannie L. In March, 1876, he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he followed his trade but a short time, returning again to Hellam Township, where he opened a shoe store, in which business he is at present engaged. In the spring of 1878 he was elected justice of the peace of Hellam Township, and was re-elected in 1883. The family belong to the United Brethren Church, and are now co-operating in the construction of a new church edifice for that denomination in the village of Hellam.

JAMES L. JAMISON, M. D., son of William and Catherine Jamison, of Wrightsville, was born January 20, 1855. Until the age of fourteen his boyhood was passed at Wrightsville; he then went to Philadelphia, where he was in the employ of Dr. F. Getchell until seventeen years of age, when he returned to Wrightsville, and entered the employ of Kerr, Cook & Co., lime burners. October 29, 1873, he entered the preparatory department of Lincoln University, graduated therefrom in June, 1875, and the following September entered the collegiate department, from which he graduated June 3, 1879. His summer vacation of 1875 was spent in the Catskill Mountains; that of 1876 at Newport; that of 1877 at Cape May, and that of 1878 was spent in canvassing Newark and Elkton, Md. In June, 1879, he returned to Wrightsville, studied medicine under Dr. D. A. Stubbs, of Oxford, Chester County, entered Jefferson Medical College in the fall of 1879, graduated March 30, 1882, and in June began his profession in his native town, where he has since built up a large practice. August 27, 1884, he married Francenia, daughter of Peter and Carrie Baldwin, of Lower Oxford, Chester County. The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Lincoln, and the Alumni of Jefferson Medical College. He has had the care of his mother since boyhood, his father being infirm.

W. H. KERR was born in Wrightsville, October 19, 1828. His parents were Matthew and Jane (Wilson) Kerr, natives of Ireland and York respectively, and the mother of Scotch descent. They had a family of eight sons and one daughter, of whom William H. is the sixth. He was educated at Wrightsville, and at the age of nineteen years he commenced boating on the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal, and continued it for fifteen years. In 1861 he began the business of lime burning under the firm name of Robert W. Kerr & Co. In 1865 the firm changed to James L. Kerr & Co., and in 1871 to Kerr, Cook & Co., in 1879 to Kerr, Weitzel & Co. During all these changes, the subject of this sketch retained his interest in the firm, being most of the time on the road, selling or collecting for the firm. October 25, 1857, he was married to Eliza Beaverson of Wrightsville, and has twelve children, seven of whom are living: Kate, Sarah B., Gertrude, Matilda G., Eliza B., Harry B. and Sewell. Mr. Kerr and family belong to the Presbyterian Church. Although living all his life in York County, he has never been drawn as a juror, nor had he ever been in court as a witness in any case. About half his time is spent in traveling, in the interest of the firm. His father died in 1859, aged sixty-eight years.

JACOB KLINE was born in Lower Windsor Township, May 6, 1842. His parents were Henry and Eliza (Flury) Kline of York County, and of German descent. They had nine children, of whom Jacob is the fifth. He remained on the farm until twenty-two years of age, receiving his education at the public schools. When twenty-six years of age he began the business of cigar-making at Wrightsville, which he followed for a number of years. In 1373, in company with Henry Keller of Lower Windsor, he began the manufacture of cigars at Wrightsville, and has followed it since with success. In 1876 he built the large brick building on Hellam Street in Wrightsville, where the firm have their factory. They at first employed about twenty hands in the factory, but now have about fifty-three hands. In 1880 he erected an additional brick building, remodeling the first and raising the whole to a three-story building, in which he opened, in the same year, a general merchandising business. They manufactured about 2,500,000 cigars in 1883. He was married at York, in 1867, to Eliza Lebernight, of York County, and has had six children born to him: John Henry (deceased), Martha Jane, William Edward, Howard Smith (deceased), Maggie May (deceased) and Eliza Bertha. Mr. Kline is a member of the I. O. O. F., and with his wife, of the Methodist Church. He was twice member of the Wrightsville Borough council.

SAMUEL R. KOCHER was born in York County, May 18, 1844. His parents were Christian and Mary (Abel) Kocher, of German descent, who had three children, of whom Samuel R. is the eldest. He was brought up on a farm, and educated at the public schools; he followed farming until 1881, although he began other business for himself before he was twenty-one years of age. In 1870, he began a cigar manufactory in Lower Windsor Township, and in 1871 he opened up in Wrightsville, but continued the country factory until 1879. In 1878, he erected the building which he has since occupied at Wrightsville. He is also engaged in packing tobacco and is considered the largest dealer in the leaf in the county. He packs about 1,000 cases of tobacco, and manufactures from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 cigars annually, employing about 100 hands. He was married May 26, 1864, to Susan, daughter of Daniel and Anna (Sherick) Lefer, of Lower Windsor Township, and has three children; Emma D., Samuel C. and Annie M. Mr. Kocher was the originator of the Wrightsville & Chanceford Turnpike Company, of which he was the first president, and still holds that office. He owns about fifty acres of land about three miles below Wrightsville, and two shad fisheries, and also has one-half interest in 345 acres of choice land in Orange County, Fla., containing a grove of 200 bearing orange trees, and within convenient railroad facilities. He is treasurer of the Riverside Lodge of Masons, and a member of S. of T., and was a judge of elections and assessor, and is altogether a prominent and active business man. Mr. Kocher's grandfather, George Kocher, came from Wurtemberg in 1817, bringing with him his brother John and sister Rosana, and, arriving at Philadelphia, he moved to Peckway Creek, Lancaster County, where he lived several years, when he moved to Hellam Township, York County, (near Stoner's Station). He lived several years in Hellam, when he again moved to Lower Windsor Township, on the road leading from Wrightsville to Margaretta Furnace. Mr. Kocher's father was born at Peckway, Lancaster County, in 1818. Mr. Kocher has three uncles: George, living in Perry County; Emanuel, living near Dayton, Ohio, and Jacob, living in Nebraska. He also has a brother, Henry P., living in Dayton, Ohio; a sister married to Mr. Shultz, is living in Lower Windsor Township. The portrait of Mr. Kocher appears elsewhere as a representative of the tobacco interest of York County.



S. R. Kocher

AARON M. LEHMAN was born in Springfield Township April 3, 1862. He is the second son and third child of a family of eleven children, and was reared and educated in Springfield Township. At twenty years of age he began learning the miller's trade with S. F. Hollinger, and at present is milling vt Strickler's Mill. He was married October 4, a883, to Almira A. Gruver, daughter of Peter Gruler of Paradise Township.

GEORGE E. LOUCKS was born in Spring Garden Township December 10, 1850. His parents were Z. K. Loucks and Sarah Ann (Ebert) Loucks, of York County, of whom he was the fourth child. His youth was spent at farming, and his education was received at York, and one term at the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburgh, at which institution he prepared himself for his profession, but owing to feeble health was obliged to abandon his studies, and until his twenty-eighth year he worked about the farm. In 1878 he was appointed agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Hellam, which position he has held ever since, devoting his whole time and attention to it. He was married in his native township March 7, 1878, to Mary J. S. Myers, daughter of Samuel Myers Mr. and Mrs. Loucks belong to the Lutheran Church at York, at which place also his father, Zachariah K. Loucks, president of the First National Bank, and one of the wealthiest men of York County, has his residence.

CAPT. FRANK J. MAGEE, justice of the peace, was born at Wrightsville, December 8, 1837, and is the second son of James F. and Rosanna (Hinkle) Magee, of Chester and York Counties respectively, and of Irish and German descent. He received his primary education at the public schools of Wrightsville, and in 1855 he entered Georgetown College (D. C.) and graduated in 1859. Returning to Wrightsville he took charge of all the public schools for two years as principal. November 28, 1861, he entered the military service as second lieutenant of Company I, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (Col. Power), and served three years and three months. He was promoted to first lieutenant and captain, and served on the staffs of Gens. Terry, Ferry, Ames and Strong, participating in the battle of Olustee, Fla., the Sumpter campaign, and all battles along the coast, except Beaufort, N. C. At the battle of Cold Harbor, in 1864, he joined the Army of the Potomac, and served with that army until the expiration of his term of service. Returning to Wrightsville, he again took charge of the schools till 1871, when in the fall of that year he was elected to the legislature from York County on the Democratic ticket. On his return he was elected justice of the peace and has held that office since. At present he is regulator of the borough, president of the Wrightsville Hardware Company, director of the Wrightsville Iron Company, has been secretary of the school board for the past nine years, and captain of the "Wrightsville Grays" National Guard since 1872; is commander of Post 270, G. A. R., J. W. of Riverside Lodge, No. 503, A. F. & A. M., and was also editor of the Wrightsville *Star* in 1867–68–69–70. He was married at Wrightsville August 6, 1867, to Martha H. Smith, daughter of R. W. Smith, Esq., and has two children, Robert S. and Helen M.

HENRY MILLER was born in Lower Windsor Township June 10, 1823. His parents were Henry and Magdalena (Smith) Miller, of Lower Windsor Township, who had six children, of whom our subject is the youngest. He was reared and educated in the same township, and at eighteen years of age he began learning the carpenter's trade with his brother, George Miller, with whom he remained two years. He followed his trade for twenty-five years, and then began farming in Lower Windsor Township, which he continued four years, and then commenced building panel fences, at which he is still engaged. In 1883 he came to Hellam Township and purchased a small farm, and engaged in the manufacture of cigars, a business he had previously conducted in connection with his other enterprises, having now an experience therein of about twenty years. His present output is about 300,000 per year. He was married to Catherine Dellinger, and has had five children, three of whom are living. He and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM H. MILLER was born in Windsor township April 18, 1838. His parents were Peter and Magdalena (Deckman) Miller, and his grandparents Peter and Mary (Murphy) Miller. His great-grandparents came to York County during the Revolution. He is the eldest son and fourth child in a family of seven children, and was educated in the public schools of his neighborhood, York County Academy, and an academy in Lower Chanceford. For fourteen terms he taught school in Lower Windsor Township, after which he followed the Tide Water Canal for four years. In 1865 he began farming in Lower Windsor Township and continued for seven years He was married January 21, 1864, to Leah Stine, daughter of Valentine and Sarah Stine, of York County, and has had born to him eight children: Minnie, Preston H., Arthur C., Olivia (deceased), Persifer O. (deceased), Jennie, Winfield S. H. and Addie. In the spring of 1875 he removed to Wrightsville, where he was engaged in auctioneering for two years; he then removed to Hellam Township where he at present resides, dealing in sewing machines, agricultural implements, fertilizers, and is also engaged in auctioneering and fire insurance business.

AMBROSE MILLER, son of George and Susan Miller of Lower Windsor Township, was born February 19, 1860, and passed his boyhood on the farm, attending school during the winters. From the age of eighteen years until his majority, he served an apprenticeship at blacksmithing with Henry S. Heindle of Hellam Township. In 1881, he came to the village and worked for a year for James Ray, whom he then bought out, and is now receiving an encouraging patronage in custom work.

JOHN W. MINNICH, was born in Wrightsville, Penn., January 16, 1849. His parents were Michael and Anna (Upp) Minnich, of York County, and of German nationality. They had four children, of whom John W. is the second. He spent his youth mostly at school, and at seventeen years of age he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburgh, where he remained about two years studying for the ministry, which he afterward abandoned. In 1868 he went West as a carpenter, stopping two years at Pittsburgh, Penn. He drifted as far west as Atchison, Kas., where he remained nine months; he also was eighteen months at Caledonia, Ohio. On his return from the West, he again remained two years at Pittsburgh, as assistant foreman in a door and sash factory. In the winter of 1874, he returned to Wrightsville, and engaged in the undertaking and carpentering business, which he followed until 1882, when he added the furniture business. Retiring, however, from the furniture business in February, 1884, he in company with R. W. Weller, purchased the Wrightsville Builders' Mill, and from April, 1884, has carried on that business. He is also interested in the Wrightsville Hardware Company, and was one of its organizers. February 12, 1874, he was married at Abingdon, Md., to Emma McComas, who bore him one child (Anna), and died March 7, 1876, aged twenty-three years. Mr. Minnich is a member of the Lutheren Church, and of the Masonic order, and has served as school director three years, and borough assessor for two years.

SAMUEL M. MYERS, was born in West Hempfield Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., December 25, 1835. He was the fourth of the twelve children of Jacob and Magdalena (Myers) Myers, of Lancaster County, where he was brought up, receiving a good common school education. At twelve years of age he began to work on the farm of Andrew Brubaker, and remained with him six years, after which he began to learn painting with Samuel Coffman, which he continued for about one year. October 8, 1856, he was married to Fannie Kuhns, daughter of Jacob Kuhns of West Hempfield Township, and was blessed with a family of four boys and five girls—two boys and two girls still living. After his marriage he worked three years for John Bowers of Lancaster County. On the 5th of August, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. J. B. Bauchman, and took part in the engagements at New Market road, Virginia, and at Fort Fisher, N. C. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, and returned to Lancaster County, where he was engaged in farming and tobacco raising until March, 1881, when he removed to York County, and is at present engaged in farming and fruit raising. Mr. Myers is a member of the Osceola Tribe, No. 11, of R., M., of Columbia, Lancaster County, is a member of Post 122. G. A. R., and was at one time constable of West Hempfield Township.

GEORGE A. REBMAN, M. D., was born in West Manchester Township, York County, July 6, 1852. His parents were Jacob and Catherine (Heindle) Rebman, of Pennsylvania, and of German and English descent, respectively. He was brought up on a farm, and educated at the public schools and at the York County Academy. After leaving school he taught in public schools till about twenty-two years of age, when he entered the office of Dr. Hay, at York, and began to read medicine, which he continued for something over a year. He then entered the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, and graduated in 1876, with the degree of M. D. In May, of the same year, he located at Wrightsville, where he has since practiced his profession with great success. He was married January 13, 1880, at Wrightsville, to Ella K. Detwiler, daughter of David Detwiler, and has two children—David and one unnamed. The Doctor is very much attached to his profession, has acquired a lucrative practice, is a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, and is the owner of a magnificent home property in Wrightsville.

S. L. REISINGER was born in Hellam Township, November 24, 1852. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Smith) Reisinger, of York County, who had seven children, of whom S. L. was the second son. He received his education at the common schools, and, in 1876, began learning the trade of cigar-maker in Hellam Township, which occupation he has followed since. November 4, 1880, he was married to Arabella R. Upp, daughter of Jacob and

Mary Upp, of Wrightsville, and has two children: Elsie B. and May E. Mrs. Reisinger is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LUTHER L. REWALT, M. D., was born in Middletown, Penn., December 25, 1839. His parents were William and Catherine (McKinley) Rewalt, of Pennsylvania, and of German and Scotch-Irish descent, respectively. They had only this one son and one daughter. Until the age of ten Luther L. attended the public schools, and the following five years at Eman's Institute at Middletown. At the age of fifteen he entered the preparatory school at Litiz Academy, where he remained four years. He then began reading medicine at Halifax, Penn., with Dr. Wright, and then read with Dr. Filbert, at Columbia. At the age of twenty he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in March, 1861, with the degree of M. D. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he received the first surgeon's commission issued by Gov. Curtin, and was assigned to the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, a three months' regiment, and served until the end of his term. Returning to Wrightsville he practiced medicine until August, 1864, when he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, United States army, by Dr. John Campbell, United States army surgeon at Philadelphia, which position he held but a few months. Returning to Wrightsville he resumed the practice of his profession until January 27, 1865, when he entered the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, as assistant surgeon, and remained to the end of the war. He again returned to Wrightsville, where he has since located, practicing his profession, except one year, which he spent in Philadelphia. He was married April 6, 1863, to Mary Jane Magee, daughter of James F. Magee (deceased), of Wrightsville, and had five children: James W. Mary F., Annie M., William H. (deceased), and Francis J. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor is surgeon of the G. A. R. Post, at Wrightsville, and a past member of the school board. He is a man of fine scholastic attainments, and devotedly attached to his profession, and is respected by all.

REV. L. K. SECRIST, eldest son of William and Salome Secrist, was born in Conewago Township, York County, February 6, 1829. When he was five years old his parents moved to Warrington Township, same county. There he worked on the farm, until preparation for the gospel ministry occupied his time and attention. One year was passed in study with Rev. James M. Harkey, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Rossville, four years in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburgh, and one year in the study of theology with Rev. D. Sell, at Berrysburgh, Dauphin Co., Penn. He entered the ministry in 1855, and up to the present served the following charges: Fisherville, Dauphin County; Salona, Clinton County; Boalsburg, Centre County; Blain, Perry County; Wrightsville and Kreutz Creek, York County—the last since 1872. He was united in marriage with Miss Catherine, daughter of David Hobaugh, September 4, 1856. Death having severed the sacred bond, he married Miss Mary J., daughter of William Howard, May 27, 1862. Of ten children, four sons—Arthur H., Maurice B., Mason E. Orville K.—are living.

GEORGE K. SCHENBERGER was born in Clark County, Ohio, September 3, 1841. His parents were Samuel and Sarah (Kauffelt) Schenberger, of German descent. Their ancestry were among the first settlers of the "Canadochley" Valley, and his parents emigrated to Ohio, probably in 1839. George K. is the eldest of three sons, and spent his younger days on the farm, but at the age of ten years came to Wrightsville, where he entered the public schools, having left Ohio when five or six years old. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Harrisburg in Company B, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months. He was promoted to orderly sergeant, and participated with the Army of the Potomac in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In the last named he was wounded (May 3, 1863), being shot through the shoulder. Returning, he entered the Columbia Bank at Columbia in 1864 for three months, but in 1865 engaged as clerk in the First National Bank at Wrightsville, and in 1873 was elected cashier, which position he still holds. In politics he is a Republican.

CALVIN G. SMITH was born at Wrightsville November 27, 1839. His parents were Robert W. and Martha (Herr) Smith, of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom Calvin G. is the fourth. He was brought up in Wrightsville and finished his schooling before he was fourteen years of age. He then spent one year in a store at Wrightsville and one in an iron foundry. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of the *York County Star* at Wrightsville, which paper was started, owned and edited by his father. He there learned the printing trade, and followed it a few years. In 1861, in company with W. S. Boyd, he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he retained an interest for about three years. During the war he served a term in the army, and after the war he, in company with Capt. Magee, bought out the *Star* and ran it a few years, selling out to his partner and engaging in the coal business in 1872 at Wrightsville. He was one of the incorporators of the Wrightsville & Chanceford Turnpike Company and the Wrightsville Cemetery Association, and is secretary of the former and secretary and treasurer of the latter. In December, 1869, he was married, in York, to S. Anna Kauffelt, daughter of Henry Kauffelt, Esq., and has four children: Henry K., Robert Grier, Amy Lanius and Paul. He and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church. In 1874 Mr. Smith was appointed bank assessor by State Treasurer Mackey.

THE STONER FAMILY. Henry Stoner (deceased) was born in Hellam Township, in December, 1800. His father was Christian Stoner, and his grandfather was also Christian Stoner, who settled on a tract of 177½ acres in 1761, which has since been the Stoner homestead. He attended the subscription schools of his neighborhood, and was married to Anna Strickler. They had ten children: Mary, Sarah, Henry, Samuel, Jacob, Annie, John, Eliza, Rudolph and Emanuel. His occupation was that of a farmer, which he followed until his death, from paralysis, March, 1872. He was a member of the Dunkard Church. Henry Stoner was born November 30, 1830, and educated at the common schools. He served as a school director for two years. November 3, 1857 he was married to Sarah Farhinger, daughter of David and Christiana Farhinger, of York County, and had eight children, six of whom are living. John Stoner was born August 7, 1838, and educated in the common schools. He always took a lively interest in education, and served in the school board in Hellam Township for some time. Emanuel Stoner was born June 23, 1843, received a good common school education, and later attended the normal school at Millersville for one session. David Stoner was born in Hellam Township and was the youngest son of Christian and Mary (Herr) Stoner, pioneers of York County. He was educated in Hellam Township, and engaged in farming.

JOHN STONER, Sr., was born in Hellam Township, December 1, 1820. His parents were John and Magdalena (Strickler) Stoner, of York County, and of German descent. They had eight children, all of whom died except our subject, and a brother. His life was spent at farming and milling, and his education was received at the township schools. In 1842 he was married at Lancaster, Penn., to Sarah Landes, daughter of Samuel Landes, of York County, and has had born to him six children: Anna, Mary, Henry L., John, Jr., Samuel and Malinda. The family belong to the Dunkard Church. Mr. Stoner has twice been supervisor of Hellam Township and once assessor.

JOHN STONER, Jr., son of John and Sarah Stoner, was born March 30, 1849, was reared a farmer, and was educated in the public schools. For several years he assisted in his father's mill, and in the spring of 1873 took charge of the home farm. In the fall of 1877 he bought his present property of sixty acres at Stoner's Station, on which he has a fine dwelling, a large barn, four tenements, a blacksmith shop, and a two-story stone warehouse 30x60 feet, the property costing him about $16,000 at public sale. He deals largely in grain, flour, feed stuff, coal, lime, etc., and leaf tobacco. October 17, 1872, he married Sarah E., daughter of Daniel and Sarah Smyser. The result of this union has been three children: Harry S., Margie E. and Howard S.

JACOB STRICKLER was born January 6, 1811. His parents were John and Catharine (Garver) Strickler, of Hellam Township. He was reared on the farm in Hellam Township, is the eldest son, and was educated at subscription schools. He was married to Elizabeth Dietz, daughter of George Dietz, of York County, and had three children: Alfred (living), Ellen (deceased) and Anna (deceased). The farm on which he resides contains 190 acres of well improved land.

BENJAMIN STRICKLER was born in Hellam Township, in December, 1821. His parents were Benjamin and Mary (Freet) Strickler, and had three sons and five daughters, of whom Benjamin, Jr., is the eldest now living. He was brought up on a farm and educated at the common schools. At the age of twenty-three he began life for himself. In 1854 he was married, in Hellam Township, to Elnora Bahn, who has borne him six children, one of whom, Albert W., died at the age of twenty-four years, the living are Byron B., Edward M., Elmer D., Mary E., and Flora R. Mr. Strickler owns a fine farm of 126 acres; and has held various Township offices, such as assessor of the township, judge of elections, inspector, and school director several terms. Mr. Strickler is a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. Strickler's ancestors were among the first persons to obtain permits from Samuel Blunston, agent of the Penns, to settle on this side of the Susquehanna River. They settled in Kruetz Creek Valley as early as 1732, and were in the valley when Capt. Cressap and his band of Marylanders encroached upon the right of the Pennsylvania settlers. The father of Mr. Strickler died in 1866, aged seventy-one years; the mother died in 1876, aged seventy-seven years.

MILTON SULTZBACH was born in Hellam Township, December 26, 1839. His parents were Frederick and Lydia (Gibson) Sultzbach, of Hellam Township, and Cumberland County, and of German and Scotch descent, respectively. They had eleven children, of whom they reared eight. Milton was the third child. He was educated at the public school and has worked all his life at farming, and in a tan yard. At the age of twenty-five he began business for himself. His father died August 17, 1863, aged forty-nine years, but his mother is still living and is now sixty-three years old. Mr. Sultzbach belongs to an old family of pioneers, and is now residing on the same homstead, which had been in the family for many years, and always was handed down from father to son, as was the present tannery, of which Milton took charge in 1864, and which was established by his grandfather. Mr. Sultzbach is a prominent member of the Masonic order and is universally respected.

JOHN A. THOMSON, M. D., was born in Franklin County, Penn., November 3, 1823. His parents were Alexander J. and Margaret M. (Kerr) Thomson, and of Scotch descent. They had a family of five sons and four daughters, one daughter, only, being older than the subject of this sketch, who was educated a Fayetteville Academy, spending part of his time clerking in a store, farming and teaching the high school at Fayetteville. While engaged in teaching he devoted some of his time to reading medicine, and in 1849 entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1852, and at once began the practice of medicine at Wrightsville, where he has since been, and holds a high rank in his profession. He was married at Athens, Penn., May, 1855, to Elizabeth Satterlee of Bradford County, Penn., and has one child, John A., who was late resident marine surgeon at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and is now practicing medicine at Germantown, Penn. Dr. Thomson is at present surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad, was chief burgess for two years, for a number of years school director, and one of the directors of the Columbia National Bank. His wife and son are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has always enjoyed a large practice in his profession, and is one of the influential citizens of his town.

JOHN E. WEITZEL was born in Hellam Township February 24, 1828, the only child born to John and Elizabeth (Poff) Weitzel. He was brought up on the farm and educated at the public schools. At seventeen years of age he began learning the blacksmith trade at Wrightsville, and served as apprentice four years. When about twenty-one years old he engaged as foreman in Elwine's brickyard, which position he held until 1859, when he purchased the yard. In 1865 he engaged in the lime burning business in addition to brick-making, and continued until 1882, when he sold the brickyard, but retained and continued the lime burning business in the name of Kerr, Weitzel & Co. In 1850 he was married at York, Penn., to Carrie Elwine, of York, and had eight children, five of whom are living: Henry E., John L., Carrie May, Emma L. and George B. Mr. Weitzel is a very active business man; he is a director of the First National Bank of Wrightsville, president of the Wrightsville Hall Association, and the man who, through his energy, made the latter enterprise a success. He was school director three times, and councilman twice. He also owns a branch lime business in Lancaster County, which he managed from 1865 to 1875. In 1883 he burned and handled about 250,000 bushels of lime. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM WITMAN was born in Dauphin County March 8, 1839. His parents were John and Mary (Koutsman) Witman, of Dauphin County, and of German and English descent. They had twelve children, of whom William W. was the eighth. He was brought up on the farm, and spent ten years of his minority in making bricks. At twenty years of age he learned the trade of wheelwright, at which he worked for two years. He then spent seven years on the Northern Central Railroad as conductor and division foreman. In 1868 he engaged in the dry goods business with Jacob Gohn, at Wrightsville, but dissolved partnership in 1876. In company with a brother he then bought out a mercantile establishment at Wrightsville, which they conducted together two years and a half; his brother then retiring, he has carried on the business by himself since. In 1862 he was married at Chambersburg, Penn., to Kate Deck, daughter of Christian

Deck, of Chambersburg, Penn., and has had born to him four children, three of whom are living: William F., Ida May and Horace M. Mr. Witman is Past Grand of the Odd Fellows, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, while he is superintendent of same Sabbath-school, and elder in church council.

JOHN WILSON, deceased, was born in 1807 and died in 1860. He was brought up about Wrightsville and Columbia, and educated at Wrightsville. He was railroad contractor in Virginia at the time of his marriage, in 1839, at York, to Sarah Hiestand, daughter of Abraham Hiestand, of York County, and had born to him twelve children, one of whom died in infancy, and two after arriving at age. The living are Mary, John, Stephen. Webster, Frank, Thomas, Tempest, Emma and Sarah. In 1844 he removed to Hellam, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the age of fifty-three years. Mr. Wilson was a prosperous farmer, and at his death left his family well provided for. His widow is descended from the pioneer families of York County, and aunt of Gen. A. Hiestand Glatz. Mrs. Wilson herself is a woman of fine accomplishments, rare merits and womanly excellence.

JACOB WELTZHOFFER, son of Henry and Catherine Weltzhoffer, of Wrightsville, was born January 31, 1849, was educated at the public schools, and in 1869 went to learn printing and journalism with Magee & Smith, of the Wrightsville *Star*. In 1874 he joined Mr. W. W. Moore in the publication of the journal named, and six years later sold his interest to his partner, and took a commercial course in the Pierce Business College of Philadelphia. He next acted as book-keeper for Keller & Kline, of Wrightsville, for a year and a half, and in 1883 rebought the *Star*, which he still owns and edits to the entire satisfaction of his subscribers, and the public in general. October 24, 1882, he married Eliza H., daughter of Henry and Sarah A. Harris, of Wrightsville. Mr. and Mrs. Weltzhoffer are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which both sing in the choir, and of which Mr. W. is an elder as well as an active worker in the Sunday-school. Mr. W. has a good publication, with remunerative circulation, is an enterprising, energetic and liberal citizen, and is a stockholder in the Wrightsville & Chanceford Pike.

CARROLL TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL ALTLAND, son of Philip Altland, of Warrington Township, was born October 28, 1836, and assisted on the home farm until 1854, when he began brick-making, which he followed for nine years, and then for four years engaged in car-building at Hanover, this county. In 1869 he began farming in West Manheim Township, but in 1870 came to near Williams Grove, in this township, and farmed until 1874, when he moved to one-half mile south of Dillsburg, bought from the heirs of John Pentz, and made brick and farmed until 1880, when he was elected sheriff, on which he removed to York County Prison, in order to discharge his official duties. January 24, 1861, he married Lydia, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Fickes, of Carroll; of the eight children born to this union, two died; Philip Alvin, the eldest, was deputy sheriff under his father the last two years of his term; Jeremiah Henry was turnkey. At the time of his election to the shrievealty, Mr. Altland had served four years as constable, and one term as assessor of Carroll Township. On retiring from the office of sheriff, in which he had been ably assisted by Mrs. Altland as matron, Mr. A. retired to his farm near Dillsburg, but soon sold out and moved to the town and bought a dwelling and livery stable on York Street, and another dwelling and livery stable on Harrisburg Street; he also owns a tract of seventeen acres of woodland in Warrington Township, from which he is clearing the timber; also a tract of six acres in Carroll Township, and a five-acre lot in Dillsburg Borough, on which he has a brick-yard.

ALFRED D. ALTLAND, first of the three children of Daniel A. and Elizabeth Altland, of Mechanicsburg, was born October 16, 1857, and is of German and English descent. From 1872 until 1875 he clerked for J. A. Kauffmann, of Mechanicsburg, and then embarked in business with his father, under the firm name of D. A. Altland & Son. In 1880 he started trade at Lisburn, Cumberland County, but in 1882 removed to Dillsburg, where he now has a large dry goods and grocery store, doing a business of $16,000 per annum. January 8, 1880, he married Mary E., daughter of George and Mary Wilson, of Shepherdstown, Cumberland County, and to this union has been born one child—Lettie—now four years of age.

GEORGE P. ARNOLD, son of Micah and Mary Arnold, of this township, was born June 30, 1826, and is of German descent. He was reared on a farm, but in 1861 entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. Michael Frees, of Mechanicsburg, with whom he remained one year, then attended the New York Home Medical College five months, and also received private instruction at Bellevue Hospital. He became a very successful practitioner, and was particularly so during the epidemic of diphtheria of 1865 and 1870. He carried on farming for ten years in connection with his practice, owning two farms, one of sixty-six acres near Dillsburg, on which he resides, and one of seventy-five acres, three miles distant. In 1850 he married Sarah, daughter of David and Catherine Law, of Franklin Township, and became the father of nine children, six of whom are living—four boys and two girls. Of the boys, two are farmers, one is a carpenter, and one is in business in New York; three are married. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Franklin Lutheran Church. The Doctor is a school director, and is a stockholder in the Dillsburg & Mechanicsburg Railroad, and in the smelting furnace.

W. D. BAILEY, M. D., is a representative physician of York County, and a descendant of celebrated pioneer ancestry. The grandfather of our subject, John Bailey, was of Scotch-Irish descent. His wife was Mary Nelson, of English descent. They were both born in Monaghan Township, where they resided until their deaths. He was a farmer, surveyor, and a worthy citizen. The father of our subject, S. N. Bailey, attained prominent distinction. He was born in Monaghan Township in 1809, reared upon a farm and educated at the common schools. He was a close student and a great reader, which, with high natural ability and keen power of observation, enabled him to acquire a liberal education. Learning surveying in early years, he made it the principal business of his life. About 1835 he came to Carroll Township, locating in Dillsburg, where he resided the remainder of his days. He was engaged in farming for a short period, subsequently devoting his attention to surveying and school teaching. He served several years as county surveyor, and for a number of years was a justice of peace. In 1843 he was elected to represent his district in the State legislature, serving three years with ability and honor. Col. Bailey was also connected with one of the early militia companies from which he derived his title, and by which he was always called. In 1836 he was married to Miss Margaret Mumper, daughter of John and Jane (Beelman) Mumper, a native of Carroll Township, and also a descendant of a well known and old time family. Three children were born to them: John M., a leading practitioner of law at Huntington, Penn.; D. Bigler, a lawyer of ability (died in York in 1881), and the subject of this sketch. Col. Bailey was a clerk under Adjt.-Gen. Banks, and his successor at Harrisburg for eight years. He entered the service in 1862, and was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, and was in service nearly one year when he resigned. Col. Bailey died at Dillsburg in 1872, after a long and useful career. His widow resides at Dillsburg. W. D. Bailey was born in Dillsburg January 3, 1837. He received a good education, attending the schools of his native town, and also received the advantage of the Tuscarora Academy. After teaching one term he began the study of medicine with Drs. G. L. & J. M. Shearer, of Dillsburg, now deceased. Under their instructions he remained three years, attending in the meantime the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1862. He began his practice in York, continuing until the spring of 1863, when he entered the service and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, joining his regiment at Murfreesboro, Tenn. In 1864 he was promoted to surgeon of his regiment, with rank of major. He participated in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Buzzard Roost, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, and in various minor engagements. His regiment was under the command of Gens. Thomas, Rosecrans and Sherman, and was a part of the Fourteenth Army Corps. In November, 1864, he was mustered out, his term of service having expired. Upon his return he went to Oil City and resumed his practice, remaining there about one year. In 1866 he returned to Dillsburg, where he has since resided, and established a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Bailey has always identified himself with all measures of public improvement, is liberal and honorable in all of his relations of life, keeps well abreast with the advancements of the age. In his profession Dr. Bailey takes an honorable pride, and with its progress is well conversant. He is a member of the York County Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, and a member of the York Lodge, No. 266, A. F. & A. M. He has served in various offices in his township, and is one of the honored citizens of York County. Dr. Bailey was married, in 1879, to Miss Josephine F. Logan, daughter of Col. Henry Logan, of Carroll Township. This union has been blessed with two children: William B., deceased, and Martha L. The family have always been connected with the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL NELSON BAILEY, son of Daniel Bailey (deceased) was born in this township, June 14, 1840, was reared on a farm and received a good education, including three years' instruction at Tuscarora Academy. On his return from the latter he assisted in filling up the quota for the draft sent to Harrisburg by the township. In 1866 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob Urich, of Cumberland County, and went to housekeeping on the old homestead of 135 acres; this land he purchased in 1869, and still resides thereon, with his wife and two children: Logan W. and Frank E. In 1876 he embarked in the grain, coal and phosphate trade in partnership with his brother, M. J. Bailey. Our subject has served two years as auditor, and in the spring of 1882 was elected justice of the peace.

MUMPER JOHN BAILEY, son of Daniel Bailey (deceased), of this township, was born January 31, 1844. He was educated in the schools of the neighborhood, and at Academia, Juniata County, and from 1864 until 1868, taught school in Franklin Township, this county, Hampden Township, Cumberland County, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and again in this township. From 1871 to 1875 he was engaged in mercantile business in Dillsburg, under the firm name of Spahr & Bailey, carrying a stock valued at $10,000; in 1876, in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of S. N. Bailey & Bro., he entered the commission and grain business and dealing in phosphates, at the corner of Church and Second Streets, opposite the depot, and is doing a thriving trade. December 23, 1880, he married Matilda M., daughter of Philip Zeigler, of Monroe Township, Cumberland County. Mr. Bailey has served as school director, and as clerk of the town council, and is a stockholder in the Dillsburg & Mechanicsburg Railroad Company.

P. D. BAKER, M. D., was born in Carroll Township November 19, 1848, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Lehmer) Baker. Great-great-grandfather Baker was a native of Germany, and great-grandfather Daniel Baker a native of Paradise Township, this county. Grandfather Daniel Baker was also born in Paradise Township in 1792; was a weaver and died in 1853. The father of our subject is also a weaver, and followed his trade in Paradise Township until 1842, when he came to Carroll Township, where he is engaged in farming. Dr. P. D. Baker was reared on the farm until sixteen years of age; he then attended the normal school at Dillsburg, and the York County Normal School and the York County Academy, and subsequently taught in the common schools and in the academy a number of terms. In 1870 he began the study of medicine under Drs. G. L. & J. M. Shearer, of Dillsburg, and during the sessions of 1872–73–74 attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, graduating in the spring of 1874, since when he has been in constant practice in this township. To the Doctor's marriage with Miss Kate Kershey, of Washington Township, in 1874, two children have been born: Daniel T. and Maggie J.

DANIEL W. BEITZEL, son of William Beitzel, of Warrington Township, was born June 20, 1848, and was reared on the farm, attending school in the winter. In 1869 he studied at the York County Normal School, and in 1870 at the York County Academy. He had taught, however, in Washington Township in 1868, and during the winters from 1869 to 1873 taught in Warrington Township. He began his business career in 1872 by clerking for Emig & Bahn, at New Freedom. In the spring of 1874 he was elected teller of the Dillsburg Bank, filled the position four years, and in February, 1878, engaged in the dry goods business in partnership with J. B. Metzger. Four years later Mr. Metzger sold his interest to Michael Bender, and the firm of Beitzel & Bender now carry a stock worth about $14,000. January 17, 1883, Mr. Beitzel married Jennie E., daughter of Matthew Porter, of Carroll Township. Mr. and Mrs. Beitzel have been members of the Presbyterian Church since 1877. Of this church Mr. B. is at present a trustee, and he has been treasurer of the Sunday-school since 1878. He was made chief Burgess of Dillsburg in 1876, and borough treasurer in 1881. In the spring of 1882 he was elected justice of the peace. He is a member of M. W. Sackett Lodge, No. 89, Dillsburg, and of Central Lodge, No. 19, Harrisburg, and is a charter member of the Pennsylvania Marble, Mining & Manufacturing Company of Dillsburg.

WILLIAM B. BEITZEL, son of William and Leah Beitzel, of Warrington Township, was born October 14, 1851, and is of German descent. He was reared a farmer, and received his earlier education at the public schools. In 1873 he attended the normal school at Shippensburg, and in 1874 the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating in the business department of the latter institution in the same year. He taught two terms of school in York Township, two in Warrington, two in Upper Allen, Cumberland County, one in Warren County, Ohio, and one term in this township. From January 15, 1878, to May 18, 1880, he was editor of the Dillsburg *Bulletin*. In June, 1880, he became a clerk in the office of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company at Dillsburg; January 1, 1882, he became agent for that company and for the Adams Express Company. He received an appointment as notary public from Gov. Hoyt in November, 1881, and was reappointed in 1884 by Gov. Pattison. Since 1876 he has been a member of the United Brethren Church.

JACOB S. BENTZ, son of Jacob L. and Elizabeth Bentz, of Warrington Township, was born April 28, 1836, and is of German descent. He attended school and assisted on the home farm until 1854, and then served an apprenticeship of two years at carpentering with his uncle, Andrew Bentz; he next worked a year with Henry Arnold, and then started business for himself, employing five or six hands, for about four years. For some time thereafter he farmed on the old homestead; in 1869 he bought a farm of 107 acres near Dillsburg, of Henry Arnold, on which he built a large barn and other out-buildings, and removed and enlarged the dwelling. Mr. Bentz has had born to him four children, of whom two sons, one a farmer, the other a merchant, are still living. With his wife he is a member of the Lutheran Church at the Barrens. He has served as supervisor, school director and auditor, and three years ago was elected county commissioner.

CHRISTIAN BOWMAN, son of John and Martha Bowman, of East Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, was born July 26, 1811, and was brought to Monaghan Township, this county, at the age of four years, in 1815. He was reared on the home farm until 1832, when he learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked eleven years. In 1843 he began farming in Monaghan Township on Jacob Coover's place, remained two years and then bought 125 acres near Filey's Church, on which he lived until 1869, when he came to Carroll Township and bought a thirty-five-acre tract, on which he erected a new dwelling, in which he now resides. In 1834 he married Susan, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Coover, of Monaghan Township. This lady died in April, 1852, having borne her husband twelve children, of whom six—twin girls and four boys—still survive. In 1853 Mr. Bowman married Margaret, daughter of Frederick and Margaret Asper, and to this union was born one son—Frederick—who died at the age of twenty months and eight days. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are members of the Union Reformed Church at Filey's. Mr. B. is a large stockholder in the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad

JOHN COOK, son of John and Hannah Cook, of this township, was born August 18, 1813, and is of Welsh descent. He was reared a farmer and remained with his father thirty-one years after he attained his majority; but on the 24th of April, 1849, married Lydia M., daughter of John and Lydia Walker, of Warrington Township. For many years Mr. Cook drove a team during the winter to Baltimore, Chambersburg, Lancaster, Harrisburg and Carlisle. At the death of his father he bought the homestead of 100 acres, of which eighty five are under cultivation and fifteen in timber, and in 1869 erected a fine barn. He still resides on the place. Mrs. Lydia Cook died March 3, 1873, the mother of four children, viz.: Eliza Ann, married to A. B. Shearer; William Ramsey, married to Mary M. Herges, and superintendent of the home farm; Fanny N., at home; and Ruth Emma, a school teacher. The family are members of the Warrington Friends' Meeting.

GEORGE W. COOK, son of Hezekiah Cook, of Warrington Township, was born June 30, 1862, and was reared on the home farm, his winters being devoted to the district school, and also to a select school at Franklintown. In September, 1880, he went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he passed eleven weeks at Eastman's Business College. On his return he was appointed teller of the Dillsburg National Bank, and a few years later was elected cashier, which position he still holds. March 23, 1882, he married Nannie M., daughter of William Beitzel, of Warrington Township, and the union has been blessed with two children: May and Ralph. Mrs. Cook is a consistent member of the United Brethren Church at Mt. Zion.

JOHN FLEMING was born January 12, 1835, and is the second of the five children of Abraham and Susanna Fleming, of this township. He passed his boyhood in attending school in winter and assisting on the farm in summer. His mother died in 1862, and his father in 1873. In 1864 he assumed charge of the homestead, which comprises 123 acres, and contains a good house and barn, and is now the property of his two sisters and himself. In 1862 he married Catherine, daughter of Jonas Huntsberger, of Monaghan Township. Five children were born to this union; of these, three are living: Abraham Huntsberger, Arthur Eugene and John Newton Patterson. They have also one adopted daughter, Minnie Dehia, aged about eighteen. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have been members of the Church of God at Mt. Pleasant since 1861.

JOHN B. FIRESTONE, son of Aaron Firestone, of this township, was born October 20, 1851, and passed his boyhood on the farm and in attending school. In his twenty-second year he began attending the York County Normal School, which he attended two terms. He also taught school the winter of 1875–76 in Dover Township, and the following year he taught in this township. In 1881 he took charge of the primary school at Dillsburg, and the following year was promoted to the charge of the grammar school, which he taught two terms, and was then re-elected, but declined to accept the position of teller in the Dillsburg National Bank. Prof. Firestone has been a member of the United Brethren Church at Beavertown since 1877.

J. O. HOFFMAN, M. D., was born in York County, August 21, 1854, and until 1871 assisted on the home farm and attended the district school. From 1871 to 1872 he attended select schools, and taught alternately; from 1872 to 1873 he worked in his father's mill; from the summer of 1873 to the summer of 1875 he attended various seminaries and taught school, working the ensuing winter in the mill; from the summer of 1876 to 1880, he was a student in the Millersville State Normal School, teaching at various points in the meantime. In the spring of 1880 he began reading medicine under Dr. J. H. Marsden, of York Springs, author of Marsden's "Midwifery," editor of the obstetrical department of the *Homœopathic Observer*, and an authority in obstetrics. From 1880 to 1883 our subject attended three courses of medical lectures of nine months each, and during the last two years was assistant in the homœopathic hospital of the university. June 28, 1883, he was graduated with the degree of M. D. from the University of Michigan, and in October following located at Dillsburg, where he has established a satisfactory practice and makes a specialty of eye and ear treatment. September 25, 1884, he married Miss Kate Klugh, of Dillsburg.

JOHN KUNTZ, son of John and Susanah (Harbold) Kuntz, was born in Adams County in

1835, and is of German descent. At the age of fifteen he began the carpenter's trade with Jacob Haybarger, serving three years. He then began business for himself and has since followed the trade in connection with farming and lime-burning, and for twenty-three years he has kept eighteen men in his employ. His farm comprises forty acres under cultivation and ten acres in timber. He has been largely interested in the copper business, and has traveled through New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, inspecting ore. He was also one of the organizers of the Dillsburg Copper, Lead & Iron Company, of which at present he is director. In 1858 he married Anna M., daughter of Barnet M. Myers, of Franklin Township, and to this union two children have been born: Lewis Carroll and Susannah E. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Kuntz are members of the Evangelical church. He was one of the principal men connected with the building of the church in Beavertown, and in 1881 was elected local minister.

A. J. LEHMER is the son of Cornelius and Eve (Koch) Lehmer, and was born in Carroll Township March 23, 1863. His great grandfather, John Lehmer, was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1725, and by occupation was a miller. Philip Lehmer, subject's grandfather, settled in Washington Township at an early day, and was the owner of several large tracts of land in Washington, Carroll and Franklin Townships; he was married to Margaret Bushey, and with his wife was a member of the Lutheran Church. Peter Koch, the maternal grandfather of A. J. Lehmer, was a native of Perry County, Penn.; his ancestors were early settlers in New York State, whence they came to Perry County, from which county Peter removed, when a young man, to Warrington Township, this county, and engaged in farming; he married Eve, daughter of John Smith, of Washington Township. Cornelius Lehmer followed farming in Carroll Township until 1882, when he retired from the active duties of his calling; with his wife he is a member of the Lutheran Church. A. J. Lehmer was reared a farmer, received a liberal education at the common schools, and at the age of eighteen became a school teacher in Dover Township. In the spring of 1882 he entered the Normal School at Kutztown, Berks County, and the following winter resumed teaching in Carroll Township. In the summer of 1883 he attended Coleman's Business College, Newark, N. J. In the winter of 1883–84 he taught the grammar school in Lewisberry, York County. In 1884-85 he was connected with the York County Historical Society.

COL. HENRY LOGAN (deceased) was born near Dillsburg, York County, Penn., April 14, 1784. His father, Henry, and his grandfather, John Logan, immigrated to this country from Coot Hill, Monaghan County, Ireland, in 1749, and settled in Cumberland Valley, and afterward patented a tract of land called Logania, in York County, which is still in possession of their descendants. Henry's first public act was to volunteer as a private in the war of 1812 for the defense of Baltimore. After the close of the war he was chosen captain of the Tenth Company, Ninetieth Regiment, Second Brigade, Fifth Division of Pennsylvania Militia, composed of men from York and Adams Counties. August 1, 1814, he was commissioned by Gov. Simon Snyder, lieutenant-colonel in the same regiment for seven years. He represented York County in the State assembly of 1818 and 1819, and in the State senate from 1828 to 1831. In 1834 he was elected a member of the Twenty-fourth Congress, and re-elected by an increased majority to the Twenty-fifth Congress in 1836. He was in Washington during the exciting times of Jackson's second administration, of whom he was a great admirer and personal friend. About 1840 he was elected a county commissioner, and during his term of office succeeded in clearing the county of its large indebtedness, and was perhaps the last commissioner who saw the county entirely free of debt. Col. Logan was a strong Democrat. He was the leader of his party in the county, and it was largely owing to his influence that the Democrats attained the supremacy in the county which they have ever since held. He lived in a better political era than the present, and often said that although he had been so frequently honored by his fellow-citizens, he had never asked a man to go as a delegate or vote for him. He was a self-made man; had few opportunities of receiving a school education, but was a constant reader and a good writer. When a young man he organized a debating society, to which he afterward attributed much of his success. He was a man of sound judgment and good common sense, and of remarkable general intelligence. When he once made up his mind nothing could shake his purpose or his conviction. His counsels were sought by his acquaintances, and his advice was of great value to his neighbors. For many years he was a director of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, and of the Allen & East Pennsboro Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He took a deep interest in the common schools and served frequently as school director. He was also an ardent advocate of the American Colonization Society. Col. Logan was a man of strong physical constitution, standing six feet tall, and of commanding appearance. He was an early riser, hard worker and knew no fear. A man of plain tastes, of frugal habits, but indomitable will, energy and perseverance, he succeeded in acquiring a comfortable fortune, owning at the time of his death over 700 acres of land. His marriage with Martha O'hail occurred February 22, 1825. She was born January 29, 1800, and was also of Irish descent. Her ancestors were early settlers of the northern portion of the county. They had eleven children, seven of whom survive them. She was a woman of great force of character, of sincere piety, and for many years a patient sufferer. Her death occurred January 28, 1866. Col. Logan died December 20, 1866. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church, and regretted by all who knew them. The children are as follows: Jane (now the widow of William M. Beetem, for many years cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank), James J. (a farmer of Carroll Township), Mary A. (wife of Abram Williams, a prominent farmer of Cumberland County), Martha W., Josephine F. (wife of W. D. Bailey, M. D., of Dillsburg), Rev. William Henry Logan (pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Millerstown, Penn.) and John N.

JOHN N. LOGAN was born April 17, 1846, in Carroll Township, York Co., Penn. He received his education by commencing in the common schools of his native township, and preparing for college at the Tuscarora Academy, then under the care of Dr. J. H. Shumaker. His sophomore year was spent in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., from which he entered the junior class of Princeton College in 1867, and graduated from that institution in 1869. He returned to his farm and spent two years farming, during which time he became prominently identified with the railroad enterprises then projected through the northern part of the county, and was one of the most influential men in the building of both the Harrisburg & Potomac and the Dillsburg & Mechanicsburg Railroads. He began the study of law in 1872, but gave it up to accept the cashiership of the Dillsburg Bank, which was organized in 1873, and changed into a National Bank in 1878. Mr. Logan remained in this responsible position till 1884, having served eleven years as cashier of the two institutions, and left the bank in a most flourishing condition. Mr. Logan is also engaged in mining, and has been one of the most successful men in the iron ore business in the upper end of the county. He owns one of the finest magnetic ore mines in the State. His mine has been worked for eleven years, and large quantities of ore taken from it, and it is supposed to be practically inexhaustible. Mr. Logan has also been largely interested in the promotion of the leading industries in the upper end of the county. He was justice of the peace for ten years. He has always been an ardent supporter of advanced education, and is at this time president of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle of Dillsburg, Penn. He has also been active in social and moral interests; was president of the Upper District Sabbath School Association during 1872–73, and corresponding secretary for many years. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Dillsburg, Penn., and has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school for ten years. He was married, November 26, 1874, to Miss Ella May Coover. They have four children living: James J. Logan, Jr., Frederic Welty Logan, Helen Martha Logan and Caroline E. Logan.

ALEX B. METZLER, son of Henry and Catherine Metzler, of Dover Township, was born in July, 1845, and is of German descent. After a preliminary education in the public schools, in 1864, he attended at Cottage Hill College, this county. In 1865 and 1866, he clerked for John A. Weiser, and in 1867 for Stine & Harish; the latter year also he entered the shoe trade with his father, and continued until 1876, when he bought his father's interest and continued for himself, in Dover, until 1882, when he came to Dillsburg and bought out Levi Gross, of the Howard House, which he continues to conduct. September 22, 1872, he married Lucinda, daughter of John and Lydia Kunkel, of Mt. Royal. To this marriage have been born four children: Nora K., Lizzie I., Henry A. and Amanda J. Mr. Metzler is a member of the Hanover Lodge, No. 327, I. O. O. F., is a Democrat, and a popular landlord.

CHARLES MILLER, second son of Michael and Eliza Miller, of Windsor Township, was born December 8, 1820, and through his great-grandfather is of German descent. He was reared on the home farm, but at the age of eighteen went into his father's mill, where he worked four years. In 1842 he married Catherine, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Kauffman, of Spring Garden Township. In 1845 he moved to Warrington Township, where he owned a saw, grist and clover-mill. In 1850 he bought twenty acres of mill property on this railroad, one-quarter mile from Dillsburg, and carried on sawing and grinding. He has been a member of the Franklin Reformed Church, and has filled the office of deacon and trustee for many years. He has also served as assessor, school director and assistant assessor. He is a stockholder in the Dillsburg & Mechanicsburg Railroad, and also deals largely in grain, coal, plaster and phosphates. He stands six feet three and one-half inches high, and has had born to him seven children, of whom five are living.

MICHAEL B. MUMPER, the fifth of the eleven children of John and Jane Mumper, of Carroll, was born August 20, 1812, and was reared on the home farm. From the age of fourteen until thirty he drove a team to Baltimore, Wheeling, etc., and then engaged in the cattle trade. February 6, 1848, he married Eliza, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Coover, of Monaghan Township, and then engaged in farming. Of the two children born to this union Annie only is living. In 1855 Mr. Mumper bought his present farm, and built a good dwelling, barn and tenement. Mr. Mumper has reared four orphan boys, all of whom are doing well. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Mumper have been members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Mumper has been a trustee for fifteen years.

SAMUEL MUMPER is a son of John and Jennie (Beelman) Mumper, of Monaghan Township, was born March 16, 1825, and grew to manhood on the home farm, attending the district and select schools in his youth. In 1866 he began farming on the old homestead, which he soon after purchased, and remodeled the dwelling and built a new barn, carriage house and other out-buildings, The place comprises 110 acres, all under cultivation. February 7, 1867, he married Mary E., daughter of George and Lizzie King, of Washington Township. To this marriage have been born three daughters: Bertha M., Annie K. and Katie L. Mr. and Mrs. Mumper are members of the Dillsburg Lutheran Church, having joined about 1878. Mr Mumper is a prosperous agriculturist and has also been largely engaged in extracting iron ore, etc., having spent all his life in this vicinity, with the exception of a trip, in 1866, to Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and other parts of the country.

ROBERT McCALL NELSON, son of Samuel P. and Margaret Nelson, was born February 3, 1844, and paternally is descended from the British admiral, Lord Nelson; his maternal grandfather, Bailey, was a native of Ireland. Our subject was reared on the home farm, attending school until his majority, and in 1879 taking charge of the home place. The same year he married Annie (Caroline), daughter of Robert C. and Lydia (Livingston). The only child born to this union is now deceased. The farm contains 135 acres, ten in woodland, the balance under cultivation, and improved with substantial buildings.

JOHN O'HAIL, son of Hugh and Elizabeth O'hail, was born November 3, 1827. His great-grandfather, John O'hail, came from Ireland and settled near Dillsburg in 1754. The family were Covenanters, and the grandfather of our subject, Edward O'hail, was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Our subject was reared on the farm, and educated at the public and private schools. He became a teacher, and from 1846 until 1866, taught at various points in this and Cumberland Counties. In 1867 he clerked for the Trindle Spring Paper Mill; in 1868 he resumed his profession as teacher, and from 1874 to the present time he has conducted the O'hail School. His professional certificates were received in December, 1859, from Dr. A. R. Blair, county superintendent, and December 30, 1870, from S. G. Boyd, county superintendent; his permanent certificate, dated August 28, 1871, was received from J. P. Wickersham. Mr. O'hail has served as inspector of elections, and is a stockholder in the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad. From 1846 to 1871 he was a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, and is now a member of the Presbyterian Church at Dillsburg, and has been a Sunday-school teacher and superintendent since 1848. In politics he is an ardent Republican.

JACOB PETERMAN, son of John and Sarah Peterman, of this township, was born May 24, 1820—his great-grandfather having come from Germany. He was reared a farmer, and in 1850 took charge of the homestead for his father. In 1851 he married Eliza Mary, daughter of Christopher and Rachel Marks, of Newberry Township, and to this union have been born four children, of whom two boys and one girl are living. The daughter is married to John Mechling; the eldest son married Mary Smyser, and the youngest son married Mary Walker. In 1867 Mr. Peterman inherited the homestead of 120 acres—ninety five acres under cultivation and twenty-five acres in timber; in 1874 he erected a new dwelling, barn, etc.; he also bought from the heirs a farm of eighty acres, improved with a good house and barn, and from the heirs of his brother John, he bought a farm of 100 acres in Warrington Township, also improved with buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Peterman have been members of the United Brethren Church since 1863; of this church Mr. Peterman has been steward, and he has also served the township as school director for three years.

LEWIS J. PRESSEL, son of John and Abigail Pressel, of Washington Township, was born February 9, 1830, and is of German descent on his father's side and of English on his mother's. He was reared to manhood on the home farm, attending select school in the winters. He learned surveying and subsequently taught school in Lower Allen Township, Cumberland County, and also in this township. He began farming on the home stead in 1857, and the same year married Sarah, daughter of Henry and Catherine Reiff, of Monroe Township, Cumberland County, and to this marriage have been born six children, of whom two boys and three girls survive. In 1874 he built on the homestead, which consists of 100 acres, a fine new dwelling, and out-buildings. Mr. Pressel, wife and all the family are members of the Lutheran Church at Filey's, of which he has been deacon and elder a number of years; he was also superintendent of the Northern Sunday-school several years, and has filled a number of township offices.

HENRY W. PRESSEL is the fourth child of John and Abigail Pressel, of this township, and is of German and English descent. John Pressel, now deceased, settled in Carroll Township in 1831. Our subject grew to manhood on the home farm, attending school in the meantime. In 1853 he began teaching and followed that profession at various points until 1860. He also learned the theory of surveying. In 1857 he began farming on the southern part of the old homestead, putting up a new dwelling in 1857, and a barn in 1862. December 27, 1857, he married Annie E., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Plank. Mrs. Pressel died April 7, 1875, the mother of seven children, five of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Pressel joined the Lutheran Church at Filey's in 1861, and of this church, for a number of years, Mr. Pressel has been both deacon and elder. He has also served in different offices—township assessor and township clerk several times. He is an I. O. O. F., a K. of P., an agent of the fire insurance company and a stockholder in the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad and several other companies. He retired to private life in the spring of 1884, but still owns 104 acres of clear land, on which there are two sets of buildings, and one-half interest in 124 33-100 acres clear land in Cumberland County, on which there is one set of buildings; also twenty-four acres timber-land.

CHARLES W. SHEFFER, son of David and Sarah Sheffer, of Dillsburg, was born June 15, 1846. In 1860 he began learning coach-making of his father, and in 1872 went to Dover, where for about six years he worked for Brown & Strayer. On his return to Dillsburg he erected a fine dwelling house and a large coach-maker's shop, and has succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative trade in the borough and surrounding country in buggies, spring wagons, hacks, phaetons, etc. He was married in 1868 to Mary Baish, daughter of Joseph and Mary Baish; of the two children born to this union—a boy and a girl—the girl only is living. Mrs. Sheffer is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN A. SMITH, son of John Smith of Dillsburg, was born August 30, 1834, and is of German descent. At the age of fifteen he began learning tinsmithing with his father, who died three years later. John A. and his brother, Thomas, then continued the business until 1861, when John A. bought his brother's interest. In 1873 his brother Andrew came in, but retired in 1876. In 1872 our subject had enlarged the shop, and also built a residence for his mother near by; he also erected a dwelling on Main Street opposite the public school building. In 1864 he married Catherine, daughter of William Spahr, of Dover Township, and this marriage is graced with three children: Laura, William and John. Mr. Smith has been a successful business man and has filled various positions of public trust. He served one year as chief burgess, and has also served as judge of elections and councilman, and has been school director nine consecutive years. At present he is treasurer of the school board; he is also a stockholder in the Dillsburg & Mechanicsburg Railroad.

MARTIN SMYSER, son of Henry and Eve Smyser, of Adams County, was born February 6, 1810, and is of German descent through his great-grandfather. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and in 1831 married Mary, daughter of Christian and Margaret Hostler; he settled near Dillsburg and has resided here ever since, with the exception of four months passed in Michigan. Mrs. Smyser died in 1879, the mother of five children—two boys and three girls. The second son, George W., is a resident of Russell County, Kas. Mr. Smyser is a member of the Lutheran Church of Dillsburg, in which he has served as deacon and trustee; he has also served his township in the capacity of supervisor, inspector and clerk. He is a prosperous farmer, and on his premises are two valuable ore mines.

JEROME B. STARRY is the sixth of the eleven children of John P. and Sarah A. (Chronister) Starry; was born in Adams County in 1841, and is of German extraction. He was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools and at the high school at Carlisle. At the age of fourteen he came to York County and began teaching in the common schools under the superintendent, A. R. Blair, and for twenty-eight years has followed the profession. For two and a half years, however, he served his country in the late war as sergeant in Company A, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and took part at Cold Harbor, Petersburgh, the capture of the Weldon Railway, Five Forks and at other points. After his return he began farming in connection with teaching, and now has a place of twenty-two acres in this township. In 1869 he married Jennie E., daughter of James L. Livingston, of Cumberland County, and became the father of three children: George W., Irvin B. and H. F. (deceased). He has been a member of the Lutheran Church since sixteen years old.

LEWIS HYERS WATTS, son of Hiram and Sarah Ann Watts, of Upper Allen Township, Cumberland County, was born June 21, 1850, and is of English and German descent. He was reared on a farm, but received a good education, and during the winter of 1870–71 taught school in Penn Township, and in the winter of 1872, in Lower Allen Township, Cumberland County. In the summer of 1873 he began reading medicine with Dr. J. W. Rupp, of New Cumberland; then began the drug business at the same place; he came to Dillsburgh in February, 1874, and opened on the corner of Baltimore and Harrisburg Streets; twenty months later he removed to opposite the Nelson House, on Baltimore Street, remained there four years and four months, and then took his present store on the same street, where he has met with abundant success. August 8, 1871, he married Mary F., daughter of David H. and Mary Miller, of Northumberland County; to this union have been born two children: Leon Lewis (deceased) and Amy Alda. Mr. and Mrs. Watts are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN WILLIAMS, son of James Williams, of Monroe Township, Cumberland County, was born February 5, 1815, and is of Welsh descent. He was reared a farmer and married, in 1846, Lucinda Nelson. In 1847 he settled on fifty acres at the mouth of Dogwood Run, and engaged in farming and milling. He has had born to him a family of seven children—four sons, still single, now living on the home place. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Monaghan Presbyterian Church at Dillsburgh. Mr. Williams has served as school director, auditor, assessor and judge of elections.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, son of John and Nancy Williams, was born June 18, 1840, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. He was reared a farmer, and in 1864 began on his own account on sixty-four acres on the roads leading from Harrisburg to York and from Sidonsburg to Dillsburg. In the fall of 1862 he was drafted and assigned to Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, as corporal; was stationed at Suffolk in the Third Army Corps, under Gen. Peck, and was mustered out in July, 1863, at Harrisburg. He was engaged in butchering from 1870 to 1873, in connection with farming, and in 1877 opened a general store. He is a Jeffersonian Democrat; he served as school director in Monaghan Township three years, and in Carroll six years, and in the fall of 1884 was elected to the legislature by over 3,800 majority. Since 1861 he has been a member of Filey's Lutheran Church, and has been deacon, elder and trustee many years; he has been actively connected with the Sunday-school since boyhood, and in the conventions at the upper end held the offices of president and secretary and chairman of the executive committee. In 1861 he married Margaret A., daughter of Thomas and Sarah Burtnet, of this township, and of the seven children born to him four are living: Mary Jane, Henry Wesley, Catherine Elizabeth and Martha Elverta.

CHANCEFORD TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL CONRAD is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born in 1828, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Erisman) Conrad. His grandfather, Daniel Conrad, was a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He had three sons and four daughters. At the age of eighteen years our subject was apprenticed to the wheelwright's trade, and after serving three years began business for himself at New Danville, Lancaster Co., Penn., where he remained until 1860. He then removed to Chanceford Township, York County, and purchased a farm, and is now engaged in farming and keeping hotel. Mr. Conrad was married, in 1855, to Miss Martha Zercher, of Lancaster County. They have four children: Elvina, Benjamin F., Daniel W. and Henry. Mr. Conrad is a member of the German Reformed Church.

THOMAS G. CROSS, son of James and Elizabeth (Grove) Cross, was born on the old homestead in Windsor Township, York County, August 14, 1818. His grandfather, James Cross, was a native of the "Emerald Isle," and came to America at twelve years of age with his parents, who were among the first settlers of York County. Several of the older members of the Cross family were soldiers in the early wars, and held some of the first civil official positions in York County. Thomas Cross, great-grandfather of our subject, came from Ireland to the United States about 1752, locating in Windsor Township, where he took up about 500 acres of land. He died in 1776, leaving three sons: John, who served in the Revolution, settled in the West; James, who remained upon the old homestead and followed farming, served in the French and Indian wars and the whisky insurrection, died in 1845, leaving six children—three sons and three daughters—James, the father of our subject, being the eldest. He followed farming, and served as justice of the peace for twenty-five years. He died in June, 1872, leaving two sons and four daughters. Thomas G. Cross was educated at the common schools and York County Academy, and also spent some time at Chanceford Academy. At seventeen years of age he began teaching, and followed that occupation for thirteen years, and for four years was engaged in mercantile business. In 1851 he settled where he now resides and engaged in surveying and general farming. He served as justice of the peace for ten years, and 1857 was director of the poor for York County, serving until 1860, during which period the county hospital was erected. In 1866 he was elected county prothonotary, and served three years. In 1872 he returned to his farm, where he now lives. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Martha J. Campbell, daughter of John S. Campbell, of Lower Chanceford Township. Seven children have blessed this union: Almira A., Elizabeth J., Maggie E., Emma M., Nettie S., Otho W. and Thomas C. Mr. and Mrs. Cross and all their children are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

THE CURRAN FAMILY. John Curran was a son of David Curran, who emigrated from Ireland to America and settled where Jefferson, Md., is now situated. This property afterward passed into the hands of John Curran, who subsequently sold it to Thomas Jefferson, and removed to Chanceford Township. John Curran had ten children: Samuel, John, David, Jacob, Charles, Sophia, Sarah, Elizabeth, Margaret and Catherine. John Curran died in 1819. Samuel Curran had seven children: Andrew, John, Henry, Samuel, Joseph, Mary and Margaret. Andrew Curran, a son of Samuel and Mary (Wise) Curran, was born January 29, 1829. At the age of twenty-three he began serving an apprenticeship at the stonemason's trade at Dallastown, Penn., and continued this trade for several years. In 1855 he removed from York Township and settled on his present farm. He was married in 1854 to Miss Catherine N. Young, daughter of Jacob Young of York Township. This marriage has been blessed with four children: Mary C., Joseph A., Margaret A. and Samuel H. Mr. Curran is a member of the German Reformed Church, and his wife belongs to the Lutheran Church. John Curran, a son of Samuel and Mary A. (Wise) Curran, was born September 14, 1832, in the old family homestead, which he now owns and where he resides; he is a farmer and grows tobacco extensively. In 1859 he married Miss Sarah A. Wise, daughter of John Wise of Chanceford Township. They have five children: John S., William F., Joseph W., George A. and Mary M. Mr. Curran has held various official positions in his township. He is agent for the Southern Mutual Insurance Company of York. He is a member of the German Reformed Church. Henry Curran, son of Samuel and Mary A. (Wise) Curran, was born on the old homestead in 1834, and remained at home until 1863, when he went to Montana, and engaged in mining. In 1870 he returned to Chanceford Township and engaged in farming and merchandising at Collinsville. He remained there some time and then removed to Brogueville, where he continued business for seven years, and then sold his interest and began business where he now resides. He is also engaged in farming, and has 180 acres of land.

He was married, in 1877, to Miss Maria Trout, daughter of Judge Valentine Trout. Three children have blessed this marriage: Ivy M., Mary E., and Sarah J. He is a member of the German Reformed Church and his wife of the Presbyterian Church. Samuel Curran, son of Samuel and Mary A (Wise) Curran, was born October 29, 1836, and reared and educated in his native township. He remained on the homestead farm until thirty-three years of age, when he purchased a farm adjoining that of his father, and there he remained eight years. In 1881 he purchased his present farm, where he now resides. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary A. Sechrist, daughter of Charles Sechrist, of Chanceford Township. Mr. Curran's second marriage was in 1879 to Mrs. Catherine E. McNaughton. They have three children: William H., George S., and Jacob E. Mr. and Mrs. Curran are members of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY DIETZ was born March 2, 1852, and is a son of Frederick and Magdalena (Strickler) Dietz, natives of Hellam Township, York Co., Penn. At the age of nineteen years he began learning the miller's trade, which he followed until 1877, when he purchased a farm of 143 acres in Chanceford Township and is now engaged in general farming. He was married in 1874 to Miss Henrietta Burg of Lower Windsor Township. They have one child, Martha.

LEVI C. FRY was born in Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn., March 25, 1843, and is a son of John and Christina (Blouse) Fry, also natives of this township. His grandfather, John Fry, was a native of Lancaster County, Penn. He was reared on the farm, and in 1861 enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was at the battles of Winchester, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, and was wounded at Locust Grove, November 27, 1863, and also took part at Horse Shoe Bend, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Bermuda. At the battle of Petersburg he was captured, June 22, 1864, and was confined at Bell Island, Castle Thunder, Libby and Andersonville prisons. He was released April 28, 1865, and discharged June 18, 1865. After the war he returned to Chanceford Township, and engaged in farming. Mr. Fry was married, March 22, 1866, to Miss Cevella A. Hoover, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Hoover, of Manchester Township. Mr. Fry has served as township auditor, and is a church member.

ROBERT S. GEMMILL was born in 1840, and is a son of James and Mary A. (Norris) Gemmill, the latter a daughter of John V. Norris, of Harford County, Md. William Gemmill, subject's grandfather, was a native of Hopewell Township, York County. He had seven children, of whom the father of Robert S. was the second son, who was twice married, and who died in 1859. Robert S. remained at home until his twenty-first year, when he purchased a farm and began general farming. He now owns a farm of 126 acres of well improved land, and is one of the successful farmers of Chanceford Township. In 1861 he was married to Miss Margaret I. Andrews, daughter of Robert Andrews, of Chanceford Township. This union has been blessed with eight children: Franklin P., James N., Robert A., Mary L., Hugh L., William W., Annie P. and Flora L. Mr. and Mrs. Gemmill are members of the Presbyterian Church. Joseph W. Gemmill, brother of Robert S., was born December 4, 1845, on the old Gemmill homestead. At the death of his mother he inherited a portion of the home farm, and bought the remainder and engaged in farming. He now has 150 acres of good land. He was married December 27, 1870, to Miss Emma C. Good, daughter of Jesse B. Good, of Hopewell Township. They have four children: Lottie I., James L., Sarah E. and Alfuah M. Mr. and Mrs. Gemmill are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THE GRAHAM FAMILY. Thomas Graham, a soldier of the American Revolution, was born in 1751, and emigrated from Ireland in 1768. He was married July 16, 1778, to Miss Hannah Hooper, who bore him eleven children—five sons and six daughters. Thomas Graham died in 1832. Robert Graham, a son of Thomas, inherited the Graham homestead. He followed farming, and in 1839 was appointed postmaster, and held that office (from which Grahamville originated) until 1860. He was married in 1839, to Miss Sarah F. Clarkson, of Chanceford Township, who died May 28, 1859, leaving four children: Andrew C., Thomas L., James C. and Hannah E. Mr. Graham's second marriage was in 1860 to Miss Jane M. Stewart, who died in 1880. Mr. Graham represented York County in the State legislature during the years 1842–43 and held many township offices, and was a prominent merchant. For many years he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member at the time of his death in January 20, 1875, aged eighty-one years one month and fifteen days. Thomas L. Graham is principal of the academy at Elkton, Cecil Co., Md., and is a Mason. James C. Graham was born August 22, 1845, on the old homestead, and is by occupation a farmer. He was married, November 28, 1878, to Miss Ella A. Shaw, of Hopewell. They have one child—Robert. Mr. Graham is a Mason. The Graham family have been identified with the history of York County for more than a century, and the members of the family have always figured prominently in the affairs of the county.

JAMES W. KILGORE, son of Robert N. and Mary E. (Wilson) Kilgore, natives respectively of Chanceford Township and of Maryland, was born February 22, 1851. His grandfather, John Kilgore, was a native of Lower Chanceford Township, and was married to Margaret Nelson, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Our subject received his education at the public schools and York County Academy. In 1875 he engaged in general merchandising at Brogueville, under the firm name of Curran & Kilgore, and continued business for some time, but at the death of Mr. Kilgore's father, in 1877, he sold his interest in the store and took charge of the old homestead. In 1883 he again entered the mercantile business in partnership with a Mr. Grove. In 1880 he was elected justice of the peace. His term expired May 1, 1885. Mr. Kilgore owns a farm of 150 acres, which he operates in connection with merchandising.

JACOB K. KOHLER was born in 1831, in Conewago Township, York County, and is a son of John and Anna Maria Kohler, natives of Manchester Township. His grandfather, Baltzar Kohler, was a farmer and tavern keeper at Manchester, then known as Liverpool. He had six children, of whom the father of Jacob K. was the youngest. At nineteen years of age Jacob K. began learning the miller's trade, and afterward followed the milling business for fifteen years. In 1858 he came to Chanceford Township, and for a time worked at his trade. In 1873 he purchased his present farm. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Eleah Scheaffer, of Hopewell Township. They have two children: Albert J. and Emma L. Mr. Kohler has been school director of Chanceford Township. Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of the Lutheran Church.

MICHAEL LYMAN, son of Michael and Sarah (Kline) Lyman, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1823. His father was born in Centre County, and his mother in Lancaster County, Penn. Our subject remained in his native county until 1847, when he came to York County and entered the employ of the Tide Water Canal Company and was located in Lower Chanceford Township. Here he continued to work for three years, and then began boating, which he continued until 1870, when he removed to York Furnace and engaged in the hotel business. He remained there until 1884, when he removed to Shank's Ferry and entered the hotel business. Mr. Lyman was married in 1845, to Miss Elmira Raymond, of Dauphin County, Penn. They have seven children: Jacob, Æneas, Ella, Joseph, Charley, Lilly and Theodore. Mr. Lyman is a member of Lodge No. 125, of the Brotherhood of the Union.

THOMAS McCULLOUGH was born in Chester County, Penn., in 1818, and is a son of Thomas and Ann McCullough. The father of our subject was born in Harford County, Md., and the mother in Chester County, Penn. Mr. McCullough first learned the manufacturing of machinery and edged tools of every description, and followed auger-making for a number of years. His native home was Kennett Square, and his early days were spent in company with our esteemed and much loved friend and poet, Bayard Taylor. In 1856 he removed to Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn., and engaged in farming and boating. When the tocsin of war was sounded, he offered his life and interest in the defense of his country's honor. They received him, and chartered his boats at Baltimore to convey soldiers across the Southern rivers, and he many days lay defenseless under the enemy's fire on the Pamunkey until the malarial fever drove him home. Mr. McCullough married Miss Eliza Porter, of New Garden Township, Chester Co., Penn., in 1848. Mrs. McCullough died November 3, 1883. Mr. McCollough is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM MOORE, son of John and Elizabeth (Ellison) Moore, was born January 20, 1846, on the old family homestead in Chanceford Township. His grandfather, Samuel Moore, a native of Scotland, came to America and settled in Chanceford Township. He died in 1836. He had eight children—four sons and four daughters—the father of our subject being the eldest son. John Moore, subject's father, was by occupation a cooper, and died in 1878, leaving three children: William, Samuel H. and John A. Our subject served a three-years' apprenticeship at carpentering, and for seventeen years worked at that trade. Mr. Moore is now engaged in general farming. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Mary E. Shaw, of Chanceford Township. They have three children: Lemon S., Maggie S. and Ida E. Mr. Moore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN MURPHY is a son of James and Mary (Smith) Murphy, natives of Chanceford Township, York County. His paternal grandfather was born in Ireland and immigrated to America prior to the American Revolution, in which he was a soldier. He was married, in 1778, to Miss Barbara Pretz, of this township, by whom he had six children. He died in 1808. James Murphy, his eldest child, had nine children—four sons and five daughters. John Murphy, our subject, was born in 1813 on the old Murphy homestead, which adjoins his present farm. He was engaged in boating and school teaching for some years. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Leah Smith, daughter of William Smith, of this township. They have had eight children: Charles W. (deceased), James S., Samuel H. (deceased), John R. S., George W. (deceased), Mary C., Hester A. and Thomas W. Mr. Murphy has held the offices of auditor and assessor.

GEORGE B. MURPHY is a son of Joseph and Alice (Cunningham) Murphy, natives of York County, Penn. His grandfather, Joseph Murphy, came from Ireland in 1794. Our subject was born on the old Murphy homestead, January 13, 1848, where he now lives. At the death of his mother, in 1877, he purchased the home farm. In 1870 he engaged in the mercantile business, and since 1877 has been engaged in farming, in connection with that business. He was married on February 12, 1874, to Miss Sarah Gemmill, daughter of Robert Gemmill. They have two children: Robert E. and Joseph R. In 1882 Mr. Murphy was elected school director for three years. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PORTER, M. D., son of Benjamin and Ruth (Wilson) Porter, was born in Mill Creek Hundred, Newcastle Co., Del., May 19, 1827, being the fourth of a family of seven children. His father removed to New Garden Township, Chester County, when the subject of this sketch was three years of age, where they continued to reside until their removal to York County. His father had no brothers and but one sister, who died early in life, and his grandfather Porter, who was an officer in the Continental army, died about the year 1790. His mother was the eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth (Beverley) Wilson, and his grandmother, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Jackson) Beverley, of Kennet and East Marlborough Townships, Chester Co., Penn. Samuel and Ruth Beverley had two daughters, Elizabeth, as above mentioned, and Mary, afterward married to William Gause. They had six sons and five daughters. The early life of Dr. B. F. Porter, the subject of this sketch, was divided between attendance at school and his duties as a farmer's son, until his fifteenth year, when he entered the academy of his friend and neighbor, the late Enoch Lewis, where his advancement was very rapid. Mathematics was his delight, and when he left school to enter Delaware College, his preceptor considered him fully prepared to do all kinds of civil engineering. Having to depend upon his own resources in a great measure, for his further advancement, he taught in the common schools of Chester County, and in Newcastle County, Del., the last year being in a select school. In the spring of 1851 he entered the office of Dr. J. R. McClurg as a medical student. After more than the usual course of study—for under the advice of his friend, the late Dr. Porter, of Wilmington, Del., he devoted considerable time to hospital training and experience—he graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, on March 10, 1855. Immediately after graduation he came to Chanceford Township to treat and care for a sister who was in feeble health, and finally made it his permanent home; and from the day on which he was vested by the State of Pennsylvania with the powers "*exercendi, docendi, et scribendi, ubi rite vocati fueritis,*" and that too, "*inter nos et ubique gentium,*" he practiced his profession among all classes, faithfully, earnestly and circumspectly, and has always enjoyed a large patronage. Always an ardent friend of popular education, and believing that the heritage of liberty, as bequeathed to us by the fathers of the republic, is dependent for its perpetuation upon the intelligence of the people, he served his township twelve years in succession as a school director, in which he gave his time and energies freely to the improvement and elevation of the people's colleges—the common schools. In 1868 he was elected a member of the house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in 1869 was re-elected to the same position, and as an evidence of the acceptability of his services, at the expiration of his second term his fellow-members presented him with a handsome gold-headed cane, as a testimonial of esteem and regard. On August 20, 1861, he married—Sarah Jane Bigler becoming his life partner. They have one son living: David B. Porter, who is just entering his twenty-third year.

JOSEPH W. REED was born in Chanceford Township, in 1844, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah J. (Wiley) Reed, natives respectively of Chanceford and Fawn Townships, York County, Penn. His great-grandfather emigrated from Ireland to America prior to the war of the Revolution, and held a commission in the Continental army. He was also one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The grandfather of our subject had six children, of whom the father of Joseph W. was the eldest son. Joseph W. Reed, in 1871, purchased his present farm of 112 acres, where he has since lived and been engaged in general farming. He married Miss Mary S. Bigler, daughter of David Bigler, of Windsor Township. They have three children: Sarah J., Charles F. and Ralph M. In March, 1865, Mr. Reed enlisted in the One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES P. ROBINSON is a son of Nehemiah and Maria (Pennington) Robinson, natives of Maryland, and was born in Cecil County, Md., September 22, 1840. At six years of age he came with his parents to York County, and settled at York Furnace, in Lower Chanceford Township. The earlier years of his life were spent at various occupations. In 1872 he removed to New Bridgeville and engaged in general merchandising and hotel business. Here he remained until 1878, when he went to Long Level in Lower Windsor Township and continued the same business. In 1882 he returned to New Bridgeville, where he still resides, and engaged in the same business. He was married January 1, 1867, to Miss Sarah A. Schall, daughter of John Schall. They have six children: Maggie R., Ida J., Rose, Sarah E., Samuel T. and Clara B. In 1884 Mr. Robinson was elected to the State legislature. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

JOHN K. SCHENBERGER, son of Frederick and Lydia (Whitman) Schenberger, was born on the old family homestead in Chanceford Township, March 19, 1833. His parents were also born in York County. His early life was spent on the farm, and at twenty-five years of age he began learning the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for eight years. In 1873 he engaged in general merchandising, which business he has since continued in connection with farming. He was appointed postmaster at New Bridgeville in 1864, which position he still retains. He was married April 12, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Loucks, daughter of Samuel Loucks, of Windsor Township. They have five children: Ida A., John W., Frederick H., William J. and Latta S. Mr. Schenberger has held various township offices.

JAMES TAYLOR, son of Robert and Jane (McKee) Taylor, was born in Lower Chanceford Township, in 1826. His parents, who were born in Ireland, immigrated to America in 1820, and settled in Lower Chanceford Township. Mr. Taylor, by occupation, is a farmer, and is now engaged in superintending a farm for John Small. He was married to Miss A. (daughter of George) Waltermyer, of Hopewell Township. This union has been blessed with six children: George W., James F., Catherine J., Joseph T., John H. and Wesley McK. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Chanceford United Presbyterian Church.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON (the ancestor of the Thompsons in York County) came from Scotland, and was a Scotch Covenanter, some of his ancestors being compelled to live in caves during the persecution. He married Margaret Wallace, daughter of Alexander Wallace, who came to York County in 1730, and in whose house Old Guinston Church was first organized. Archibald Thompson and Margaret Wallace had four children: Alexander, single; Agnes married Samuel Collins; James, single, and Joseph, who married Mary Purdy, the daughter of Archibald Purdy and Agnes Gilliland. Joseph Thompson, born February 2, 1762; died December 19, 1815. Mary Purdy, born 1766; died 1834. They had ten children as follows: Archibald married Jane Kirkwood, Joseph married Jane Martin, Nancy married Robert Anderson, Alexander married Margaret McKinley, James married Rosanna Kerchner, Margaret married William Reed, Mary married Thomas Grove, William married Mary Ann Hoopes, Samuel H. married Elizabeth Shenberger. Andrew Purdy married Elizabeth Donaldson and had eight children, of whom William R. Thompson, of the banking firm of Semple & Thompson, corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn., is the eldest. Andrew Purdy Thompson studied for the ministry, and was sent by the Associate Church as a missionary to the island of Trinidad in the West Indies. After three years absence, he came home and has been almost uninterruptedly engaged in the work of the American Bible Society. William R. Thompson, of Pittsburgh, was born in Alleghany City, in 1845. During the civil war, he entered the Union army. Since 1865 he has been engaged in the banking business; was seven years cashier of the Mechanics National Bank of Pittsburgh, and afterward its president. He is now the active member of the banking firm of Semple & Thompson.

WILLIAM THOMPSON is a son of Archibald P. and Jane (Kirkwood) Thompson, the latter, a native of Harford County, Md. The father of our subject, a farmer, was born in Chanceford Township, York County, and was the eldest son in a family of ten children, and for a number of years was captain in the State militia. Our subject was born on the old Thompson homestead in 1819, where he grew to manhood. He remained on the farm until 1850, when he engaged in merchandising at Bald Eagle, in Fawn Township, and there remained three years. He then returned to Chanceford Township, and again engaged in farming, which occupation he has since continued. He was married in 1848, to Miss Sallie E. Gemmill, daughter of John Gemmill. They have four children: John G., Archibald P., James D. and Sallie M. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL WORKINGER, son of Jesse Workinger, present sheriff of York County, Penn., was born February 9, 1843. He was married in 1866, to Miss Agnes R. Warner, daughter of Jacob Warner, of Chanceford Township. They have one child, Alice M. Mr. Workinger is a leading citizen, and has held positions of public trust in Chanceford Township.

CODORUS TOWNSHIP.

LEVI BAHN, son of John and Polly Bahn, *nee* Schwartz, of Springfield Township, was born March 22, 1820, in Shrewsbury Township. He was reared on his father's farm until his nineteenth year, then went to his trade of carpenter with John N. Miller, of Shrewsbury Township, and followed his trade since that date, except four years when engaged in milling. He built the mill which Henry M. Bortner now owns and operates. January 22, 1843, he married Margaret Bortner, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Snyder) Bortner, of Codorus Township. Twelve children have been born to this union: Cassie, deceased; Rebecca and Levi, twins; Louis, Elizabeth; Matilda, deceased; John, Catharine, Sarah J., Louisa, Jacob and William H. Mr. Bahn has been the leading builder of Codorus Township for the past forty years, nearly all the large barns and dwellings having been erected by him. The first meeting house ever built in Glen Rock was put up by Mr. Bahn. He is descended from one of the old families of the township. Mr. Bahn is a member of Fishel's (Lutheran) Church. His grandfather, Frederick Bahn, was only four years old when he came to York County.

HENRY M. BORTNER, son of Michael and Catherine (Marckel) Bortner, of Codorus and Shrewsbury Townships, respectively, was born January 3, 1821, in Codorus Township, and is the second son in a family of eight children, viz.: Jared M., Henry M., Jonas M., Noah M.; Sarah, wife of Solomon Wherly; Liddie, widow of Henry Bahn; Cassie Ann, wife of Peter S. Smith; and Catherine, wife of Adam S. Smith. June 14, 1846, our subject married Henrietta Dubs, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rohrbach) Dubs, of Codorus Township. Thirteen children have been born to them: Albert D., Louisa J.; Henry D., deceased; Henrietta D.; Leminda, deceased; John D.; Sarah, deceased; Josiah D., Amanda D., George D., Edgar D., Laura D. and Alice D. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and received the advantages of the common schools of his township. He followed weaving for seven years, having learned it from his mother, and then went to learn the trade of miller, June 8, 1844, with Jacob Bortner, ex-commissioner of York County; Ephraim Fair was his miller. After working there four years, our subject bought the mill property of Michael Krout, at what is now Seitzville. He operated this mill four years, then bought Abraham Thoman's mill in Shrewsbury Township, now Honeytown, where he followed milling twelve years, and then moved to his present mill, and after three years' stay here rented a farm and followed farming five years, when he relinquished that occupation to accept the office of treasurer of York County, having served the full term to the entire satisfaction of the people. In 1875 he removed to the mill property, where he now lives, at Pierceville. He still runs the mill to its full capacity. Our subject's father, John Michael Bortner, died October 21, 1870, in his ninetieth year. His mother died October 9, 1838, in her fortieth year. Subject's paternal grandparents were Ludwig Bortner and Ablona (Florschner) Bortner, and were among the pioneer settlers of Codorus Township. Mr. Bortner is a member of Fishel's (Lutheran) Church; has been assessor of his township ten consecutive terms, also school director for nine years, and is one of the leading and most respected citizens of Codorus Township.

JONAS M. BORTNER, son of Michael and Catherine (Marckel) Bortner, of Shrewsbury Township, was born December 17, 1824, in Codorus Township. He received the ordinary common school education available at that day, and was reared on the farm. In February, 1849, Mr. Bortner married Catherine Bortner, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Garwick) Bortner, of Codorus Township. This union has been blessed with eleven children: Lewis, Adeline (deceased), Levi, Sarah (deceased), Caroline, Henry (deceased), Nathaniel, Richard, Amanda (deceased), Maria and Harris. Mr. Bortner has been constable for eighteen years; and is one of the most popular and best known men in Codorus Township. The mill now owned and operated by him was built in 1839, by Jacob Bortner, generally known as old Commissioner Bortner, and, except an interval of two years, this mill has been in the Bortner name ever since. Mr. Bortner is a prominent member of the Reformed Church.

S. B. BRODBECK, only son of George and Leah (Bossert) Brodbeck, of Codorus Township, was born May 21, 1851, in Jefferson, Codorus Township. After going to the public school of his township, and to Prof. Gray's school at Glen Rock, he entered his father's store, and at the death of his father, in 1874, continued the business for Brodbeck estate until 1879, when he began business in his own name. July 4, 1875, Mr. Brodbeck married Eliza Weaver, daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Gettier) Weaver, of Manchester, Carroll Co., Md. Four children have been born to this union: Rose E., George W., Lettie May and Sadie. Our subject's father, George Brodbeck, was a prominent citizen and one of the leading business men of his section of York County. He was postmaster and also treasurer of Codorus Township for many years, and was leader of the choir at the Stone Church from the time he settled in the township until his death. His success in life was due to his own efforts. The subject of this sketch, though comparatively a young man, is widely known, and doing a large mercantile business, having a branch store and postoffice at Brodbecks (Green Ridge Station) on the Hanover & Baltimore Railroad. He is a member of the Stone (Reformed) Church.

HENRY GABLE, son of Henry and Annie (Gertrude) Gable, was born June 17, 1839, in North Codorus Township, and was brought up on a farm. January 23, 1864, he enlisted in York, Penn., in Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded in left thigh and leg, in the discharge of his duty at Weldon Railroad, Virginia, June 18, 1864, and was taken to Division Hospital, and thence to City Point Hospital, Virginia. June 30 he left there for Findley Hospital, Washington, D. C. Our subject's sister came to Washington and secured his transfer to the hospital at York, Penn. On July 25, 1865, he was again transferred to the Citizens' Hospital, Philadelphia; July 26 to the Chestnut Hill Hospital; he left the Chestnut Hill Hospital October 17, 1865, for the Christian Street Hospital, where a piece of bone came out of his leg, December 10, 1866, and a second piece of bone came out on September 3, 1872. Mr. Gable is a well known and respected citizen of Codorus Township.

LEWIS K. GLATFELTER, son of Charles and Leah (Klindinst) Glatfelter, is the third child in a family of eleven children, and was born October 20, 1843, in North Codorus Township, where he was reared on his father's farm; when a boy, his time was devoted to school and farm work. February 15, 1863, he married Isabella, daughter of John B. and Elizabeth (Behler) Kerchner, of North Codorus Township. This marriage has been blessed with seven children: Franklin (deceased), Emma J., Lucy, Alice (deceased), Miranda (deceased), Paul (deceased) and Rose (deceased). Our subject's father, Charles Glatfelter, died in his sixty-fifth year, and his mother was sixty-seven when she died. Mr. Glatfelter owns an excellent farm of 100 acres, well stocked and under good cultivation; also owns an adjoining farm of sixty acres that he farms in connection with the home farm. The Glatfelter family is one of the oldest and most numerous in York County. The subject of this sketch is a man of wide influence in his township, and a prominent member of Shaffer's Church.

E. W. HEINDEL, son of George and Leah (Winehold) Heindel, of Shrewsbury Township, was born October 17, 1832. He was brought up to and followed farming until 1879, when he built Green

Ridge Mill, at Green Ridge Station, Codorus Township, on the Hanover & Baltimore Railroad. April 15, 1859, Mr. Heindel married Elizabeth Rife. May 2, 1867, he married his second wife, Annie Dubs, of Adams County, Penn. This marriage has been blessed with two children, Tirza Jane (deceased), and Elsie A. Mr. Heindel is the owner of a farm containing 218 acres, about sixty acres being in woodland. He has been school director three years; was director on the B. N. R. R., the time it was built, for eight years, and ticket agent for eight years. He has by his own exertions and good management acquired a handsome competency, and is one of the solid men of Codorus Township.

DR. H. C. JONES, son of H. B. and Mary Ann (Zimmerman) Jones, was born August 9, 1842, in Codorus Township (near the Maryland line). The Doctor is the third in a family of nine children. He was reared on a farm and mill and attended private school in Baltimore County, Md., and for several years the Manchester Academy, in Manchester, Md. He began to read medicine with Dr. H. Baltz, of Manchester; he then continued under Prof. N. R. Smith, of Baltimore, and after three years of close reading attended two courses at the University of Maryland, also taking private instruction between courses. He graduated in 1865, and immediately began the practice of medicine at Menge's Mills, and after five years' stay removed to Jefferson borough, his present location. Dr. Jones is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 327, Hanover Lodge, and has been burgess of Jefferson. September 29, 1867, he married Sarah F. Hershey, daughter of Abraham and Eliza (Forry) Hershey, of Heidelberg Township. Seven children have blessed this union: infant daughter, deceased; Minnie, two infant sons, deceased; Henry H., Pius H., and Honora E. Dr. Jones is devoted to his profession, has a lucrative practice, and is one of Jefferson's best citizens.

DR. JOHN D. KELLER, son of Henry S. and Henrietta (Wherly) Keller, of Codorus Township, was born February 24, 1852. After attending school at home until his tenth year, he went to York County Academy for two years, then to Glen Rock School under Professor Gray two years. He taught school for three terms, two in Codorus Township and one in Springfield Township. He began reading medicine with his father during the summer months; then attended lectures at the Hahnneman Medical College in Philadelphia, where he graduated March 10, 1874. He began the practice of medicine at Melrose, Md., and after three years' practice removed to his present location at Glenville, Codorus Township. October 10, 1875, he married Sarah Lippy, daughter of Benjamin Lippy, of Carroll County, Md. One child has been born to them—Albertus H. B. Our subject's father, Dr. H. S. Keller, was born in West Manheim Township; his family were John D., Henry J., Elizabeth S., Daniel W.; Henrietta, deceased; William E. A.; Anna Mary, deceased; infant, deceased. Our subject's mother died, and his father married Margaret Doll, daughter of Henry A. Doll, of Manheim Township. Four children have been born to this marriage: Catherine, Jesse; Tobias, deceased; and Lydia, deceased. Our subject has been a hard student, devoted to his chosen profession, and as a reward of this has a large and lucrative practice.

REV. W. H. KETTERMAN, son of George and Anna May (Bush) Ketterman, of Dover and North Codorus Townships respectively, was reared on the farm and attended school in his native township until his sixteenth year, when he began teaching school; taught five terms in "Lesh's" Church, North Codorus Township, and one term at "Auchey's" Schoolhouse, Jefferson Borough. Easter day, 1876, Rev. K. married Lydia M. Hamm, daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Lau) Hamm, of North Codorus Township. Four interesting children have blessed this union: Paul, George and Daniel (twins), and Annie. Our subject is the ninth child in a family of twelve children, and he is loved and honored by his people, to which, his first charge, he was called twelve years ago, and it is not too much to say that no charge in York County has made such rapid progress in same length of time. When Rev. Ketterman came to this field twelve years ago, the salary at the stone church, comprising 160 members, paid between $60 and $80; Schaffer's paid about $13; Jefferson about $30. These churches now pay about five times that amount, respectively; the collections for benevolent purposes then were from $12 to $20 per year at the stone church, now they are from $120 to $150 a year; the same relative increase has taken place in the other two churches; all due to the wise and energetic management of the reverend pastor.

JESSE SHAFFER, son of John and Margaret (Overmiller) Shaffer, second in a family of eleven children, was born in Hopewell Township in 1811, and was reared on his father's farm. He married Catherine Klinefelter, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Diehl) Klinefelter. Five children have blessed this marriage: Rebecca, Elizabeth, George, Catherine and Jacob. Mr. Shaffer has resided at his present home for the last forty years. His farm contains 164 acres of excellent land, about forty acres of woodland. In 1862 he built the Shaffer gristmill, which has been in operation continuously ever since John Shaffer, our subject's father, attained the ripe old age of eighty-two, when he died in Hopewell Township; his wife died in her fifty-eighth year. Mr. Shaffer is one of the leading members of Shaffer's Church. He has been closely identified with this church since it was built, having aided largely by his means and time in its construction.

CONEWAGO TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE ENSMINGER, Esq., was born in Manchester Township, eldest son of Samuel Ensminger and grandson of John Ensminger, great-grandson of Conrad Ensminger, and great-great-grandson of Heinrich Ensminger, who came from the Palatine by the ship "Samuel, of London;" landed at Philadelphia, Penn., August 17, 1733, and settled near Lewisberry, this county. George Ensminger, Esq., the subject of our sketch, lived in Dover Township from the time he was three years old, and was educated in the public schools of said township and worked on the farm until August 12, 1863, when he joined the army and became a member of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Haymarket and Wilderness. In the latter he was unfortunately captured by the Confederates, was a prisoner of war at Danville, Va., Andersonville, Ga., and Florence, S. C., for a term of nine months and twenty-two days. After being paroled joined his regiment, and was mustered out with the regiment June 12, 1865; returned home and worked on the farm till the fall of 1869; traveled west to Ohio and Michigan, and returned to the oil region of Pennsylvania and worked in the oil fields till the fall of 1870; returned to York County, worked on the farm till the spring of 1872. He entered the York County Academy under the instructions of Profs. Ruby and Heiges; taught school in the winter and went to school at the York County Academy during summer, and taught the summer of 1874 as assistant teacher to Prof. Ruby. Moved to Conewago Township in the spring of 1875 and taught school. Was elected justice of the peace in 1877, but did not take up his commission. Was elected justice of the peace again in the spring of 1880 by the votes of both parties; followed surveying and conveyancing in connection with his office, teaching school in the winter till the spring of 1884, teaching twelve terms in succession, when he was appointed United States Storekeeper and Gauger, in which vocation he is at present (1885) engaged. The genealogy of the Ensminger family is as follows: Heinrich Ensminger, father of Conrad Ensminger and others; Conrad Ensminger, born in 1745 and father of John and others, died July 13, 1783, buried at Quickel's Church; John Ensminger, father of Samuel, Jacob, John, Henry, Elizabeth and Mary, born in 1783, died in 1862; Samuel Ensminger, father of George (the subject of this sketch), Samuel, Albert W. and Jacob W., was born March 9, 1811, died April 9, 1879.

HENRY H. KOCHENOUR was born in Manchester Township January 18, 1829, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Hoffman) Kochenour, natives of York County. Martin Kochenour, grandfather of subject, was also a native of York County, was a distiller, and afterward a school teacher and musician. Subject's father was born in 1803, and was for many years proprietor of a grist-mill and fifty-six acres of land in Manchester Township, and two farms in Conewago, in which latter township he now resides. His wife died in 1882. Henry H. Kochenour was reared to farming and milling under his father. He received a liberal education, and for twelve winters taught school and music in Conewago Township. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Two Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, took part in the engagement at Fort Steadman and the siege of Petersburg, and at the close of the war returned to Conewago and engaged in milling, which he followed ten years. In 1866 he married Susan Machlin, who died in 1867 at the age of twenty-two, leaving one child—Susan L. In 1868 Mr. K. married Catherine Stough, a daughter of John Stough and a native of Dover Township. To this union has been born one child—Henry A. Mr. and Mr. Kochenour are members of the Lutheran Church.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

SOLOMON BOYER was born in Manchester Township, October 28, 1819, and is a son of Peter and Sarah (Heidlebaugh) Boyer, both natives of York County. The grandfather of our subject, Frederick Augustus Boyer, came from Germany before the American Revolution, in which he took part and afterward married a Miss Shull, of York County, and died at the age of ninety-six. Subject's father was born in 1789, was a millwright and farmer, remained in active business life until seventy years old and then retired, dying in 1881 at the age of ninety-two. Solomon Boyer was reared on the farm, and also worked as a millwright with his father five years. He has been a resident of Dover Township since seven years of age, and is now the owner of two good farms of 108 and 104 acres, respectively, and also a tract of thirty acres, on which he resides. In 1843 he married Elvisa, daughter of Henry L. Lenhart, of Dover Township. Three children have resulted from this union: Edwin, deceased; Amanda L. Zinn, in Missouri, and Aaron, who resides on one of his father's farms. In 1880 Mr. Boyer was elected by the Democratic party director of the poor of York County, for three years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, while his wife belongs to the Reformed Church.

MARTIN EMIG was born in Dover Township March 29, 1840, and is the eldest of the seven children born to George B. and Anna M. (Ziegler) Emig. The father was born in 1814, was a miller, and for ten years operated the Emig Mill on Conewago Creek, and also managed the mill on the Little Conewago for six years; he was also engaged for fifteen years in mercantile pursuits. He died in 1876, the owner of 150 acres of land along the Conewago and also a large grist and saw-mill. In 1877 our subject bought the mill, and has been doing a successful business ever since. In 1865 he married Susan Swartz, a daughter of Charles Swartz and native of Washington Township, and to this union have been born two children: Elizabeth J. and George E. Henry Emig, brother of Martin Emig, was born August 12, 1848. At his father's death he purchased the old homestead of 120 acres of improved land, which he has ever since cultivated. In 1880 he entered the mercantile business. In 1878 he married Clarissa Julius, daughter of John Julius, of Dover Township.

DR. J. M. GROSS was born in Dover Township January 19, 1844, and is the sixth in a family of twelve children born to Samuel and Susanah (Smyser) Gross, natives of York County and of German descent. Subject was reared a farmer and educated at the common schools, at the York County Academy and at the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburgh, from which last, after a three years' course, he graduated with the degree of A. B. and later with the degree of A. M. He next studied medicine with Dr. J. J. Zitizer, of Carlisle, and with Dr. Ahl, of Dover, in the meantime attending lectures at the Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He graduated from this institution in 1872, and in 1874 began practice in partnership with Dr. Ahl, and a year later on Dr. Ahl's removal to York, succeeded to the joint practice, which he has since increased and is now doing a lucrative business. In 1875 he married Louisa A., daughter of Daniel Smyser, of York County.

GEORGE N. LECKRONE is a native of Dillsburgh, York Co., Penn., was born November 22, 1839, and is the son of Leonard and Hannah (Nesbit) Leckrone, of York County. The father was born in 1812, was a tinner, and died in 1864. Our subject spent his early days on a farm, and at the age of sixteen came to Dover, where he held the position of assistant postmaster for six years. He now owns a fine dwelling in town and also nineteen acres of land within the borough. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, and a highly esteemed citizen.

DR. WILLIAM LENHART, a native of Dover Township, and son of William and Susan (Hamm) Lenhart, was born January 20, 1824, is of German descent, and the fifth in a family of seven children. He remained on the home farm until his thirtieth year, but in the meantime acquired a good education and was engaged in the practice of medicine. He then combined farming with veterinary practice and in 1861 relinquished farming and confined himself to his practice as a veterinarian, in which he met with flattering success until his retirement in 1883. He is the owner of 130 acres adjoining the town of Dover, a half interest in 114 acres in the township, a fine residence in the town, and also of the Dover cemetery. The Doctor has held several borough offices and in politics is a Democrat. He is a member of the German Reformed Church and is a bachelor.

DR. CHARLES LENHART was born in

Dover Township, April 9, 1852, and is the fourth of seven children born to John and Rebecca (Emig) Lenhart, of German descent. John Lenhart was born December 27, 1813, and died April 7, 1885. Our subject was reared on the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. William Lenhart, with whom he remained until 1883, when he entered the ColumbiaVeterinary College of New York City, graduating in 1884, when he established himself in business with every prospect of success. In 1879 he married Emma J. Bond, daughter of W. H. Bond, of York, and to this union have been born two children. The father of our subject was born in 1812, and is living on his farm of 160 acres in this township, having retired from active life in 1869; the mother of our subject died in 1868, at the age of forty-two.

DR. EDMUND L. MELSHEIMER was born in Dover Township, April 28, 1823, is the son of Dr. Frederick E. and Sarah (Kimmel) Melsheimer, and is of German descent, his paternal grandfather having come to this county in 1778. He was a Lutheran minister, and died in 1816, aged seventy years. Grandfather Kimmel was a native of Washington Township, was a farmer by occupation, a potter by trade, and was owner of several tracts of land in Washington Township. Subject's father was born in Hanover Township in 1781, was a physician and died in 1872, aged ninety-one, his widow, also a native of York County, died in 1874, aged eighty-three years. Both were members of the Lutheran Church, and were the parents of six children, of whom our subject is the fifth. Our subject was educated in the district school of Dover Township, at the York County Academy and the New Oxford College, in Adams County, and then for seven winters taught subscription schools of his native and other townships. His medical studies were pursued under his father for a number of years, and then a year at Oxford, Penn., under Dr. Pfeiffer, a learned German physician, after which he attended the Pennsylvania Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in the spring of 1850. He opened practice in Washington Township and Wellsville, in Warrington Township, but eventually settled in Davidsburg, Dover Township, where he has met with abundant success. In 1851 the Doctor married Miss Mary A., daughter of Joseph Underwood; this lady died in 1852, the mother of one child. In 1855 the Doctor married Sarah F. A., daughter of George Massmore, and to this union have been born five children—Mary E., Laura G., Flora B., Rosa L. and George F. E. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY H. SPAHR was born in Warrington Township, August 28, 1834, and is the sixth of the nine children of George and Rebecca (Myley) Spahr, both natives of York County. The father was a miller and farmer, owned 142 acres of land in Warrington Township, and died in 1873, at the age of seventy-seven. Our subject was reared on the farm until nineteen, when he went to Chicago and clerked a year and a half; on his return he taught school seven terms in Warrington, Dover and Paradise Townships; in 1876 he was elected justice of the peace for Dover, and still holds the office; in 1859 he married Miss Rosa M., daughter of Dr. F. E. Melsheimer, of Dover Township. Mr. Spahr is owner of twenty-five acres of improved land in Dover, on which he resides. He is an active Democrat, and with his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Z. B. TOOMEY is a native of Conewago Township, was born February, 1847, and is a son of John and Henrietta (Core) Loomey, being the third in a family of eleven children. He was reared until eighteen years of age on the home farm in Newberry Township when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania Volunteers., He was engaged in the battles of Winchester, Culpepper Court House, Cedar Creek, Woodstock and various minor engagements, and at the end of eleven months returned to the farm. He next engaged in the cigar business in Newberry, where he enjoyed a very lucrative trade. In 1883 he took charge of a hotel at Dover, which he conducted in connection with the cigar business for two years. In 1872 he married Catherine Nailor, a native of West Manchester Township, and a daughter of Daniel Nailor. To this union were born four children: William L., Amanda E., Anna L., and Louisa (deceased). Mrs. Toomey died in 1881, at the age of twenty-nine, and in 1882, Mr. T. married Miss Emma Leathery, a native of Dover Township.

JESSE YOST was born July 19, 1833, in Dover Township, and was reared on his father's farm. He married Margaret Bowersox, daughter of John Bowersox, of Dover Township. Mr. Yost is a prosperous farmer and one of Dover Township's best citizens. He is a member of Strayer's Lutheran Church.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

HENRY ATTICKS was born in Fairview Township, York Co., Penn., December 16, 1833. His parents, Henry H. and Elizabeth (Peterman) Atticks, were natives of York County, Penn., and had nine children, five living: Susanna, Henry, Sarah A., Catharine and George; four deceased: William, Jacob, John and Elmira. The father was a cabinet-maker and carpenter by trade, and followed farming, together with his trade, in Fairview Township. He owned a large tract of land, and was one of the leading farmers of his time. Subject's great-grandfather came from Germany and settled in eastern Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Henry Atticks, a native of York County, Penn., was a blacksmith, and followed farming, together with his trade. He died in Fairview Township, in 1844. Our subject at twenty-two years of age began farming on C. Hursh's farm, in Fairview Township, and remained one year; then worked one year on the farm and driving team for Mr. Boyer. In 1857 he went West, and engaged in farm work for two years in Kansas, Illinois and Ohio. In 1862 he married Harriet Greenfield, daughter of Jacob Greenfield, who was county commissioner three years. They have three children: George B., Charles E. and Jacob H. Mr. Atticks has a finely improved farm of 114 acres. He is a Democrat.

GEORGE W. ATTICKS was born in Fairview Township, York Co., Penn., February 5, 1842, son of Henry H. and Elizabeth (Peterman) Atticks, natives of York County, who had nine children. The father was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, and followed farming, together with his trades, in Fairview Township, where he always resided. He owned six farms at one time, amounting to 378 acres of land. He was school director for many years, and died in 1873, aged seventy-two years. George W. was reared on the farm, and traveled in the West four years. In 1870, his father deeded him a farm, and he has since followed farming. He owns two farms of ninety and sixty-seven acres respectively, which he inherited. In 1869, he married Lucinda Fluke, daughter of David Fluke, native of Ashland County, Ohio. They have two children: Lee and Kelsey. Mr. Atticks is a Democrat.

HENRY M. BITNER was born in Fairview Township, York Co., Penn., April 24, 1823, son of Samuel and Annie (Mish) Bitner, natives of Lebanon County, Penn., and parents of nine children: Elizabeth, deceased; Margaret, deceased; Catharine, Anna, Samuel, John, Henry M., Matthias and Sarah A. Subject's father was born in 1786, and came to Fairview Township in 1812, where he afterward owned a farm of 200 acres of land. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, and died in 1857, aged seventy one years. Henry M. was reared on the farm, and after his father's death, began farming for himself, and has since followed that occupation, owning 126 acres of land in Fairview Township, and twenty-two acres of timber land. His son now manages this property, which is the old homestead. In 1871, Mr. Bitner moved to Cumberland County, Penn., where he now resides, and owns fifty-five acres of finely improved land. In 1857, he married Rebecca Cassel, a native of Dauphin County, Penn., and by this union they have four children: William H., residing on his father's farm, in Fairview Township, and Samuel L., Joseph M. and Henry C., at home.

LEWIS CLINE was born in Newberry Township, York Co., Penn., March 10, 1836, and is the fourth of ten children born to Andrew and Margaret (Foster) Cline, natives of York County, Penn., and of German and Irish descent, respectively. Andrew Cline was a hatter by trade, but gave that up and began farming, which he followed until his death. Lewis was reared a farmer, and at the age of twenty-one began teaching school, which he followed for two terms. He continued farming until he was thirty-one years old, when he took charge of his father's mill, on shares, and since his father's death has operated the mill in his own name. He enlisted August 4, 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the battle of Antietam, where he was wounded in the left arm. He was with his regiment at Chancellorsville where he took no part in the battle, but carried water to the wounded. He was discharged May 21, 1863, on the expiration of his term of enlistment. He is now a pensioner and receives $64 yearly. In 1871 he married Elmira Mordorf, and they have three children; Clara, Rosaline and Edith. Mrs. Cline is a daughter of Levi and Susanna (Leiby) Mordorf, natives of Cumberland County, Penn. Mr. Cline is doing a good business in his mills, which have three run of buhrs, one on wheat and two on feed. On the date stone of these the Lewisberry Mills is carved in antique letters the following: "Samuel Kniselley, Mason IOHN HARMN & ELIZ his WIFE, October ye 11, annd 1785, in the 10th year of Amrn. Independcy." Mr. Cline is a Republican.

CHRISTIAN GARVER was born July 24, 1818, in Fairview Township, York Co., Penn., son of Christian and Nancy (Horsht) Garver, the former a native of Lancaster County, Penn., the latter of Fairview Township. His grandfather, Garver, a native of Switzerland, came to America at an early day and settled in Lancaster County, Penn., where he followed farming. Subject's father was born in 1775, came to York County when about twenty-five years of age, and settled in Fairview Township, where he owned several fine farms, and was also engaged in distilling. He retired from active life a few years previous to his death in 1849, at the age of seventy-five years. Our subject was reared on the farm, and in 1845 began farming for himself, which occupation he followed ten years. He then retired from active work, and has since resided in New Market, Fairview Township. He owns a finely improved farm of 160 acres, and a fine residence in New Market. In 1845 he married Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Tobias Miller, of Cumberland County, Penn. They have had four children: Anna Baughman, Benjamin (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), and Christian M. The latter lives on his father's farm.

JOHN M. HART was born October 16, 1822, in Fairview Township, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Moore) Hart, natives of this county. His great-grandfather, Jacob Hart, was born in Germany, came to America at an early date, and settled in York County, Penn., where he engaged in farming. Subject's grandfather, John Hart, was born in this county, and was a large landowner. He died in 1849, aged about eighty years. Isaac Hart, subject's father, was born in 1788, was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1839. His wife was born in 1799, and died in 1876. They had seven children: Sarah J., John M., Joseph K., Jacob, Andrew, Robert L. (deceased), and Elizabeth. John M., at the age of twenty-five years, bought a farm of 125 acres in Fairview Township, on which he followed farming from 1849 to 1884, when he retired from active life. He has a finely improved farm, and has made all by his own industry and energy. In 1870 he married Mary E. Lloyd, daughter of William and Amanda (Anderson) Lloyd, the former a native of Chester County, the latter of Cumberland County, Penn. Mr. Hart has been a director of the Second National Bank of Mechanicsburgh, Penn., for fifteen years, and was elected president of that establishment January 1, 1884. Mrs. Hart is a member of the Methodist Church.

SAMUEL B. HOFF was born in Fairview Township, York Co. Penn., February 25, 1838, son of Henry H. and Elizabeth (Boyer) Hoff, natives of Heidelberg Township, York Co., Penn. The father was born in 1792, followed coopering, and afterward engaged in farming in Heidelberg and Fairview Townships. He owned 165 acres of land, where Samuel B. now resides, besides a large amount of other property. He was a Democrat. He died in 1865. His wife, who was born in 1799, is still living in Lisburn, Penn. They had five children: Jeremiah (deceased), Elizabeth, Magdalena, Henry and Samuel B. Subject's great-grandfather, Hoff, served in the Revolutionary war, and was taken prisoner by the British. Subject's great-grandfather, John Boyer, was one of the first settlers in Heidelberg Township, to which he came over 108 years ago. Samuel B. Hoff was reared on the farm in Fairview Township, where he resides, and at the age of twenty-two years began farming for himself. In the spring of 1865 he sold his stock, and spent two months in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, after which he returned to York County, Penn., where he has since remained. He owns a finely improved farm of 165 acres, and 20 acres of woodland. Mr. Hoff is a school director. He was elected prothonotary of York County on the Democratic ticket November 4, 1884, by a majority of 3,504, for a term of three years. In 1868 he married Mary Jane Anderson, born February 26, 1845, daughter of William and Mary (Wiley) Anderson, of Monaghan Township. By this union they have had five children: Harry and Willie, twins (deceased), Charles (born July 16, 1870), Leroy (born March 6, 1875), and Morris (born August 26, 1882. Mr. Hoff has a box which was made by the Indians in Lancaster County, Penn., and which has been handed down from his great-grandfather, Boyer.

JACOB HURSH, March 18, 1767, obtained a grant for 300 acres of land near "Lofty Mountain" in Newberry, now Fairview Township. In 1789 Peter Hursh, with his family of wife, five sons and six daughters, moved to York County from Lancaster County, and purchased 600 acres adjoining lands of Jacob Hursh, a part of which called "Fortune" was originally granted to Richard Ashton in 1734, by one of Samuel Blunston's permits. Fourteen hundred and sixty pounds currency were paid for the entire tract. It was divided into four plantations, and conveyed to four surviving sons, each son receiving one tract. These lands have since remained almost entirely in the possession of the lineal descendants to the fifth generation, who are engaged in farming the coveted land-marks of their ancestors. They are valuable limestone lands, and very productive. Some of the descendants of the family have immigrated to Cumberland, Adams, Franklin and Fulton Counties, Penn. Those who remained in Fairview Township have always been among her leading citizens.

DR. GEORGE R. HURSH, a lineal descendant, was elected a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania from York County in 1868, and re-elected the following year. He was born February, 6, 1835, in Fairview Township, and was brought up on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he attended the Cumberland Valley Institute, after which he made the study of medicine his choice, and having attended the required course of lectures in Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, he graduated in that institution March 7, 1857. He has since been continuously engaged in the active duties of his profession, until the spring of 1884, when he began to devote a part of his time to the delightful and healthful pursuits of agriculture on his farm in Fairview Township, York County.

J. A. KANN was born December 16, 1837, in Fairview Township, York Co., Penn., son of Daniel and Eliza (Hutton) Kann, natives of York County, Penn. His grandfather, Daniel Kann, immigrated to America from Germany at an early day and settled near York, Penn. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. Daniel Kann, subject's father, was born in 1809, came to this township with his parents when ten years old, followed farming, and owned about 400 acres of land. He was a member of the Church of God, and died in 1876. He had seven children: Anna, Priscilla, Jacob A., Margaret, Daniel, Ellen and Christiana. J. A. Kann remained on the home farm till he was twenty-three years old, when he began farming for himself. In 1873 he bought his father's farm of 115 acres, and in 1881 retired from active life and moved to Lisburn, Cumberland Co., Penn., where he now resides, owning four lots and a fine residence in that town. In 1864 he married Rachel Strominger, daughter of John and Rachel (Kilmore) Strominger, natives of Fairview Township. Mrs. Kann is a member of the Methodist Church.

MARTIN KAUFFMAN was born in Lancaster County, January 1, 1826, and is the son of Michael and Barbara (Mosser)Kauffman. His grandfather, Michael Kauffman, was also a native of Lancaster County. Subject's father was born in 1791, in Lancaster County, but moved to Fairview Township, York County, where he possessed 170 acres of land, and where he followed farming until fourteen years prior to his death in 1872. He was a member of the Mennonite Church, and the father of eight children. Martin Kauffman worked on the home farm for his father until thirty years of age, when he purchased the homestead and conducted it until 1883, when his son took charge—Mr. K. retiring to New Market. He was married in 1857 to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Strickler Landis, and has had born to him three children: Emma, Samuel and Kate.

HENRY KILMORE was born in Fairview Township, York Co., Penn., February 6, 1834, son of Joseph and Eve (Peterman) Kilmore. Subject's grandfather, Henry Peterman, was a farmer, and was born in Carroll Township, this county. Joseph Kilmore, subject's father, was born in 1797, and at fifteen years of age moved with his parents to this township, where he followed farming, and owned 135 acres of land. He died in 1871, and his wife in 1862, aged forty-nine years. They were members of the Winebrennerian Church. They had ten children, of whom Henry, David, Mary J., Susan, Joseph and William are living, and John A., Adeline, Catharine and Dora are deceased. Our subject, at the age of twenty-two years, began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for fifteen years, and in 1864 began coach-making in Fairview Township, and has since been doing a prosperous business in building buggies, wagons, sleighs, etc. He has a two-thirds interest in the homestead farm, and has a fine home near the farm. In 1856 he married Sarah Fink, daughter of John Fink, of Newberry Township. They have had fifteen children, ten living: Charles, Anna M., George O., Harry, John A., Joseph, Jennie, Lerne, Himen and Minnie, and five deceased: Cora M., Bertha, Ella, Florence and Walter. Mr. and Mrs. Kilmore are members of the Lutheran Church.

D. P. KILMORE was born in Fairview Township, February 12, 1836, son of Joseph and Eve (Peterman) Kilmore, also natives of the same township, and parents of the following children: Henry, David P., Mary J., John (deceased), Susanna, Adeline (deceased), Joseph, William and Elizabeth (deceased). His great-grandfather Kilmore, came from Germany at an early date to America, settling in Adams County, Penn., and engaged in farming. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Subject's grandfather, David Kilmore, was born in 1767, in Adams County, Penn.; followed farming chiefly, owning 200 acres of land in Fairview Township, and died in 1853. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics a Democrat. Joseph Kilmore, subject's father, followed farming all his life, and owned a farm of 136 acres in Fairview Township. He was a Democrat and a member of the Lutheran Church. D. P. Kilmore, at the age of twenty-two years, began farming for himself, and has since followed that occupation. In 1872 he bought a farm of 115 acres in Fairview Township, where he now resides. In 1864, he married Sarah J. Nailor, daughter of Jacob Nailor, of Fairview Township. They have two children, Ira J. and Ray. Mrs. Kilmore is a member of the Church of God. Mr. Kilmore is a Democrat and has held several township offices.

JOHN GEORGE MAISCH, the ancestor of a numerous family of descendants, was a native of Germany. On the 16th of October, 1751, he set sail from the port of Rotterdam, Holland, with 106 passengers in the sailing vessel "Duke of Wellington," which paid respects to England by stopping at Cowes, and two months later landed at Philadelphia with its load of emigrants. He first settled in Chester County, Penn., but soon after arriving immigrated to the Quaker settlement in the northern part of York County, and purchased a tract of land in Fairview Township, now owned by George Lefever. Some of his descendants joined the Society of Friends. Joseph, his eldest son, married Barbara Leidy. Their children were David, Samuel, Joseph, Frederick, Barbara and Martha. The father died in Fairview; the sons all moved to Indiana. David, second son of the immigrant, married Sarah Stickel, sister of Hon. Jacob Stickel, who was a member of State Constitutional Convention of 1838. Frederick, the youngest son of John George Maisch, was a soldier of the Revolution, and died of camp fever at Valley Forge, during the winter of 1777–78. He left one son, who moved to New Philadelphia, Ohio, and was killed by accident. Children of David Maish, son of John George Maisch: Jacob, George, David, Susan, intermarried with John Spangler; Polly, intermarried with Michael Wollet; Hannah, intermarried with David Crone, of West Virginia; Sarah, intermarried with George Moser; Jacob, married

Lydia Sibhart. They had three daughters: Mary Ann, Mrs. Zachariah Heindle; Ellen, Mrs. Benjamin Heindle; Susan, Mrs. Sebastian Stevens; George, married Lydia Moser, daughter of George Moser. They had children: David, George W., Thomas Jefferson, Sarah, Mary, Emma, Ellen and Amanda. David married Salome Neiman, daughter of George Neiman, of Conewago Township, a man of large landed estates, who died a few years ago, at the age of eighty-nine years eleven months twenty days, leaving 184 lineal descendants. David had three sons, George H., Levi and Lewis.

GEORGE H. MAISH, Des Moines, Iowa, son of David Maish and Salome *nee* Neiman, was born in Conewago Township, this county, September 30, 1835. Being ambitious to engage in active business life, at the age of seventeen he secured a position as salesman in the extensive mercantile establishment of P. A. & S. Small, of York, in whose service he continued for nine years. He was married on October 1, 1857, to Miss Charlotte E. Weaver, of York, the only daughter of Jeremiah Weaver. In 1861 he engaged in the coal business in York with John M. Brown, forming the firm of Brown & Maish, in which business he continued until 1865, when he was chosen teller of the York National Bank, continuing in this position in a very acceptable manner for four and a half years. In 1869, he, with his family removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he arrived July 22, 1869. Here he engaged in the drug business with his brother-in-law, Charles A. Weaver. In the fall of 1875 he, with other gentlemen, organized the Iowa National Bank of Des Moines, of which he was chosen cashier. In January, 1885, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, he accepted the presidency of the State Insurance Company of Des Moines (the largest insurance company in Iowa having a cash capital of $200,000), to the management of which he is giving daily attention, in connection with his duties as cashier of the Iowa National Bank. His church connection is with the English Lutheran Church of Des Moines. In political sentiment Mr. Maish has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. Of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Maish, seven are now living. Charles Edward died when two and a half years old; William Weaver, Annie Kate, Harriet Jane and Albert George were born in York, Penn., and Mary Martha, Georgie Elizabeth and Lottie Salome were born in Des Moines, Iowa.

CAPT. LEWIS MAISH was born July 2, 1840, in Spring Garden Township, York County, within a few miles of York. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade at the Variety Iron Works, York, Penn., where he remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion. In September, 1861, he took an active part in the raising of a company for the Thomas A. Scott Regiment (afterward numbered Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry). On the organization of the regiment he was elected second-lieutenant of Company B, and soon after the regiment was called into active service, and May 26, 1863, he was promoted to first-lieutenant, and October 25, 1863, to captain of his company. June 23, 1864, Capt. Maish was taken prisoner, while the lines of the army were being established in front of Petersburg, Va., and taken to Richmond, and confined in Libby Prison for a few days, after which he was taken, with about 3,000 other prisoners, to the State of Georgia. About 250 of the above being officers were left at Macon, (the principal military prison at that time for officers), the remainder being taken to Andersonville. During the nine months of the captain's prison life he spent about one month at Macon, two months at Savannah, Ga., about two months in the jail yard at Charleston, during the siege of that doomed city, and four months at Columbia, S. C.; a few days at Charlotte, N. C. From the latter place, in company with two companions (Capt. H. C. Smyser, of Baltimore, and Lieut. Anderson, of Philadelphia), he made his escape into the Union lines. Incidents of the captain's military and prison life, in connection with his escape, would make too large a volume to attempt here. Capt. Maish was mustered out of service March 24, 1865, having served his country three and one-half years. After the close of the war Capt. Maish returned to his native town, and resided there with his wife whom he had married at Winchester, Va., and remained for one year, and then spent one year in the South. In September, 1867, he located in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., where he is now residing, and engaged as an active member of the Variety Iron Works, in the manufacture of machinery.

JACOB MILEY was born in Cumberland County, Penn., July 21, 1827, son of Jacob and Catherine (Miller) Miley, natives of Lebanon County, Penn. His grandfather Miley came from Germany at an early date, settled in Lebanon County, Penn., and followed farming and distilling. He drove a team during the war of 1812–14. Subject's father was born in 1790, was a miller by trade and engaged in distilling in Lebanon County, Penn. In 1828 he moved to Cumberland County, Penn., where he followed farming and milling. He died in 1842, aged fifty-two years. He had nine children: William (deceased), Ellen, Nancy, Richard (deceased), Martha, Lydia, Levi, Jacob and Kate. Our subject at seventeen years of age began learning the tanner's trade, serving three years' apprenticeship, and worked at that trade eight years. He then bought a farm in Cumberland County, Penn., where he remained three years, and in 1864 removed to York County, and bought 103 acres of improved land in Fairview Township. He also engaged in sawing timber three years. Mr. Miley owns 222 acres of timber land in Perry County, Penn. In 1859 he married Susan Hursh, a native of York County, Penn., and daughter of Christian Hursh. They have three children: William, John and Laura.

JOHN R. MOORE was born in Fairview Township, April 15, 1840; son of John and Mary (Stettler) Moore, the former a native of Fairview Township, the latter of Newberry Township, York Co., Penn. His grandfather Moore was born in York County, Penn., January 9, 1777; was a farmer by occupation and died February 29, 1852. His wife, Hannah (Sutton) Moore, died November 8, 1863, aged eighty-five years. Subject's grandfather Stettler was a native of York County, and a potter by trade. His wife was also a native of York County, Penn. John Moore, subject's father, was born in 1811, was a farmer by occupation, and owned 170 acres of land in this township. He held the office of justice of the peace in this township for a number of years; was elected commissioner of York County on the Democratic ticket in 1850, and in 1869 elected associate judge of York County, Penn., but died before the expiration of his term, after serving about three years. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and died July 31, 1874. His wife died March 10, 1883, aged seventy years. They had the following children: Hananiah, Henry S., John R., Logan C., Hannah E., Jacob A., Sarah J. and William (deceased). Our subject remained on the home farm till he was twenty-eight years of age, when he bought a farm of seventy acres from his father, and has a finely improved place. December 31, 1867, he married Anna M. Nailor, a native of Cumberland County, and daughter of Jacob Nailor, a native of York County, Penn. They have two children, William E. and Flora J. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Church of God. Mr. Moore is a Democrat.

HENRY R. MOSSER was born in Fairview Township, York County, July 14, 1828, to Benjamin H. and Elizabeth (Rupley) Mosser. Dr. Benjamin Mosser, subject's great-grandfather, was a native of Berne, Switzerland. Henry Mosser, subject's grandfather, a blacksmith, farmer and preacher for the Dunkard Society, settled in Fairview Township in 1800; he married Susanna Neff, whose father owned the Columbia Ferry which Washington crossed when congress was convened at York; and on one occasion, this lady, when a child of ten years, had the honor of sitting on Washington's knee while her mother was preparing breakfast. One of her children, Dr. Daniel Mosser, became Bishop of the Mennonite Reformed Church of Lancaster County; another son, Rev. Joseph Mosser, is in Salem, Ill. The father of our subject was born in 1802, was a farmer, owning 200 acres of land, also a lumber merchant; he was a prominent Whig, and was a member of the convention which nominated Gen. Scott for the presidency. He died in 1859, aged fifty-seven; his widow died in 1877, aged seventy-five years. Henry R. Mosser was reared on the home farm, and at the age of twenty-one joined his father in the lumber business; his father withdrew in 1857, and from 1864 to 1868 the firm was known as Mosser & Coover, at New Cumberland. In 1852 Mr. Mosser married Margaret A., daughter of Jacob Yocum, of York; her mother was a daughter of Gen. A. Duncan. To this union were born two children: Mettie and Rev. Benjamin H. In 1859 Mrs. M. died, and in 1863 Mr. Mosser married Jennie, daughter of John G. Miller, and to this union also two children have been born, Annie and John C. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL SHULER was born in Manchester Township, York County, Penn., June 8, 1811, a son of John and Rebecca Baker Shuler, the former a native of Berks County, Penn., and the latter of Manchester Township, York County. His grandfather Shuler was a native of Berks County, Penn., and a farmer by occupation. His grandfather Baker, who came from Germany at an early day and settled in York County, owned a large mill and finely improved farm in Conewago Township. Subject's father came to York County and settled in Manchester Township, where he owned 212 acres of improved land. He was a member of the Reformed Church and died in 1844, aged sixty-six years. He had six children, of whom Michael and Daniel are living, and George, John, Eliza and Rebecca are deceased. Michael was reared on the farm, and when thirteen years old moved with his parents to Conewago Township. At the age of eighteen he began learning the blacksmith's trade, serving two years' apprenticeship. He then began business for himself in Manchester Township, where he remained twelve years. In 1848 he moved to Fairview Township, where he followed farming, together with his trade, for many years. In 1862 he retired from active work. He has a farm of 149 acres, with fine residence and buildings, where he resides, another farm where his son lives, and also thirty-six acres of improved land. In 1833 he married Jane Seward, daughter of John Seward. Mrs. Shuler was born in Lancaster County in 1815. They have had ten children: Anna, John, Charles H., Eliza J., Michael (deceased), Mary A., Ellen N., Amanda, Adeline and Henrietta. Mr. and Mrs. Shuler are members of the Lutheran Church.

FAWN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN H. ANDERSON, son of Joseph R. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Anderson, of Hopewell Township, York County, Penn., and Harford County, Md., respectively, was born September 9, 1835, on the homestead now owned by his brother. His father was born in Hopewell Township in 1803, and lived there nearly all his life. John H. Anderson lived with his parents until 1868, when he bought his present farm of 120 acres, and has resided there since. He was married, in 1868, to Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of David and Jane Wilson, of York County, Penn., and has three children: Joseph C., Henry M. W. and David R. Mr. Anderson is a member of the school board, and a member of the Presbyterian Church of Centre.

REED W. ANDERSON, son of Joseph R. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Anderson, was born on the old homestead December 24, 1840. The father was a native of York County, Penn., and the mother of Harford County, Md. Our subject now owns and occupies the old homestead place, which consists of 161 acres of land. He was married January 14, 1875, to Martha A. Brown, daughter of Milton and Sarah Brown, of Lancaster County, Penn. By this union they have been blessed with two children, Annie M. and Nora B. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Centre.

JOHN ANDERSON, son of Robert and Nancy (Payne) Anderson, natives of York County, was born in 1834 in Fawn Township, York County, where he has always resided. He was married, in 1861, to Margaret E. Grove, daughter of Jacob Grove, of Hopewell Township. This union has been blessed with four children: Mary A., Robert P., Margaret J. and Thomas Franklin W. In 1863 Mr. Anderson purchased the farm on which he now resides, and which contains 132 acres. He is at present a school director; he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Zion. His wife died in 1883.

BENJAMIN P. ANDERSON, son of Robert and Nancy (Payne) Anderson, of York County, was born in Fawn Township, this county, in 1843. His parents were born in York County, and lived there until they died; the father dying in 1877 and the mother in 1859. Mr. Anderson owns a farm of 130 acres, where he has always lived. In 1871 he was married to Elizabeth M. Anderson, daughter of James Anderson, of York County. They have three children living: James C., Mary B., and Robert P. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Presbyterian Church of Centre.

ROBERT BARTOL, son of George and Mary (Bayless) Bartol, natives of Harford County, Md., was born December 23, 1814, in Harford County, Md. He remained with his parents until he was sixteen years of age, when he learned the tanner's trade in Baltimore. He moved to York County, Penn., in 1834, and bought a farm of 136 acres, which he has since cultivated in connection with tanning. He was married in 1841 to Mary Kurtz, who died in 1864. His second marriage was in 1871 to Mary Quinlan, daughter of Philip and Mary Quinlan, of Harford County, Md. He had twelve children, ten of whom are living: Sarah, George, James, Robert, Charles, Mary E., John, Corinne M., Nathaniel, Robert, Imogene and Joseph. Mr. Bartol has held several prominent school positions in the Township. He is a brother of Judge Bartol, chief justice of the court of appeals of Maryland.

ROBERT BLAIN was born February 11, 1805, on his present farm of 100 acres, which he inherited at the death of his father, and where he has since resided. He is a son of William Blain, who came to York County, Penn., in 1800, and settled in Fawn Township, where he resided until his death in 1829. He followed farming, and also did quite a large business in distilling. Robert Blain was married in 1872 to Mary Tarbort, daughter of William Tarbort, of Fawn Township. By this union they have been blessed with two children: Robert S. and Elizabeth.

JOHN A. BOYD, son of Dr. Thomas Boyd, of Lancaster County, Penn., was born January 5, 1811, in Fawn Township, where he has since lived, with the exception of three years, which he spent in Harford County, Md. His father died in 1836. In 1861 Mr. Boyd was married to Margaret Anderson, daughter of Nathaniel Anderson, of York County, Penn. Mr. Boyd moved to his present farm of 116 acres with his parents in 1824, and at the death of his father inherited the farm, and has lived on it ever since

ROBERT D. BROWN, son of John and Susanna (Ray) Brown, natives of York County, Penn., and Ireland, respectively, was born May 2, 1816, on the farm of eighty acres, on which he now lives, and where his father was also born. The father died in 1843, and the mother in 1853. In 1856 Mr. Brown was married to Julia Marsteller, daughter of Henry Marsteller, of York County, Penn., she died in 1862, leaving four children: Susan, Henry T., Robert D. and James W. Mr. Brown's second marriage was in 1864, to Caroline Mitchell, daughter of Joshua and Beulah (Wilson) Mitchell, of Lancaster County, Penn.; by this marriage four children have been born to them: Clement L., Mary E., John and Carrie L. Mr. Brown was county commissioner for four years.

JOHN CHANNELL, son of Abel and Jane (Anderson) Channell, of York County, was born December 17, 1814, in Fawn Township; his father died in 1868. John Channell was married in 1836 to Mary Clark, daughter of James Clark, of York County, Penn. They have nine children living: Elizabeth, Jane, Agnes, James, Samuel M., Sarah, Rosa Anne, Joseph and Annie. Mr. Channell lived in Fawn Township all his life, and has held the offices of school director and supervisor. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Chanceford. The farm on which he resides contains about 135 acres, and was purchased by him in 1842.

ANDERSON CHANNELL, son of Isaac and Mary (Anderson) Channell, of Fawn Township, York Co., Penn., was born January 26, 1818, on the old homestead. The father died in 1830, and the mother in 1874. Our subject was married in 1840 to Martha M. Thompson, daughter of Israel and Phœbe (Ewing) Thompson, of York County, Penn. By this union they have had thirteen children: Alex. E. John A., Phœbe E., Clarissa A., William T., Mary F., Sarah V., James F., Henry C., Thomas I., Rosa B., Isaac M. and Etha M. In 1844 Mr. Channell purchased the farm upon which he resides, and which contains 100 acres. He has held the offices of assessor and supervisor of the township. Two of his sons were in the army during the late war: John A. Channell, Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who served from 1862 till the close of the war, and was severely wounded, and William T. Channell, who enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1863, and served until the close of the war.

WILLIAM HENRY DEVOE, son of John DeVoe, of Harford County, Md., was born in Harford County, Md., October 10, 1828. He was educated at the Deaf and Dumb Institute in Philadelphia, and after leaving the school, began learning harness-making, in 1845, at Jarrettsville. He was married, in 1856, to Martha Bonnister, daughter of Joseph Bonnister, of Harford County, Md. They have six children: Sarah P., Mary M., Henry C., John, William A. and James F. Mr. Devoe purchased his present residence and one-half acre of land in Fawn Grove, in 1855, and has since resided there, doing a good business in harness-making. Mr. and Mrs. DeVoe, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Harford County, Md.

WILLIAM FLEMING, son of Robert Fleming, a native of Ireland, was born in Ireland in 1828; came to this country in 1846, and settled in Fawn Township, York County. He was married, in 1854, to Agnes Keady, daughter of John Keady, of York County. They have five children: Robert G., John K., Samuel B., Agnes J. and Margaret R. In 1856 Mr. Fleming bought the farm on which he now resides and which contains forty-two acres, and, with the exception of a few years, he has since resided there. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of Chanceford.

JOHN B. GEMMILL, son of Benjamin and Mary (Brown) Gemmill, of York County, was born January 19, 1838, and resided on the homestead with his parents until 1861. His father died in 1878, and his mother in 1879. He was married, in 1860, to Agnes M. Workman, daughter of John and Rebecca Workman, of Baltimore, and formerly of York County. In 1874 he was elected member of the legislature, re-elected in 1876 and served four sessions. He has had five children, one of whom is dead. The living are Milton C., Willie B., Benjamin M. and Ellis H. He also has an adopted daughter—Molly Rinely. Mr. Gemmill is a member of the Centre Presbyterian Church; he has been treasurer for thirteen years and trustee for six years. He has also held important offices in the township, and takes great interest in schools. He served several terms as township school director and was one of the originators of the Fawn Grove Academy. He is a director in the Stewartstown Railroad. During his legislative career he was devoted to his work and faithfully represented his constituents. He is an ardent advocate of the principles of the political party which he represents. In 1885 he was elected a director of the Codorus and Manheim Insurance Company.

CHARLES H. GIESEY, son of John and Catharine (Zellers) Giesey, of York County, was born December 10, 1836, at Shrewsbury, Penn. He remained with his parents until 1853, when he went to Hanover, Penn., and learned the cabinet-maker's trade. In 1855 he returned to Shrewsbury, where he remained two years after which he went to Baltimore, and remained there five years. He returned to Shrewsbury in 1860 and remained there until 1878, when he went to Hopewell Township and resided there two years. He came to Gatchellsville in 1880, bought a hotel property and four acres of land and has since resided there. He was married in 1861 to Rebecca Brenise, daughter of William and Lydia Brenise, of York County. Mrs. Giesey died in 1875, leaving three children: John B., Lydia B., and William B. Mr. Giesey's second marriage was in 1882 to Mrs. Mary Brooks, daughter of David Workinger, of York County, Penn.

CHARLES GROVE, son of John Grove, of York County, Penn., was born in 1808, in York County. He was married, in 1835, to Elizabeth Leib, daughter of Joseph Leib, of York County. Mrs. Grove died in 1880, leaving nine children: John W., Mary E., Henry P., Laura E., Charles L., Jacob W., Francis N., Christopher T. and Catherine J. Mr. G. purchased his present farm of 250 acres in 1849 and has since that time resided on it.

DR. JOHN A. HAWKINS, son of John and Susan (Thompson) Hawkins, was born in Harford County, Md., June 30, 1831. His parents came to York County in 1868; his ancestors were English, and include the Chalk and Thompson families of

Maryland, the former of which located in the early colonial times, on Winter's Run, about sixteen miles from the Pennsylvania line and exercised no inconsiderable local influence in their day. The family name, Hawkins, was brought to this country by three brothers, who first trod American soil at Elk Ridge Landing, Md., shortly before the Revolution. The youngest of these, Nicholas, had a son, John, who, in turn, was father of the subject of this sketch, and who was widely known throughout his county, having at one time represented it in the legislature of the State. Dr. Hawkins received his preliminary education at Belle Air Academy, and graduated from Maryland University at Baltimore, in 1852. He practiced medicine successfully in Baltimore County, Md., for one year, and then at the instance of some friends was induced to remove to York County, where he has since resided and where he is now enjoying a large practice. In 1855 he was married to Hannah A. Jones, daughter of Asa Jones, of Fawn Grove, a strict member of the S. of F. He has two children: Charles A. and Vallandigham. In 1884 he purchased a small farm within the borough limits of Fawn Grove, for the purpose of establishing a hennery, which he is now conducting in connection with his practice. Both the Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FELIX C. HERBERT, son of Gideon and Mary Herbert, of York County, Penn., was born in 1803, in Harford County, Md., and came to York County, Penn., when very young. He moved to his present farm of seventy acres, in 1825, and has lived there since. He was married, in 1825, to Rachael Harrison, who died in 1855, leaving eight children: William Richard, Sarah, Mary J., Salome, Rebecca, Elfie and Henry. His second marriage was in 1857, to Anabel M. Boyd, daughter of Dr. Thomas Boyd, of Lancaster County, Penn. Mr. Herbert has held the offices of commissioner and auditor of York County. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fellowship. Mr. Herbert has always taken a prominent interest in local politics, frequently representing his township in Democratic conventions. He voted first for Andrew Jackson for president.

THOMAS H. HERBERT, son of Richard Herbert, of Baltimore County, Md., was born in 1832, in Baltimore County, Md. He came to York County, Penn., in 1857, and settled in Fawn Township. He was married, in 1857, to Melissa Jones, of York County, Penn. They have seven children: Oscar A., Milton J., Mamie M., Maggie, Wilburt J., William D. and Annette. Mr. Herbert purchased his present residence and one acre of land, in 1864. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church of Fawn Grove. At present he holds the office of justice of the peace. His son, Milton J., who was born in 1860, in Baltimore County, Md., came to York County, Penn., with his parents, and has since resided there. He learned the blacksmith trade in 1881 and carries on an extensive business.

JOSEPH HOSTLER is a son of George and Mary (Noon) Hostler, natives of York County, Penn., and was born March 28, 1822. His parents dying when he was yet an infant, he was brought up in the family of his eldest brother, in Shrewsbury Township, until his sixteenth year. He then went to Groves Mills and learned the blacksmithing trade and worked there for two years. He was married October 21, 1845, to Sarah E. Herbert, daughter of Gideon and Mary (McCurdy) Herbert, of Harford County, Md. By this union they have been blessed with three children: Israel T., John J. and Araminta E. Mr. Hostler has held the offices of supervisor and auditor of Fawn Township. He is a member of Whiteside Chapel, of Fawn.

ROBERT B. HYSON, son of John and Margaret Hyson, natives of York County, was born December 28, 1854, in Hopewell Township, this county. He remained with his parents on the homestead until 1870; then spent about five years in Ohio; returned to Pennsylvania in 1874, when he engaged in general merchandising business at Mount Pleasant, Penn., where he remained three years. He then came to Gatchellville in 1879, and has since remained there. He was married in 1880. Mr. Hyson is at present justice of the peace of Fawn Township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Centre, and it may well be said stands second to none in the rank of business men of southern York County.

DANIEL C. ILGENFRITZ, son of Daniel Ilgenfritz, was born March 3, 1828, in York, Penn. The father, also a native of York, Penn., died in 1833, and the mother in 1874. In 1851 Mr. Ilgenfritz was married to Susan Neff, daughter of Daniel Neff, of Windsor Township, York Co., Penn. They have two children living: Edward and Mary E. The farm on which Mr. Ilgenfritz resides, contains 100 acres, and was purchased by him in 1875, since which time he has resided on it. He is a member of the order of Red Men of York, Penn., and also a member of the Lutheran Church of York, Penn.

GEORGE W. JAMISON, son of William and Margaret (Murphy) Jamison, natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland, respectively, was born September 16, 1830, in Carroll County, Md. He came to York County, Penn., in 1832, and after remaining two years, went to Chester County, Penn., where he remained until 1850. He then returned to York County, and purchased his present farm of seventy acres, upon which he has resided since. His father was born in Philadelphia, and his mother was born in Ireland, and came to this country when a child. Mr. Jamison was married, in 1868, to Catharine Wayne, daughter of Thomas Wayne, of York County, Penn. They have had eight children: Sarah, Mary Jane, Margaret M., Amanda, Alexander, William H., George G. and Emma Belle. He has held the office of assessor of Fawn Township.

ASA JONES is a son of Asa and Hannah (Riley) Jones, natives of York County, Penn., and Baltimore, Md., respectively, and was born July 17, 1833, on the farm of 120 acres, where he now resides. His father died in 1862, but the mother of our subject is still living. Mr. Jones was married, in 1863, to Elmira E. Powers, of Lancaster, Penn., who died in 1866, leaving two children: Inza M. and Laura M. His second marriage, was, in 1867, to Alice J. McCurdy, daughter of A. C. McCurdy, of York County. Mr. Jones is an extensive dealer in agricultural implements and stock.

JOSHUA R. JONES. A notable instance of a successful business career is presented in the life of Joshua R. Jones. Born of Quaker parentage, in the village of Fawn Grove, August 28, 1837, he spent his summers during his boyhood working on his father's farm, and his winters attending the neighboring schools. At this period of his life he displayed that buoyant vigor and exuberance of animal spirits, which with him have always formed prominent characteristics. If there was a rabbit to be chased Joshua was always there to lead the crowd. One year was spent in a Friends' school in Loudon County, Va., presided over by the venerable Samuel U. Janney. His studies were completed at the Pennsylvania State Normal School, at Millersville. After teaching one year, he entered another school, a rough one, but replete with valuable experience, and especially adapted to the study of human nature. He became a book agent. After canvassing with success for three years in the East and West, he opened an office as general agent in Baltimore, but removed to Philadelphia in 1864, where he is now operating under the style and title of the National Publishing Company. His business has grown with great rapidity, as the imposing appearance of the new establishment at 724, 726 and 728 Cherry Street will attest. About 200 hands are constantly employed in the manufacture of his large stock of family Bibles, albums and miscellaneous books. Twenty-four large presses, and a number of small ones, are used in printing his publications. Mr. Jones is quick to see a business point, and quick to act upon it, decided in forming his plans and energetic in executing them. He seldom fails to estimate aright the selling qualities of a book, and rarely publishes one that does not have a sale of from 50,000 to 250,000 copies. Still comparatively a young man, he applies himself closely to business, and is ever watchful over its details. The National Publishing Company is now one of the largest subscription book houses in the United States. Mr. Jones' career affords a striking example of the results of American "push." His progress has been steady and rapid until, it may be truly said, he has come to be a marked man in his calling.

DANIEL T. KELLER, son of Daniel Keller, of York County, Penn., was born in 1847, in Lower Windsor Township, York Co., Penn., where he remained and received a common school education. In August, 1872, he went to Ohio, and there went to high school seven months, in Clyde, Sandusky County, to superintendent Ginn, and then taught school for three terms, and worked on the farm the remainder of his stay in Ohio; was married, in 1878, to Nancy Dice, formerly a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1879 he came back to York County with his family, and in 1883 he purchased his present residence, and one and a half acres of land, where he has since resided, running a cider-mill in connection with farming. They have three children: Elsie, Iva and Emory.

HENRY KUNKEL, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Myers) Kunkel, natives of York County, Penn., was born September 2, 1814, on the homestead in York County. His mother died when he was very young, and he was brought up in the family of his uncle, Jacob Markey, where he lived until nineteen years old, when he went to York, Penn., and learned the shoe-maker's trade. He was married, in 1838, to Ruth White, of Harford County, Md., who died in 1852, leaving six children. His second marriage was in 1853, to Sarah V. Herbert, daughter of Phœnix Herbert, of Harford County, Md. By this union they have had five children. Mr. Kunkel has now eight children living: Elizabeth H., Mary J., Salome E., Felix H., Michael J., Jacob M., John T. and Annie R. Mr. Kunkel owns a farm of fifty acres, and also carries on general merchandising.

M. H. McCALL, son of Matthew and Amanda (Manifold) McCall, of York County, Penn., was born September 24, 1843, in Indiana County, Penn. He came to York County when only five years old, and lived with Alexander Manifold until fifteen years of age. The father was a graduate of Jefferson College, and died in 1849; the mother died in 1850. In 1862 our subject enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months. He then enlisted in the First Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was promoted to first lieutenant. He afterward enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which regiment he was first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, and served until the close of the war. He is now engaged in a general mercantile business at Gatchellville. He was married, in 1869, to Amanda Livingston, daughter of Andrew Livingston, of Chanceford Township. They have one child—Hugh L. Mr. McCall has been postmaster of his town for twelve years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Presbyterian Church at Chanceford.

DR. D. MORGAN McDONALD, son of Thomas B. and Elizabeth (Thompson) McDonald, of York County, Penn., was born in Lower Chanceford Township June 4, 1852. His father, who was then residing in that township, engaged in smithing; he moved to Hopewell Township in 1853. At one time he held the position of auditor for three years. Our subject received his early education at the Pleasant Grove Academy, and in 1873 went to Ohio and read medicine with Dr. Gemmill, finally graduating from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati in 1876. He first practiced medicine in New Market, Md., where he remained until 1881. He then moved to Fawn Township, York County, in February, 1882, and succeeded to the practice of Dr. Wright, of Gatchellville, and has since remained here. He was married, in 1877, to Ella G. Warfield, daughter of David A. Warfield and Sarah E. (Curran) Warfield, of Wrightsville. They have two children: Reba E. and Thomas W.

RICHARD McDONALD, son of Robert and Lydia (Payne) McDonald, of York County, was born in 1833 in Hopewell Township, and has always resided in York County. He was married in 1867 to Mary McWilliams, daughter of James McWilliams, of York County. They have five children: Richard T., Robert G., May C., Harriet and Margaret A. Mr. McDonald purchased the farm of 150 acres, on which he lives, in 1865.

HENRY S. MERRYMAN is a son of Nelson and Sarah (Davis) Merryman, of Baltimore, Md., and was born September 6, 1839, in Harford County, Md. He remained there until 1861, when he enlisted in Purnell's cavalry, Company A, called Purnell's Legion, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Harford County, where he remained until 1871. He then came to Fawn Grove and established a general merchandising business, in which he is still engaged. He was married, in 1866, to Jane A. Webb, a daughter of William and Margaret Webb, of Fawn Grove. By this union they have five children: Carrie E., Harry C., Nelson, William E. and Corinne. Mr. Merryman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Harford County, Md.

JOSEPH MILNER, son of Cyrus and Sarah (Carter) Milner, of Delaware and Harford Counties, Md., respectively, was born March 11, 1808, in Lancaster County, Penn. His great-grandfather came from England to Pennsylvania with William Penn, on his last visit in 1699. The parents of our subject came to York County in 1856, and settled in Fawn Township, where they resided until their death. The father died in 1859 and the mother in 1860. Joseph Milner remained in Lancaster County, Penn., until 1830, when he went to Illinois, where he stayed two years. He then returned to Lancaster County in 1832, and followed teaming in connection with farming. In 1854 he came to York County and purchased his present farm of 144 acres, where he has since resided. He was married in 1840 to Joanna B. Hamilton, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Hamilton, of York County. By this union they had six children, three now living: Robert H., Lewis H. and William G. Mr. Milner has held the offices of treasurer and supervisor of this township. George D., the second son, died in the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., during the war in 1864. Mr. Milner is a member of the Society of Friends, who have a meeting house at Fawn Grove. Lewis H. Milner, son of Joseph and Joanna B. (Hamilton) Milner, was born October 3, 1844, in Lancaster County, Penn. He enlisted on June 17, 1863, in Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to the homestead where he has since resided.

DAVID PYLE, son of Abram and Harriet (Payne) Pyle, of Chester County, Penn., was born March 8, 1835, in Chester County, Penn. He came in 1851, to York County, Penn., with his parents, who settled in Fawn Township, where they remained until their death. He was married, in 1857, to Huldah J. Torbert, daughter of Andrew and Susan (Jones) Torbert, of Fawn Grove. By this union they have had two children, of whom one is living—Abram. Mr. Pyle holds the position of collector of Fawn Township at present. Abram Pyle, son of the above, is a miller by trade, and is engaged with J. R. Wiley, at Rock Run Mills.

BENJAMIN F. PYLE, son of Isaac and Cassie (Brooks) Pyle, natives of Chester County and Lancaster County, Penn., respectively, was born April 11, 1857, on the same farm that he now occupies. His parents came to York County, Penn., in 1854, and settled on a farm of fifty acres in Fawn Township. The father died in 1876, but the mother is still living on the homestead. They had seven children. Mr. Pyle follows the trade of carpenter, in connection with farming. He was married, June 5, 1884, to Ella A. Wilson, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Lutz) Wilson, of York County, Penn.

CORNELIUS PRALL, son of Isaac R. and Ann B. (Rhodes) Prall, natives of New Jersey and Baltimore, Md. respectively, was born November 30, 1833, in Fawn Township, York County, Penn. His parents came to York County, Penn., in 1830, and settled in Hopewell Township. The father died in 1880, and the mother in 1865. Mr. Prall was married, in 1856, to Margaret Zigler, daughter of Peter Zigler, of York County, Penn. They have four children: Margaret M., Annie S., Delfinia H. and Chambers R. Mr. Prall purchased his present farm of forty-eight acres in 1869. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Prospect.

ANDREW M. SCOTT, son of Robert and Susan (Morrison) Scott, of York County, was born October 19, 1855, in Fawn Township, where he has always resided. His father and mother are both deceased, the former dying in 1876, and the latter in 1871. At the age of nineteen our subject began learning the wheelright's trade, and has been established in his present location since 1878. He was married, in 1881, to Sarah E. Enfield, daughter of Andrew Enfield, of York County, Penn. They have no children. Mr. Scott owns the dwelling and one acre of land, where he resides, which he purchased in 1880. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, at Fawn Grove. He has been auditor, and is at present constable of the township.

JOHN STRAWBRIDGE (deceased), son of John and Rachael (Alloway) Strawbridge of York County, Penn., was born in 1804, in York County, Penn. He purchased the farm near New Park, containing 150 acres, in 1835, and remained there until his death in 1878. He was married in 1840 to Grizella McDonald, daughter of Aquilla McDonald, of York County, Penn. This union was blessed with nine children: John C., Mary E., Rachael., Aquilla M., Richard A., Sarah J., Franklin P., Louisa and Joseph. Mrs. Strawbridge died on the homestead in 1877. Aquilla M. and Franklin P., sons of John Strawbridge, inherited the homestead at the death of their parents, and carry on the farm, with their sister Sarah J. as housekeeper. Mr. Strawbridge held various offices in the township, and was postmaster for thirty years.

JOHN B. THOMPSON, son of James Thompson, of York County, was born at Muddy Creek Forks, York Co., Penn., February 15, 1828. His father removed from Upper Chanceford Township to Fawn Township in 1830, settling on property now owned by W. R. & J. B. Thompson, and known as Bald Eagle, there he remained until his death in 1860. John B. Thompson was married in 1860 to Elizabeth Channell, daughter of John Channell, of York County. They have five children: Mary B., John, Samuel G., Joseph and William R. Mr. Thompson has held the office of school director, and has been postmaster of Bald Eagle for ten years. In connection with farming he carries on a woolen-mill, manufacturing cloth, blankets, etc.

WILLIAM R. WEBB, son of William and Margaret (Channell) Webb, natives of Fawn Township, York Co. Penn.; was born in Fawn Grove, January 27, 1858. His parents always resided in Fawn Township; the father died 1878, leaving a widow and four children: William R., Abel J., Mary S. B. and Jane A. M. At the age of sixteen years William R., began learning the cabinet-maker's trade and worked at it until 1878, when he came into possession of an undertaking and cabinet business, which was left him by his father, which business he now conducts. He was married January 25, 1883, to Jesse A. McElvain, a daughter of Josiah McElvain, of Lancaster County, Penn., and they have one child, Mary A. Mr. Webb is the owner of a hotel stand and several building lots in Fawn Township.

JAMES R. WILEY, son of Thomas and Isabella (Irwin) Wiley, of York County, Penn., was born February 15, 1852. His grandfather, James Wiley, was one of the earliest settlers of York County, Penn. Thomas Wiley, subject's father, owned a farm of 100 acres and founded the Rock Run Mills, now owned and worked by his son James R. The latter began learning the milling trade when sixteen years of age, and has followed it since. He also runs a saw-mill. Mr. Wiley is a member of Centre Presbyterian Church, and holds the position of trustee.

JOHN C. WILEY, son of Samuel and Ellen (Anderson) Wiley, of York County, Penn., was born April 16, 1853, on the homestead of 112 acres, which he now owns. His father died in 1859. In 1879, Mr. Wiley was married to Louisa Strawbridge, daughter of John and Grizella (McDonald) Strawbridge, of York County, Penn. This union has been blessed with three children: Samuel J., Nellie B. and an infant. In addition to the 112 acres on the homestead Mr. Wiley owns ninety-eight acres. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of Centre. He has held the office of auditor for three years.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

JACOB W. ALBERT was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1821, a son of Rev. J. E. and Catherine (Wentz) Albert, of Adams and Perry Counties, respectively. His great-grandfather came from Germany, and was sold to pay his passage across the ocean. The grandfather was a farmer in Adams County, Penn., and owned a large tract of land, which was divided into eight farms. He was a member of the Reformed Church. The father of subject was a German Reformed minister in Adams and York Counties for many years. He owned three farms in Adams County of 175 acres, seventy-five and fifty acres, respectively. He had twelve children: Susanna, Ezra (deceased), Elizabeth, Jacob W., Mary (deceased), Josiah (deceased), Ephraim, Appolonia (deceased), Hiram, Samuel, Rebecca and Catherine. Jacob W. Albert managed his father's farm when he was seventeen years old, and has since followed farming, owning ninety-eight acres of finely-improved land in

Franklin Township, where he resides. Like his ancestors, he belongs to the Reformed Church. In 1844 he married Leah Bup, daughter of Frederick Bup, of Franklin Township. They have three children: Catherine, Sarah and Abraham F.

LEWIS ARNOLD was born in Warrington Township, York County, Penn., September 30, 1844, and is a son of Daniel and Anna (Straley) Arnold. His grandfather was a native of York County, and engaged in farming in Washington Township, having a farm of 150 acres. His father was a miller by trade, and followed it and farming in Dover and Warrington Townships. In 1869 he purchased twenty-three acres of land in Adams County, which he farmed till his death in January, 1872. He had seventeen children; Rebecca, William (killed in the battle of the Wilderness in 1864), Solomon, Samuel, Stephen, Sarah, Frank, Lewis, Jacob (deceased), Henry, Louisa (deceased), Maria, George, Aaron, Mary A., Amanda and Daniel L. Lewis Arnold, when eighteen years old, began learning the tanner's trade, which he followed six months, when he enlisted, in September, 1863, in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Gen. Warren, and took part in the following engagements: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill and North Anna River. In the last engagement he was wounded in the leg, May 23, 1864. On the following day his leg was amputated, and he was removed to Mt. Pleasant Hospital, at Washington, where he remained until April 25, 1865; he then returned home and engaged in the cigar manufacturing business in Cumberland, County, Penn. In 1866 he came to Franklintown, and in 1868 began learning the shoe-maker's trade which he still follows. He has a fine home in Franklintown. In 1870 he married Lydia M. Ditmer, daughter of Henry and Mary (Wierman) Ditmer, of Franklin Township. By this union they have had five children; Mary E., James D., Henry D., Clayton S. and Richard L. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are members of the Union Baptist Church.

CHRISTIAN BENDER was born in 1828 in York County, and is a son of Lewis and Catherine (Hershey) Bender. His grandparents were natives of Lancaster County, Penn., but came to York County at an early day. His father was also a native of Lancaster County; his mother was born in York County. They owned a farm of 165 acres, which the father farmed until a few years before his death. They were active members of the United Brethren Church, and left eight children: Mary, Christian, Henry, Elizabeth, Sarah, Lydia, Michael and Catherine. Christian Bender followed farming until his marriage, when he engaged in threshing, farming and teaming, which he is still following. He owns ninety-three acres of well cultivated land in Franklin Township, also a small farm of twenty-eight acres half a mile from the home farm, and twenty-eight acres of mountain land. In 1851 he married Elizabeth Mumper, a daughter of Michael Mumper, a prominent farmer of Franklin Township, who died in 1859. They have five children; Samuel H., Mary E., Edward L., Lilly E. and Sallie. Nearly all the family belong to the United Brethren Church. Mr. Bender has been a director of the Dillsburgh and Mechanicsburgh Railroad for fourteen years.

JACOB BRANDT was born in 1827 in Carroll Township, York County, and is a son of Jacob and Rachel (McClure) Brandt, of York County, who, like the grandparents, followed farming. Jacob Brandt was reared a farmer, and has always followed that occupation. He owns 275 acres of some of the best land in the township, adjoining which he owns a small place of five acres, where his son David lives; he is the owner also of thirty acres of mountain land, several building lots in Dillsburgh, three places in Adams County, and a fine building in Mt. Holly, Cumberland Co., Penn. In 1848 he married Sarah Smith, a daughter of John S. Smith, who came from England in 1827. They have had the following children: Mary E. (deceased), David, John, Sarah E. (deceased), Albert, Harry C. (deceased). They all belong to the Evangelical Church, in which Mr. Brandt was steward for ten years. In connection with his farming, he also deals in horses and mules, and has been for twenty-one years quite extensively engaged in that trade.

LEVI CHRONISTER was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1831, a son of Jonas and Margaret (Sowers) Chronister, of Adams and Cumberland Counties, Penn., respectively. His grandfather was a native of Adams County and a farmer, which occupation he followed until his death in 1836. His farm contained about 400 acres, and was situated in Reading Township, Adams County. He was drafted for the army in 1812. Jonas Chronister was a farmer and teamster. He owned several town lots in Hampton, Adams County, and a farm of thirty acres on which he lived. He died from an apoplectic stroke April 3, 1881, aged seventy-seven years. A brother of subject's grandfather was killed in the Revolutionary war. Levi Chronister remained on the farm until his seventeenth year. When the common school system was adopted in Pennsylvania he was one of the first teachers in Reading Township, Adams County, where he taught twenty-one terms. In 1852 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle, Penn., where he attended two sessions, about 300 students being then there. Before going to Carlisle he worked at blacksmithing, but being disabled by a kick from a horse, he in 1851 learned the trade of a wheelwright, at which he worked eleven summers, teaching school in the winter. He was elected justice of the peace in Reading Township, and held that office for fourteen years. In 1868 he moved to Franklin Township, where he engaged in teaching school, settling up estates, fire insurance, and served as justice of the peace. He was married, in 1856, to Amanda Picking, daughter of William S. Picking, of Dover Township. They have had two children: Albert W. (deceased) and William P. Mrs. Chronister died in 1864. In 1868 Mr. C. married Susannah Mumper, daughter of George Bollinger, of York County. Mr. Chronister has taught school for thirty-seven winter terms.

EDWARD DICK was born in 1829 in York County, and is the son of George and Mary (Nagle) Dick, of Adams County, Penn., who settled on the property now owned by the son in 1831. The father was engaged in farming and the mercantile business, and during the time the jail was building at York he was commissioner for York County, after which he retired from active business in 1851. He was a progressive farmer and merchant, and a director of the Dillsburgh Bank. He owned about 180 acres of well improved land. In all public affairs he took a lively interest until his death in 1876. His wife survived him only two years. They were members of the Lutheran Church and had seven children: Catherine, Edward, Christian, all living; Lydia Ann (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Mary Jane (deceased) and Sarah E. Edward Dick has always been identified with the old homestead. He, like his father, is one of the most progressive business men of the township. He owns 230 acres of improved land, and about 100 acres of mountain land. Besides farming he is engaged in the mercantile business, owns a grist and saw-mill, and since 1853 has been postmaster at Clear Spring. He has been school director for nine years. January 22, 1857, he married Elizabeth A. Myers, of Adams County, who, like himself, is a member of the Lutheran Church. They have four children: John

H., George W., Charles E., James A. (deceased) and Lottie M., some of whom are already assisting their father on the farm, in business and in the mill.

REV. S. DILLER is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., born in 1840, a son of Samuel and Catharine (Richwine) Diller, of Cumberland County. His grandfather was a farmer and owned several hundred acres of land in Cumberland County. His father, Samuel Diller, was also a farmer and weaver by trade; he owned 500 acres of good land in York County, divided into seven farms, and about 100 acres of mountain land. He came to Franklin Township in 1867, and remained here until his death in 1873, at the age of sixty-four years. He had eleven children: Mary A., Sarah A., Catherine A., Julia A., Simon, Joseph (deceased), Susan A. (deceased), Cyrus, Priscilla A., S. C. and Rosa A. Subject remained on the farm in York County, until the age of twenty-eight years, when he went to the Lutheran Missionary School at Selin's Grove, Penn. He then began active work in the United Brethren ministry at the Carlisle Spring Circuit in Cumberland County, where he remained two years; next he went to Dover Circuit, York County, where he remained four years; then took Yocumtown charge for one year. In the conference of 1883, he chose the local ministry. In 1865 he married Lydia A. Morrett, daughter of George Morrett, of Cumberland County. They have two children: George S., and Luther O. Mr. Diller is an ardent worker in the cause of education, the church and Sunday-schools. He owns several fine tracts of land with all the necessary improvements.

SAMUEL C. DILLER was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1849, and is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Richwine) Diller, of Cumberland County. His grandfather, Diller, was a farmer in Cumberland County, and owned about 200 acres of land. The father was a weaver by trade but also followed farming, owning about 600 acres of improved land, which were divided into seven farms, also 100 acres of mountain land. He came to Franklin Township in 1867, where he remained until he died, in 1873, at the age of sixty-five years. He had eleven children: Mary A., Sarah A., Catherine A., Julia A., Simon, Joseph (deceased), Susannah A. (deceased), Cyrus, Priscilla, S. C. and Rose A. Samuel C. Diller assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he took one of his father's farms and began farming for himself. In 1877 he sold his farm to John Arnold, and in the spring of 1878 went to Michigan with his family, where he remained ten months, engaged in laboring. In the following spring he returned to Franklin Township, where he purchased sixty-two acres of improved land and commenced farming again, working sometimes at the carpenter trade. Like his ancestors, Mr. Diller is a musician and sometimes teaches music. He was married, in 1873, to Susan Bender, daughter of Joshua Bender, of Snyder County, Penn.

AARON B. ELICKER was born in 1841 in Warrington Township, York County, Penn., a son of Valentine and Jane (Blackford) Elicker, natives of Adams and York Counties, respectively. His father was a native of Adams County, Penn. Subject's father followed farming for about thirty years, although he was a carpenter by trade. He owned 220 acres of well-improved land in Warrington and Washington Townships. He was a member of the U. B. Church, and was a liberal supporter of the same. He possessed more than ordinary musical talent. He died in 1862 at the age of sixty-seven years, leaving a widow and six children to mourn his loss. Aaron B. was brought up on the farm, attended the common schools and afterward an academy. In 1862 he began farming in Warrington Township, and in 1864 taught school in Franklin Township, to which he removed in 1866 and commenced farming, which he followed for nine years. He then moved to Dillsburgh where he remained four years; renting his property there, returned to Franklintown, now a borough (his buildings and part of his farm of forty acres are within the borough limits), where he resumed farming. In 1866 he married Susan E. Miller, daughter of William B. Miller, of Carroll Township. They have two children: William M., eight years old, and Olive M., four years old. Subject served the offices of town council, assessor, inspector, and was elected school director in 1884 for the term of three years. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Elicker is a member.

JOHN ERNST was born in 1829, in Franklin Township, York Co., Penn., son of John and Catharine (Ritter) Ernst, of Lancaster and Adams Counties, respectively. His father and grandfather were farmers, and took a lively interest in church and public affairs. The father owned 119 acres of well-improved land in Franklin Township. He had six children: Daniel (deceased), Susannah, Mary A., Daniel, Caroline (deceased) and John. The latter was brought up on the farm, and has since followed farming. Besides the home farm of 119 acres, he owns another, adjoining, of 157 acres of well-improved land and about forty acres of woodland. He owns also six valuable properties in Dillsburgh, among which is a large warehouse occupied by the Baily Bros. Mr. Ernst is a Lutheran in religion. He has never been married.

JOHN HUMMER was born in West Manchester Township, York Co. Penn., in 1817, son of John and Eve (Ziegler) Hummer, of German descent. The grandfather came from Germany when very young, and settled in West Manchester Township, where he remained until his death. John Hummer, subject's father, was a miller, and followed that occupation in West Manchester, Dover and Codorus Townships. Both he and his wife died in Dover Township. Our subject was reared in West Manchester Township, following farming. In 1843 he removed to Adams County, where he remained one year. Returning to York County, he continued farming until 1846, when he commenced huckstering, which he continued in connection with farming for thirty-five years. He then sold out and purchased the farm upon which he now lives, containing about 160 acres, which he has highly improved. He also owns the Lucas Grove Mills, which belong to the farm. In 1844, he was married to Julia Ann Sowers, of York, who died in 1880, leaving six children: George S., Sarah E., Mary A., Lillie, John and Charles E. The family belong to the Reformed Church of Franklin Township.

CAPT. JOHN KLUGH, is a native of York County, Penn., was born May 11, 1816, and is a son of George and Hannah (Arnold) Klugh, of Lancaster and York Counties respectively. His grandfather came from Germany, and settled in Lancaster County, where he engaged in farming. George Klugh was a carpenter, and followed his trade in Franklin Township until 1878, when he died at the age of eighty-four years. He was blessed with the following children: John, George, Henry, Frederick, Peter, Joseph, Clarissa and Philip (deceased). Capt. Klugh remained at home until his fifteenth year, when he began learning the carpenter's trade which he followed for thirty years. In 1860 he began mercantile business in Franklintown, where he was also postmaster. In 1864 he was elected captain of Company I, Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and with his regiment, was engaged in the battles of Hatcher's Run, and Fort

Steadman. In the latter engagement he was wounded in the arm; being disabled for further duty, he returned home and resumed the mercantile business. In 1881 he sold his stock of goods to his son-in-law, George Lehmer, and commenced farming, owning about 250 acres of improved land; 100 acres of wood land, and 234 acres in Washington Township. He also owns two houses and ten lots in Franklintown, all of which he accumulated by hard labor; held the office of jury commissioner, and is also a justice of the peace. He was married in 1848, to Henrietta Ritter, daughter of Henry Ritter, one of the earliest settlers of York County, they have the following children: Mary, Alice, Harry, John and Milton B. They belong to the Lutheran Church in Franklintown, to which Capt. Klugh has given the ground, and is otherwise interested in the erection of a new church.

GEORGE LEHMER is a native of York County, and was born October 1, 1844, a son of Cornelius and Eve (Koch) Lehmer, of York County. His grandfather, Philip Lehmer, also of York County, was a farmer, owning about 500 acres of land in Washington, Franklin and Carroll Townships. Cornelius Lehmer was also engaged in farming, and is still living in Carroll Township. He had seven children: Mary, George, Leah (deceased), Sarah (deceased), James (deceased), Philip H. and Andrew J. George Lehmer was brought up on the farm, assisting his father until the age of sixteen years, when he enlisted, October 1, 1862, in Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and with his regiment engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where he was wounded in the right arm; he was in the engagements of Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Ann River, Petersburg, Mine Explosion and Richmond. At the close of the war he returned home, and in 1868 went to Michigan, where he served two years as an apprentice at carpentering; returning to York County, he followed painting and carpentering four years. In 1872 he married Mary Klugh, daughter of Capt. John Klugh, one of the most prominent men of this township. Mr. Lehmer became a partner with his father-in-law in the mercantile business, and in 1881, took charge of the business himself, at which he has since been very prosperous. In the spring of 1884 he and J. S. Bentz, of Carroll Township, went into business in Washington Township, thus making him one of the four leading business men of this section of the county. In 1880 he was licensed enumerator of Franklin and Washington Townships, and in 1863 was appointed mercantile appraiser of York County. He has had six children, five living: Ralph F., Viola, Walter S., Hattie, Georgia (deceased), and Morris.

ROBERT C. LIVINGSTON was born in York County, Penn., in 1815, a son of William and Margaret (Cook) Livingston, of York and Cumberland Counties respectively, and of Scotch descent. His grandfather came from Scotland in a very early day and settled in York County. The father, a cooper by trade, followed farming in York County for many years, and died in 1846 at the age of sixty-eight years. He had the following children: James (deceased), Mary, William, Ellen (deceased), Robert C., Hugh (deceased), and George (deceased). Robert C. Livingston was brought up on the farm until the age of eleven years, when he went to live with William Diven, Esq., with whom he remained until the age of twenty-one years. During that time he learned the tanner's trade, which he followed for thirty-one years in Adams County, Penn. He owns about eighty-one acres of well cultivated land in Franklin Township, where he resides. In 1838 he married Lydia Beles, daughter of Josiah Beles, of Adams County: James, Caleb, Robert A. (deceased), Lorah M. (deceased), Mary E., Lydia J., Anna C., Margaret D. (deceased), Ida C. (deceased), and Fletcher (deceased), are the children born to this union. Mr. Livingston is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife a member of the Episcopal Church. The eldest son, James, was a soldier in the late war, and their third son, Robert, died when in the service.

JOSEPH MENGES was born in 1830 in Jackson Township, York Co., Penn., son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bullinger) Menges, of York County. His grandfather was a native of York County, Penn., and owned three fine farms in the county, but retired from active life several years before his death, in 1839, at the age of seventy-four years. The father, Daniel, was brought up on the farm, and in 1841 he removed to Adams County, and purchased 170 acres of improved land, and forty acres of woodland. He had a family of five children: Joseph, Henry, Susannah, Emanuel and Franklin. Joseph Menges went to Adams County with his parents in 1841, when only eleven years old, and worked on the farm until he was twenty-five years old. In 1855 he removed to York County, where he now resides, and possesses about 105 acres of finely cultivated land, and twenty acres of woodland, the greater part of which he made by his own industry and economical habits. Like all of the Menges family, he belongs to the Lutheran Church. In 1855 he was married to Elizabeth Coulson, daughter of William Coulson, of Adams County. They have five children: Sadie, Mary, Alice, Marshie and Josie. Mr. Menges takes an active part in school and township affairs.

EDWARD W. MUMPER is a native of Franklin Township, York County, was born in 1832, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Weaver) Mumper, natives of York County, Penn., and Maryland, respectively. His grandfather, Mumper, owned a large tract of land in Carroll and Franklin Townships, and was engaged in farming and distilling. He was a member of the German Reformed Church. Grandfather Weaver was in the war of 1812, and in Baltimore when Gen. Ross was killed. Michael Mumper, father of Edward W., was a farmer and teamster, and followed these occupations in Franklin Township until his death in 1839, at the age of sixty-nine years. He owned 500 acres of improved land, and 100 acres of woodland, divided into four farms. He was a member of the Reformed Church and had the following children: Samuel (deceased), Rebecca (deceased), Mary (now living), Michael (now living), John (deceased), Elizabeth (now living), Edward W. (now living), and Lewis (deceased). Edward W. Mumper began farming for himself in 1852, and continued until 1880, when he retired from active work. He owns 120 acres of improved land, and twenty acres of woodland. In 1852 he married Susannah Myers, daughter of Barney Myers, of Franklin Township. They have two children: William, who manages the home farm, and Mary E. Mrs. Mumper died September 15, 1883, a member of the Reformed Church, of which Mr. Mumper is also a member. In October, 1884, he married Henrietta Rice, of Adams County.

REV. HENRY SEIFERT, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Franklintown, was born in York County August 21, 1822, and is a son of Michael and Polly (Leimbauch) Seifert, who were descended from old families of York County. The father was a farmer of Dover Township, where he resided nearly all his life. He died April 29, 1864, and the mother died September 21, 1850. He was a Lutheran; and the mother a Reformed. Rev. Henry Seifert was brought up on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, attending the common schools. He then, for eleven years, worked at the trade of coverlet weaving and dyeing, afterward attending the Pennsylvania College and Seminary at Gettysburg for four and one-half years. In 1855 he went to Bedford County, where he entered the Lutheran ministry, preaching there for four years and a half. He then went to Monroe County, where he was pastor of the Hamilton charge for nine years. Returning to his native county he took a charge at Rossville for two years; then in Centre County for two years; thence to Somerset County, where he had charge three years. In 1876 he returned to York County and assumed the charge of Clear Spring around Franklintown, where he has ever since been preaching. He has charge of four congregations, two in Adams County and two in York County. At one time he had charge of nine congregations, whom he faithfully served. He is now building a church in Franklintown. He was married December 25, 1843, to Harriet Meisenhelter, daughter of John and Mary (Klinefelter) Meisenhelter, of York County. They have seven children: Clara E., Martin L., David I., Mary J., Ellennora M., John M. and Charles H.

JOHN T. SMITH was born in York County in 1831, and is a son of John W. and Hannah (Thoman) Smith, natives of York County. His grandfather, also a native of York County, was a distiller and farmer in Manheim Township. Subject's father was also engaged in farming and milling in Shrewsbury Township. He removed to Washington Township in 1840, where he again engaged in farming until his death in 1877. He left four children: John T., Jacob T., Elizabeth A., Jesse T. (deceased). John T. Smith has been engaged in farming all his life, and owns ninety-three acres of improved land with fine buildings. He belongs to the German Reformed Church, and takes a great interest in church and school matters. In 1860 he was married to Anna Hollinger, daughter of George Hollinger, of Adams County; she was born July 23, 1839, and died March 27, 1883. They had ten children: William H. (deceased), Lizzie J. (deceased), George C., Susan E. (deceased), John A. (deceased), Adam, Charles E., Caroline, Rebecca (deceased), and Mary C.

GEORGE SPAHR was born 1834, in Washington Township, this county, son of William and Catharine (Miley) Spahr, of the same township. His grandfather lived in Carroll Township, York County, and was a farmer by occupation. Subject's father was a farmer and lived in Washington Township, owning a farm of 130 acres. He was a Lutheran and died in Carroll Township, at the age of eighty-four years. He had eight children: Cornelius, Henry, Martin (deceased), William, Caroline, George, Catharine and Lizzie. George Spahr was brought up as a farmer in Washington Township, but removed to Franklin Township in 1860, where he still resides and owns a farm of 110 acres of fine land. He also owns twenty-two acres of land in Washington Township. In 1855 he married Catharine Pressel, daughter of Joseph Pressel, of Washington Township. They have three children: William, Nancy and Milton U. Mr. Spahr is an active member of the Lutheran Church.

MOSES STRAYER is a native of York County, Penn., born February 14, 1808, son of Peter and Mary (Spahr) Strayer, of York County. His grandparents were born in Germany; they came to this country at an early day and settled in Dover Township, York County. The father was a farmer in Dover Township, having a farm of about 800 acres of well-improved land, which he farmed until fifteen years before his death, at the age of eighty-six years. He took an active interest in church and school matters, gave the ground upon which Strayer's Church is built, and was a leading member of the building committee. He had ten children: Catharine (deceased), Daniel (deceased), Peter, Samuel, Jacob, Susannah, Moses, Eve (deceased), Sarah (deceased) and Henry (deceased). Moses Strayer is a farmer and a tanner by trade, and followed these occupations for forty-nine years, but has now retired from business. He owns 300 acres of improved land, embracing three farms, one in Franklin Township, one in Adams County and one in Washington Township. He has also a house in Dillsburgh. In 1833, he married Susannah Sheffer, daughter of Samuel Sheffer, of Washington Township, York County. She died June 14, 1881, at the age of sixty-four years, leaving eight children: Cornelius, Mary, Samuel, Lizzie, George, Catharine, Nancy and Annie. Mr. Strayer is a Lutheran. His wife belonged to the U. B. Church. His grandfather, who has been dead ninety-four years, is buried at Strayer's Church, in Dover Township.

HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW R. BRODBECK, traveling salesman and manufacturer of fertilizers, was born April 11, 1860, in Jefferson, York Co., Penn., a son of Jesse and Lucy Ann (Renoll) Brodbeck. His grandfather was a farmer and distiller, who owned and lived on the old Snyder property (now Brodbeck's) at Jefferson, and died at the age of fifty years. He left five sons, of whom the youngest was Jesse Brodbeck, who all his life lived on the home farm, and died in 1871, at the age of thirty-three years, and Lucy Ann the mother of A. R. died in 1878 at the age of thirty-seven years, leaving four sons, of whom A. R., the subject, is the eldest. His brothers were Nathaniel (deceased), Adam (deceased), and Jesse, who is living with Andrew Brodbeck on the home farm. A. R. Brodbeck spent his early life on the farm, and shortly after his father's death, went to his uncle, George Brodbeck, a merchant in Codorus Township, where he remained two years. At the age of eighteen he began teaching at Codorus Township, and for three years taught there and in other townships. In 1879 he took a trip west as far as Kansas. In the same year he married Ellen Thoman, daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann (Snyder) Thoman, of Heidelberg Township. They have three children: Estella, Wilson and Mary Ellen. In 1880 he purchased the Hildebrand property at Porter's Sideling and, in 1885, the Slagle property in Hanover, where he is now residing. Mr. and Mrs. Brodbeck belong to the Reformed Church at Jefferson. He has been organist for different churches.

CHARLES F. EICHELBERGER was born in York County, Penn., July 2, 1834. His great-great-grandfather came from Wittingen, near Zinsheim, in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1728, located first in Lancaster County, and then came to York County, Penn., and settled on the property now owned by Charles F. Eichelberger, embracing at that time Jacob's Mill and the adjoining property. He died in Hanover in 1776, aged eighty-three years. He was married twice. The eldest son of his second wife, Adam, lived on the home farm, and also died there. Michael, the grandfather of the subject, was the second son of a family of five sons and three daughters. He had four children: Adam (former sheriff), George, Michael and Polly. George, the father of Charles F., bought the homestead from his brother Adam, in 1827, and afterward bought the Miller property. After he lived there some time he moved to Hanover, where he lived a retired life until he died, in

1869, aged sixty-nine years. Charles F. Eichelberger's early life was spent on the farm. He was married February 25, 1858, to Susan Menges, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bollinger) Menges, of Adams County, Penn. They have had four sons and five daughters: Martin D., Ira M., George D., William H., Sarah (deceased), Emma J., Clara Ann, Ada E. and Jennie. After his marriage he lived on the Miller farm for two years as tenant, and then took the farm and lived there four years more. After that he sold some of his property and bought the homestead farm on the York Road, owned by his brother Adam, containing about 200 acres of well-improved land. The family are members of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, of Hanover, Penn., in which Mr. Eichelberger has held the offices of elder and deacon. He was superintendent of Mt. Carmel Sunday-school for four years. He is a Democrat, and has held a number of offices in township and county

JOHN F. HERSHEY was born in Heidelberg Township, York Co., Penn., October 24, 1845, a son of Benjamin and Barbara (Forry) Hershey, who were of Swiss descent. His great-great-grandfather, Andrew Hershey, born 1698, came to this country when quite young, and settled in Lancaster County, Penn. He died December 25, 1754. Tradition says he owned and was buried on what is known as James Buchanan's farm, near Lancaster City. His son, John Hershey, came to York County, and settled on land that had been taken up by Andrew Hershey, in the eastern part of Heidelberg Township. He died in 1795, and was buried in Garber's graveyard, near Menges' Mill. His son, John Hershey, took the homestead farm (Menges' Mill), where he lived all his life. He was one of the defenders of 1812, and died in 1829. His son, Benjamin, the father of John F. Hershey, was born in 1808, and spent his early life on the farm, and working in mills in Ohio, Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was married in 1844, to Barbara, daughter of John and Annie Forry. After his marriage he bought a farm one-half mile west of Menges' mill, where he lived until his death (1877), his widow surviving him but five years. Both are buried in Garber's graveyard. John F. Hershey's early life was spent on the farm. He was married December 17, 1868, to Susan M. Miller, daughter of Jacob and Susan (Mause) Miller, of Heidelberg Township. They have had four sons: J. Jacob, Joseph (deceased), Charles and Alvin. Mr. Hershey owns one tract of land, about 106 acres, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation.

JESSE KRAFT, a representative of one of the old families of York County, miller and farmer of Heidelberg Township, was born August 5, 1828, in Manheim Township, York County, son of George and Mary (Loucks) Kraft. Subject's great-grandfather was born on the ocean, when his parents were immigrating to America. They landed at Baltimore, and resided there. Subject's grandfather, Frederick, lived in Baltimore as proprietor of a hotel until 1810, when he came to York County, and founded the town of Kraftstown, which, since Jefferson's presidency, is known as Jefferson. He was born December 6, 1773, and died July 20, 1836. Subject's father, George, was ten years of age when his parents came to Jefferson. He was married in 1823, and soon after commenced teaching. Subsequently he removed to Manheim Township, continued teaching, and opened up a small store, remained in Manheim, farming and merchandising about ten years; then returned to Jefferson and opened up in general merchandising and dry goods. He was associated in business there with a son-in-law, Jacob Spangler. He subsequently retired from business life, and lived in retirement until his death in 1868, being sixty-eight years old. He was a prominent Democrat, and at one time represented his district in the State Legislature. His wife died in 1872. Jesse Kraft is the third child of a family of six—three sons and three daughters. Subject's early life was passed as an assistant of his father; educated in schools of the day: married, in 1851, to Lucinda Baughman, of Manheim Township. This union was blessed with ten children—four sons and six daughters. Subject farmed for about ten years near Jefferson, when he exchanged his farm for the Mummert Mill property, lying in Heidelberg Township, where he is still residing, engaged in farming and milling. He is a prominent member of the Lutheran Church of Jefferson, and has been deacon and elder of the church at different times for over twenty-five years; active in Sunday-school, etc. He is one of York County's well-known citizens and highly esteemed. He is a Democrat, but not active in politics.

PETER H. MENGES was born in north Codorus Township, York Co., Penn., November 27, 1835, son of Peter and Nancy (Hershey) Menges, of German and Swiss descent, respectively. His great-grandfather came from Germany when quite young, and settled about five miles west of York, some time before the Revolutionary war. He is buried at Wolf's Church in West Manchester Township. The grandfather, John Menges, was a farmer, and settled in that part of the home section now owned by Andrew Menges, in Jackson Township. He had a family of thirteen children, and died at the age of sixty-nine years. Peter Menges, Sr., the fifth child of this family of thirteen children, was born July 1, 1802, and spent his early life on the farm, and then learned the milling trade in Cumberland County, Penn. After his marriage he moved to his father's farm in North Codorus Township, which he farmed for eleven years, then came to Heidelberg Township, and purchased the farm and property (Menge's Mill) where he passed the remainder of his life. He died October 10, 1883, and is buried at Lichey's Church, of which church he was elder for nearly twenty years. During the last twenty years of his life, he devoted his time to the good of the church. Throughout the whole community he was known as "Old Father Menges." Two of his sons are living: Peter H. and John. The latter was born in 1824, and is a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was educated at Mount Joy, Lancaster County; was received into the ministry by the "Old Pennsylvania Synod" in 1851, and has since filled various charges in Lancaster and York Counties. In 1880 he became pastor of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, at West Philadelphia. With a few members he built a Mission Church, and now he has a large membership and a successful Sunday-school. Peter H. Menges' early life was spent on the farm and at milling, receiving his education at subscription schools, finishing at the public school at Columbia, Penn., and the high school of Mount Joy, Penn. For eleven years afterward he was engaged as a teamster, hauling lumber, merchandise, etc., between Littlestown and Susquehanna River. He was married, January 24, 1860, to Kate Hinkle, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Hinkle, of Lancaster County, Penn., of Irish and German descent. They have had seven children—three sons and four daughters: John, Alvin, Willie, Annie, Mary (deceased), Pacie (deceased) and Minnie. After marriage they moved to the homestead farm, as tenants, where they remained ten years, after which Mr. Menges engaged in the milling and produce business. After the construction of the H. & Y. R. R., he purchased and built the property known as Menges' Mill, store and warehouse, creating thereby a good market for produce. He was an active participant in the construction of the above railroad. He and family are members of the Lutheran Church at Lichey's (now Spring Grove), in which he was a deacon eight years, and Sunday-school superintendent for nearly twenty-five years. In 1875 he was a delegate to the Sunday-school convention at Philadelphia. He has held the office of internal revenue collector Fifteenth Division of Pennsylvania, in 1863 and 1864, and school director in the township.

E. D. MILLER was born in Lower Windsor Township, York Co., Penn., December 8, 1854, a son of Michael and Catherine (Stein) Miller, also of that township. His great-great-grandfather, Michael Miller, came to this country in youth, settled in Windsor Township, near Red Lion, and died before the Revolutionary war, and is buried at Freysville Cemetery in Windsor Township. Subject's grandfather, Michael Miller, lived on the homestead farm near Red Lion, and was at that time known as the tallest man in York County; he was a miller and died in 1866, aged eighty-two years. The father of our subject is now living in Windsor Township, and was born in 1821. He is a farmer and owns four tracts of land. He was for a number of years a director of the Western National Bank of York, and is also interested in the First National Bank at Wrightsville, and the city market of York. They had six children: E. D., Michael W., Calvin Edward, David G., Mary (deceased), Fanny A. and Sarah J. E. D. Miller's early life was spent on the farm and attending public schools. He afterward taught school in different townships, and was clerk for Emig & Bahn at New Freedom, Penn., for three years. He was married, December 26, 1876, to Laura C. Sweeney, daughter of Daniel and Hester Ann (Kohler) Sweeney, of Freeland, Baltimore Co., Md., of Scotch-Irish descent. In the spring of 1877 he commenced the mercantile business at Nashville, York County, where he kept store two years, and then came to Menges' Mill Station, where he is still keeping store, postoffice and express office. He has been a member of Friendly Circle No. 17, of Hanover, Penn., since 1881, and is a member of the German Reformed Church. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since 1883 he has also established a store at Iron Ridge, in which he has one-half-interest.

AARON D. RENOLL, was born in Heidelberg Township, York Co., Penn., March 11, 1844, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Danner) Renoll. His great-grandfather was Daniel Renoll, who died in 1800, aged seventy-six years. Subject's grandfather, Henry Renoll, was born February 12, 1767, was twice married, and died in 1824, aged fifty seven years, leaving a family of six sons and four daughters. Henry Renoll, the father of Aaron D., bought a tract of land near Porter's Sideling in 1830, which he improved and made his home until his death. He was born in Codorus Township, in 1805, and died at the age of seventy-five years. He had three sons and four daughters: Henry (deceased), Emanuel D., Aaron D., Harriet (deceased), Anna, Mary and two sisters who died in infancy. Aaron D. received his early education in the common schools and afterward attended the York County Academy under Prof. Ruby, for one term. During the winter of 1866–67 he taught school in Heidelberg Township. October 13, 1867, he married Rebecca Rudisill, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Miller) Rudisill, of North Codorus Township. They have three children: Emma Jane, Ellen J. and Lillie A. After his marriage Mr. Renoll moved to the homestead farm, where he lived as a tenant for fourteen years. He then bought the farm, and in 1882 bought the Bollinger property (Half Way House), on the York road. He is a member and deacon of the Lutheran Church. His wife is a member of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Renoll takes an active part in prayer meetings and Sunday-schools.

AARON S. THOMAN, was born September 25, 1842, in Heidelberg Township, York Co., Penn.; son of Jacob and Mary Ann (Snyder) Thoman, of Swiss descent. His great-grandfather, Jacob Thoman, came from Switzerland when very young and settled in Lancaster County, Penn., west of the Susquehanna. He afterward came to York County, where he took up a section of land in the eastern part of Heidelberg Township, and remained there with his ten children, three of whom, Henry, Rudolph and Abraham, received the home farm. The latter, the grandfather of our subject, lived on the home farm, during his life. He had nine children, one of whom, Jacob, the father of Aaron S., received the home at his father's death, and resided on it during his life. Jacob Thoman had five sons and three daughters: Henry (deceased), Aaron S., George, Abraham, Jacob, Lydia, Elizabeth and Ellen R. Aaron S. Thoman spent his youth on the farm, receiving his education in subscription schools. He made three different tours through the Western States. He was married, May 12, 1870, to Fanny Hohf, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Baehr) Hohf, of Heidelberg Township, who died July 2, 1871. His second marriage was October 5, 1873, to Sarah Bollinger, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Forry) Bollinger, of this township. He retired from farming and is now living on the old home farm, which contains about 150 acres of fine cultivated land. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church at Leichey. They have one son, Paul B. aged eight years.

JOHN B. TRONE was born August 27, 1827, and is the eighth of twelve children of George Trone, of Heidelberg Township. His grandfather, Abraham Trone, came from Germany and received a grant of 250 acres of land from the Penns, May 14, 1767. This land was located in what was then Manheim Township, now the central part of Heidelberg Township, near Smith's Station. Abraham Trone was a Revolutionary hero. He was married twice and had a family of seven children. George, the father of John B., was the first son of the second wife. He lived on the homestead farm until his death at eighty years of age, and was buried at the Mennonite Meeting House (Baer's), of which denomination he was a minister. John B. Trone spent his early life on the farm, receiving his education in subscription schools. At the age of eighteen he began learning the trade of blacksmithing, and continued it at Trone's Stand, Smith's Station, for twenty-two years. His first marriage was to Eliza Shutt, daughter of Joseph Shutt, of Heidelberg Township. They had five children: Valentine, Franklin (deceased), John S., Lizzie and Mary (deceased). His second marriage was, May 20, 1866, to Annie Rohrbaugh, daughter of George and Sarah Rohrbaugh, of this township. They have had six children: Charles, Joseph, George, an infant (deceased), Sarah and Alla Mary. Mr. Trone is now farming near Smith's Station. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, is a prominent Democrat and has held various offices of trust and profit in church and township. His son, John S. Trone, a dealer in general merchandise at Smith's Station, and a teacher, was born August 1, 1856, passed his early life on the farm, was educated at different schools. He taught school for several years, and is now a successful merchant and also a justice of the peace of Heidelberg Township at Smith's Station.

E. K. WALTERSDORFF was born April 21, 1836, in Heidelberg Township, York Co., Penn., son of Daniel and Catharine (Carver) Waltersdorff. His father came from Germany at the age of twenty-one years, and settled in Maryland, where he married Elizabeth Garrett, who died, leaving four sons and three daughters. After twenty years of residence in Maryland he removed to Heidelberg Township and there married again, having three sons and one daughter by this union. He was a defender of 1812, and died in 1863 aged ninety three years. E. K. Waltersdorff spent his early life on the farm and attended subscription schools till he was eighteen years of age. He was married, September 30, 1855, to Catharine Bricker, daughter of John and Christiana (Warner) Bricker, of Manheim Township. They have had eleven children—eight sons and three daughters: Samuel A., James H., George W., an infant (deceased), Emanuel D., John F., Aaron E., William H. (deceased) Emeline (deceased), Eleanora and Alice Catharine. He worked his father's farm until 1877, when he moved to Heidelberg Township, to the Heistand farm, where he is now living. George W., the third son, was born July 4, 1862, and spent his early life on the farm. In 1881 and 1882 he attended York County Academy. He has taught school successfully in different townships, and is now a teacher in Heidelberg Township, and is living with his father.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

SILUS ALTHOUSE, son of George and Maria (Silfeus) Althouse, was born August 8, 1844, in Lancaster County, Penn., but removed to Hopewell Township with his father in 1852. He was brought up in this township, and at nineteen years of age commenced farming for himself. In 1873 he purchased the farm on which he now resides, containing 145 acres, and engaged in farming. He was married, February 11, 1866, to Mary J. Householder, daughter of Henry Householder, of Hopewell Township. They have the following children: Catherine L., Emanuel F., Henry H., Bethey A. and Abbie G. Mr. and Mrs. Althouse are members of the Presbyterian Church of Stewartstown.

JOSEPH W. ANDERSON, son of Joseph R. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Anderson, of York County, Penn., was born February 5, 1837, in Fawn Township, York County. He lived on the farm with his parents until 1871, receiving his education at the public schools of the township. February 23, 1871, he was married to Louisa Gemmill, daughter of Benjamin Gemmill, of Fawn Township. They have three children: Marion E., Howard Wilson and Joseph Ray. Mr. Anderson purchased his present farm of 202 acres in 1870, and has resided there ever since, dealing in phosphates in connection with farming. He and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church of Hopewell Center.

HENRY ANSTINE, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Miller) Anstine, of Hopewell Township, was born March 22, 1833, and is the tenth of thirteen children. Until he was twenty-six years of age he remained on the home farm, attending the public schools of the township, after which he purchased a portion of the homestead farm, where he has since resided and gradually enlarged his farm until he now owns about eighty-eight acres, with fine farm buildings. January 17, 1856, he married Catherine Grove, daughter of Henry Grove, Esq., of Hopewell Township. They have five children: James R., Mary V. G., Ella E., Lottie E., George McC. In 1875 he was elected supervisor of his township, and re-elected the following year. In the fall of 1884 he received the Democratic nomination for commissioner for three years, and was elected. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Stewartstown.

MRS. MARY J. ARTHUR, widow of Richard Arthur, and daughter of A. S. and Rebecca (Turner) Jordan, of Hopewell Township, was born in Hopewell Township, York Co., Penn., May 10, 1826. She was married, in 1851, to Richard Arthur, son of John and Clemence (Thompson) Arthur, who was born in Harford County, Md., in 1825. He came to York County in 1854, and engaged in farming near Stewartstown, and after remaining there two years removed to Iowa, and engaged in stock-raising. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteers, and held the position of orderly sergeant. He was wounded at the battle of Vicksburg, from the effects of which he died, June 1, 1863. His widow returned to York County, Penn., in 1867, and purchased the residence she now occupies. She has three children: John S., T. Frank and Rebecca A. John S. is engaged in farming and canning in Baltimore County, Md. and T. F. Arthur is a dentist in Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Arthur's brother was a medical doctor in Baltimore.

JOSEPH H. BELL is a son of David and Hannah (Norris) Bell, of York County. He was born in January, 1817, and reared in Hopewell Township, and has been engaged in farming, carpentering and also butchering. In 1843 he was married to Sarah J. Thrue, who died on June 7, 1876. They had eleven children. In 1881 he married Lizzie (Walter) Myer, of Hopewell Township. They have two children. Mr. Bell is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church.

CORNELIUS COLLINS, son of John and Margaret (Gemmill) Collins, was born November 6, 1813, and was educated at the public schools of Hopewell Township. He remained on the home farm until 1848, when he married Elizabeth S. Gordon, daughter of Andrew Gordon, of Hopewell Township, who emigrated from Ireland and settled on land which now forms a part of his son-in-law's farm. The grandfather of Mr. Collins came from Scotland. Mr. Collins has a family of six children: Andrew G., John W., Alexander D., Mary E., Samuel C. Mrs. Collins died October 30, 1865. One of the sons, John W., is a resident of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, and is cashier for Martin E. Post & Co., bankers; Andrew G. is in Hebron, Neb., and is president of a banking house; Alexander is cashier of the Shrewsbury Savings Bank; Samuel is at home with his father, and helping him on the farm, which contains about 202 acres of cultivated land and forty acres of timber. Mr. Collins' second marriage was to Balinda J. Manifold, of Hopewell Township, daughter of Solomon Manifold; she died January 29, 1872, leaving one daughter—Sarah E. Mr. Collins is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Hopewell Township.

WILLIAM S. DOUGLASS, son of David and Ann (Brannon) Douglass, natives of Chanceford and Fawn Townships, respectively, was born in Hopewell Township in 1832, and was reared and educated at the public schools in the same township. At the age of eighteen years he learned the plasterer's trade, and at the age of twenty-one he returned to the homestead and assisted his father in farming. In 1882 he engaged in the hotel business at the old stand at Mt. Pleasant, formerly kept by his father for fifteen years. In addition to keeping hotel he does some farming, having, in 1878, purchased a farm of forty acres in Hopewell Township. In 1863 he was married to Lavinia Minnich, daughter of Joseph Minnich, of Hopewell Township, and has six children; Samuel S., Emma J., Mathew W. William S., John McN. and Clarence. In 1864 he received the commission of second lieutenant in Company B, Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, from Gov. Curtin, and was discharged in 1865. He participated in the battles of Bermuda Hundred, Hatcher's Run and Fort

Steadman. In 1865 he was appointed storekeeper and United States gauger for the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, and held that office until 1868. Mr. Douglass is an active business man. His hotel, which is conveniently located, offers all the comforts a traveling man wants, and shows plainly that Mr. Douglass knows how to keep a hotel.

JUDGE ADAM EBAUGH, son of John and Sarah (Flowers) Ebaugh was born August 4, 1806, on the homestead. His grandparents, on mother's side, were natives of England and Alsace, respectively, who settled near Philadelphia. His grandparents on father's side (John Jacob) came from Switzerland in 1740, and settled in what is now Carroll County, Md. His parents had twelve children, of whom he is the seventh son, the father dying in 1833. After being educated at the public schools he took charge of the farm and mill property, which his father had willed to him, and has since been principally engaged in farming and milling. In May, 1833, he married Willie E. Bosley, daughter of B. and Susan (Brooks) Bosley, who died in June, 1834. In 1837 he married Elizabeth Anstine, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Anstine, of Hopewell, and had ten children: John, William C., Sarah A., Elizabeth R. (deceased), Mary E., Nancy E., Isabella A., Adam B., Martha J. F. (deceased) and Barbara L. Mr. Ebaugh has always been an active politician. He was drum-major for seven years of the Sixty-fourth Pennsylvania Militia; was afterward elected lieutenant of the Jackson Grays, of Shrewsbury, and elected captain of the Mechanicsburgh Rifles, which office he held for twelve years, during which time his command was called out to suppress the riots at Philadelphia, in 1843. February 6, 1834, he was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. George Wolf. In 1837 he was elected assessor of Hopewell Township; he served sixteen years as school director, and in 1840 was elected to the legislature for 1841–42. In 1843 he was elected senator, and served in 1844–45–46. After that he was appointed State agent for the York & Cumberland Railroad by Gov. Bigler, and held that position for six years. In 1856 he was elected associate judge for five years, and was re-elected in 1861 for five years more. He served in about twenty county and five State conventions. Mr. Ebaugh has voted for fifty-seven years, and has always been a sterling Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic order, York Lodge No. 266, and of Mt. Zion No. 74, of York I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Baptist Church at Hopewell. At his advanced age he is in excellent health.

DR. JOHN L. FREE is a son of Peter and Naomi (Lowe) Free, of Baltimore County, Md., and was born in that county March 5, 1821, and came with his parents, in 1823, to Shrewsbury Township, where they settled and resided until the father's death in 1860. He received his early education in the schools of Shrewsbury, took up the study of medicine in 1844, and graduated from the University of Maryland in 1848. He first practiced medicine in Dillsburgh and New Freedom until 1849, when he went to Philadelphia and attended a course of lectures. In 1850 he moved to Stewardstown, built his present residence, and established an extensive practice, which he enjoys to the present day. In 1852 he was married to Martha J. Jordan of Hopewell Township, who died in 1871. His second marriage was, in 1873, to Jennie A. Wiley, of Hartford County, Md. They have four living children; Jennie A., Evans M., Naomi E. and Lizzie E. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Free was one of the founders of the English and Classical Institute, located at Stewartstown, of which he has been a trustee since its organization, now over thirty years. He also took an active part in securing a charter from the legislature, constituting the borough of Stewardstown. Since his residence here it has been a prosperous, growing place. Three churches have been built, and with the railroad nearly completed to New Freedom, its further prosperity seems assured.

CORNELIUS GEESEY, son of Samuel and Sarah (Reichard) Geesey, of York Township, was born May 12, 1849. He remained on the homestead until he was nineteen years of age, when he began learning the trade of stone-mason, at which he worked for two years, and afterward followed bricklaying for eight years. In 1876, in company with John Kohler, he purchased a farm of 197 acres at Chanceford, and engaged in farming for five years, after which he removed to Winterstown, and purchased a hotel, which he has kept ever since. He is also engaged in manufacturing ice cream. He was married, in 1875, to Mary Ness, of York Township. They have three children: Laura, Sarah E. and Francis. Mr. and Mrs. Geesey are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN C. GEMMILL, son of Joseph and Margaret (Collins) Gemmill, was born April 4, 1822. His great-grandfather, William Gemmill, was a native of Scotland and immigrated to America some time previous to 1750, settling in Hopewell Township, York Co., Penn., a part formerly known as Shrewsbury Township, taking up about 1,000 acres of land. Joseph Gemmill, father of John C., was born April 26, 1794, on the farm now occupied by his son. He was at one time engaged in distilling liquors. He reared six children, of whom John C. was the eldest, and who was brought up on the farm. Joseph Gemmill, who had been in the war of 1812, died in 1868, and at his death the farm of 200 acres came into the possession of his son, John C., who in the same year was married to Rosanna McKinley, daughter of Stephen McKinley, of Chanceford Township. They have four children: Ulysses C., Jeanetta B., A. A., Ada, and John M. Mr. Gemmill was drafted during the late war, in 1861, but was exempted on account of disability. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Shrewsbury, and the family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Stewartstown. He has a clock in his possession which was made by John Gemmill, in Carlisle; it belonged to his great-grandfather, and has always remained in the family.

JOHN S. GEMMILL, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Dorris) Gemmill, of York County, Penn., was born December 13, 1844, on the farm where he now resides. His grandfather came from Scotland and settled on a farm of 135 acres, near New Park, Penn. The father of John S. was born in 1807, was brought up on a farm, and finally moved to a farm of 145 acres, which is now owned by his son, and where he died in 1878. John S. was reared on a farm and has followed farming since. He was married, in 1872, to Rachel B. Robinson, daughter of William Robinson, of Harford County, Md. They have eight children: Nettie B., Mary E., William James, Charles C., Edith P., Edna L., Robert B. and Joseph S. Mr. and Mrs. Gemmill are members of the Presbyterian Church of Centre. Robert Gemmill, subject's father, was at one time commissioner of York County, Penn., for three years, and has also held several minor township offices.

JOHN K. GREEN, son of Giles T. and Deborah (Kirkwook) Green, natives of Harford County, Md., was there born September 6, 1829. His parents came to York County, Penn., in 1830. His father settled at Grove's Mill, where he carried on blacksmithing. He died in 1864, and the mother died in 1847; he left eleven children by his first wife, of whom John K. is the fifth child. The latter lived with his grandparents until fifteen years of age, when he came to York County. In 1851 he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Maryland Vounteers, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Five Forks and Petersburgh. In January, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, which rank he held to the close of the war. He came to Stewartstown in 1853, where he has since resided, and owns some very valuable properties in the town. He was married, October 12, 1854, to Alice A. Fulton, daughter of Hugh and Jane Fulton, of Hopewell Township, and has two children: Hugh T. and Ida May (Ritchie). Mr. Green is a member of the G. A. R., of Stewartstown, has been justice of the peace of the borough for five years, and at present time holds the office of notary public.

ANTHONY GRIME (or as he is familiarly called Webster Grime), son of Daniel and Catherine (Snyder) Grime, was born February 12, 1825, in York Township. He received a common school education and taught school for ten terms in York, Windsor and Springfield Townships. At the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. Grime promptly responded to his country's call, and enlisted in Company C, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (August 27, 1861), and was with his regiment until taken prisoner June 22, 1864, in front of Petersburg. He was taken to Libby prison, then to Castle Thunder and Belle Island; was taken to Danville; after a short stay was removed to Andersonville, remaining a prisoner of war from June 22, 1864, to March 31, 1865. After being honorably discharged he returned to his native county, where he has since resided. He has, for many years, been the weekly correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*, and for some time correspondent of the *Weekly Republican*, *Gazette* and *True Democrat* for Hopewell and surrounding townships.

WILLIAM HAMMEL was born in Baltimore, Md., and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Gruber) Hammel. His mother was a native of Philadelphia, Penn. His father was born in Germany, and immigrated to this country in 1821, settling in Baltimore, Md. Our subject, at the age of nineteen years, began learning the trade of coach painter, and served three years apprenticeship. In 1865 he came to Hopewell Township, and purchased a farm of 150 acres. In 1867 he returned to Baltimore, and engaged in the wholesale liquor business. He has one of the finest places in the township.

JESSE HAMMER, SR., son of George and Catherine (Purkeypile) Hammer, was born November 3, 1819. His father was a native of Germany and immigrated to this country at an early date, and settled in Baltimore, where he engaged in the butcher business. He died when his son Jesse was very young, and two years later the mother removed to Hopewell Township, York Co., Penn., where the son, Jesse, was reared and educated in the public schools. When Jesse was eight years old his mother died, and he was adopted by his uncle, Moses Leib. At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Hammer was married to Mary A. Winemiller, daughter of John Winemiller, of Hopewell Township. In 1847 he purchased a farm of 130 acres, where he now resides. They have three children living: Catharine A., Mary J. and George W. Mr. and Mrs. Hammer belong to the Presbyterian Church of Hopewell Center.

J. C. HAMMOND, son of Henry and Sarah (Coulson) Hammond, natives of Baltimore County, Md., was born in Hopewell Township, York County, May 12, 1834. His grandfather, Philip Hammond, came to York County in 1815, settling in Hopewell Township. Henry Hammond, subject's father, was born July 3, 1793, came to York County in 1815, and settled in Hopewell Township, where he resided until his death in 1878. He held the office of commissioner from 1865 to 1868. The mother of our subject is still living at the age of eighty-seven years. J. C. remained on the home farm until 1876, when he engaged as clerk with James Fulton, of Stewartstown, with whom he remained four years. He is now a dealer in agricultural implements, also has a book store and circulating library. In 1867 he was appointed mercantile appraiser for the county, and held that office one year. He owns two valuable properties in Stewartstown, an interest in a farm of 360 acres in Baltimore County, Md., and has an interest in a farm of 100 acres in Harford County, Md.

DR. CHARLES G. HILDEBRAND, son of Dietrich and Maria (Leider) Hildebrand, natives of York County, Penn., was born in Loganville, York County, December 31, 1859. His father, also born at Loganville, is a shoe-maker by trade, and in 1864 was elected justice of the peace, which office he still holds. He had a family of three children, of whom Charles G. is the eldest. Our subject was educated at the public schools, and at the age of fifteen years began teaching. After teaching three years he entered the York Collegiate Institute, where he remained one year. He then studied medicine with Dr. G. P. Yost, of Loganville, for three years, after which he took two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, graduating in 1881. He located at Winterstown the following April, and has since resided there, enjoying an extensive practice. In 1878 he married Kate Feigley, daughter of Martin Feigley, of Loganville. They have two children: Esther M. and Robert L. Dr. Hildebrand is a member of the York County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has been one of the council of Winterstown, and at present is school director. His wife is a member of the Brethren Church of Springfield.

JAMES C. JORDAN, son of Joseph and Mary (Cowden) Jordan, was born July 8, 1832. His mother was a daughter of Matthew Cowden, of Harrisburg, Penn. His grandfather, Thomas Jordan, a native of Ireland, immigrated to this country in 1760, and settled in what is now known as Hopewell Township, and on the same property now owned by his grandson. He was a prominent man in the county in his day; was justice of the peace for many years. He was married first to a Miss Hood, of Cecil County, Md., who left one child, John Jordan. The second marriage was to Ann Dixon, of Pennsylvania, and they had six children. Subject's father died when James C. was fifteen years old. At twenty-one years of age, James C. took the management of the home farm, having purchased his brother's share. In 1879 he engaged in canning fruit and vegetables, which he carried on to a large extent. He was married, March 12, 1857, to Mary Mitchell, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Mitchell, and grand-daughter of Rev. Dr. Morton, of Chanceford. They have eight children: Mary M., Joseph M., Thomas M., Annie M., James F., Samuel M., Ralph R. and George I. Mr. Jordan was one of Gov. Pollock's aides in 1856, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Mrs. Jordan died in 1876. Mr. Jordan is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member and elder of Centre Presbyterian Church, of Hopewell. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Jordan now owns 300 acres, which descended to him from his grandfather, who on arriving here took up about 500 acres.

J. R. W. KEESEY, son of Jacob and Catherine (Hyson) Keesey, of Hopewell Township, York County, Penn., was born in said township, May 17, 1855. At the age of ten years he moved to Chanceford Township with his parents. In 1872 he returned to Hopewell Township, and began learning the milling business with his grandfather, Hyson, in whose employ he remained until 1877, when he entered the mill and carried on the business four years. In 1881 he purchased a store property and twenty-two acres of land at Mt. Pleasant, and carried on a general merchandise business for two years; then he sold his stock of goods and leased the store. He then followed the carpenter's trade for six months, after which he again leased Hyson's Mill, where he has since been doing a very extensive business. In 1881 he was married to Effie Hyson, daughter of Robert Hyson, of Hopewell Township, and has one child, Walter O. H. Mr. and Mrs. Keesey are members of the Presbyterian Church, of Hopewell.

GEORGE W. KERLINGER, son of Henry and Catherine (Ehrhart) Kerlinger, was born in Loganville, Penn., July 6, 1855, and is the sixth of a family of seven children. The father came from Maryland and the mother was a native of Adams County, Penn. Henry Kerlinger, subject's father, purchased the present farm in 1864. He built a tannery and established an extensive tanning business, which he carried on until 1883, when he retired from active business and removed to Stewartstown, where he is now residing. George W. attended school in Loganville and in Hopewell Township. He was married, in 1880, to Mary V. Anstine, daughter of Henry Anstine, of Hopewell Township. They have two children: Harry A. and Nellie E. In 1884 Mr. Kerlinger was elected township clerk for a term of one year and was re-elected for 1885. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Stewartstown.

ANDREW LEIB, son of John and Mary (Perkey) Leib, of Hopewell Township, York Co., Penn., was born April 8, 1821. His grandfather, Christian Leib, a native of York County, was in the Revolutionary war, and came to Hopewell Township after the war. He settled three miles from where his grandson now lives, and took up and purchased about 1,500 acres of land. He left four children. Andrew Leib, our subject, was born on the homestead, and is the second son in a family of twelve children. He was married, in 1852, to Rachel Wilson, daughter of William and Margaret Wilson, of Hopewell Township, and settled near Stewartstown, where he purchased a farm. Subsequently he removed to his present farm of thirty-four acres. They have three children: Mary, Margaret J. and Sarah E. Mr. Leib was school director for ten years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father was in the war of 1812.

JESSE P. LEIB, son of John Leib, of Hopewell Township, was born October 30, 1836, on the farm occupied by his father. He was married, in 1866, to Mary Sellers, daughter of Levi Sellers, of Hopewell Township. They have five children: Mary E., Annie L., Everett S., Harry C. and Jessie. The place where he resides now and where he was born, was purchased by him in 1878, and contains seventy-eight acres. Mr. and Mrs. Leib are members of the Presbyterian Church of Stewartstown.

SAMUEL C. LIGGIT, son of William and Grizzella (Collins) Liggit, of Hopewell Township, York County, was born May 17, 1837. He was brought up on the homestead in Hopewell Township, where he remained until his twentieth year, when he began learning the trade of miller with his brother. In 1860 he was engaged in milling at Peach Bottom. In September, 1864, he enlisted in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the end of the war, being with Gen. Sherman on his "march to the sea." In 1865 he purchased the mill property, where he now resides, and is engaged in milling. He also owns about forty acres of land, which he farms. In March, 1864, he was married to Mary Gemmill, daughter of David Gemmill, of Hopewell Township. They have seven children: Martha G., Florence G., Sarah C., William A., Laura J., Joseph E. and Cornelius W. Mr. Leggit is a member of the E. B. Morrison Post 387, G. A. R. He and his wife belong to the Guinston United Presbyterian Church of Chanceford.

MRS. HARRIETT R. LONG is the widow of William S. Long, son of John and Harriet (Steel) Long, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1818, and died in 1869. He was engaged very extensively with his brother, Hugh H. Long, in milling. Mrs. Long was born in Hopewell Township, York Co., Penn., April 2, 1829. Her father, Archibald S. Jordan, was a paymaster in the war of 1812. He had ten children, of whom Mrs. Long was the sixth child. She was married in 1856, but has no children. Her husband was prominently engaged in raising troops in the late war, and was a highly esteemed citizen. After his death his widow returned to Stewartstown to the homestead, but subsequently located in the village, where she now resides.

THOMAS B. McDONALD, a son of John and Catharine (Winand) McDonald, was born in Fawn Township, York Co., Penn., March 8, 1828. His father came to York County, Penn., from Harford County, Md., when young, and located in Hopewell Township, where he followed the trade of a shoemaker. He afterward removed to Fawn Township, where he remained a number of years, and then returned to Hopewell Township, where he remained until his death in 1881. He had nine children, of whom Thomas B. is the fifth. Our subject was reared in this township, and in 1847 began learning the blacksmith's trade in Chanceford Township, and, with the exception of a few years, has since followed that trade. In 1851 he was married to Elizabeth J., daughter of Alexander Thompson, of Lower Chanceford Township. They have three children: Dr. David M., John A. and William T. Mr. McDonald held the office of assessor one year and was elected county auditor in 1881, and still holds that office. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Hopewell.

WILLIAM H. McDOWELL, son of William and Sarah (McLean) McDowell, was born in Windsor Township, York Co., Penn., November 15, 1812, and is the third of a family of eleven children. The father also was born in Windsor Township, and the mother in Hopewell Township. His father was in the war of 1812. Our subject was reared by John Anstine, and at the age of twenty-one years became engaged in the iron furnaces, with which he was connected for nearly twelve years, working at different furnaces. In 1849 he purchased his present farm of 101 acres near Stewartstown, where he has since resided. In 1845 he was married to Catherine Hilderman, daughter of Adam Hilderman, of Hopewell Township. They have seven children: Elizabeth, William H., Jacob, Agnes, Franklin, Adam and Maggie. In 1845 Mr. McDowell engaged in distilling liquors, which he followed for three years, and also distilled apples on his farm. He has held the offices of auditor and supervisor in the township. He and his wife belong to the Reformed Church of Mount Pleasant.

ADAM McDOWELL, son of William and Catherine (Hildebrand) McDowell, was born in Hopewell Township, York Co., Penn., March 16, 1859. He remained on the homestead, following farming until 1884, when, in March of that year, he established a cigar factory at Stewartstown, Penn., and is doing an extensive business. May 9, 1884, he was married to Amanda Meier, daughter of John Meier, of Hopewell Township.

JOHN A. MANIFOLD, son of Salem and Lizzie T. Manifold, was born in Fawn Township, York Co., Penn., March 9, 1830. His great-great-grandfather, Edward Manifold, emigrated from England before 1776. Subject's father was born December 6, 1799, in Fawn Township, York County, but spent the latter part of his life in Hopewell Township. He had eleven children, of whom John A. is the eldest. While the latter was yet a child, his parents moved to Hopewell Township. In 1850 he began learning the carpenter's trade, and moved to Indiana in 1854, where he remained six years. He then went to Missouri, where he remained six years, returning to Hopewell Township, where he has since resided. He married Emeline Diling, of Indiana, and they have four children living: Eliza M., Franklin S., Cora W. and Alonzo J. The farm on which Mr. Manifold resides, and which contains seventy-six acres, he purchased in 1865. He, his wife and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Zion.

WILLIAM MARTIN was born February 15, 1814, in Franklin Township, York County, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Lehmer) Martin, of Franklin Township. In 1846, he removed to York, Penn., where he engaged in the hotel business for eight years; then moved to Liverpool, now called Manchester, where he kept a hotel for some time. He then returned to York, and engaged in mercantile business. In the fall of 1860 he was elected sheriff of York County, and held that position three years. In 1863, he came to Hopewell Township, purchased twenty-four acres of land, and has since been engaged in farming. He was married, October 14, 1832, to Miss Cassandra Small, daughter of Joseph Small, of York. Mr. Martin is a member of the I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

DR. JOSEPH R. MARTIN, son of James and Eliza (Morrison) Martin, of Lancaster County, Penn., was born September 14, 1838, in Lancaster County, Penn. He received his early education in the public schools of his township, and at the age of twenty years commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. John Martin, at Georgetown, Penn., and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1862. The same year he received a commission as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. On leaving the service, in 1863, he located in Penningtonville, and commenced the practice of medicine. In the fall of 1864 he received an appointment as surgeon of the officer's hospital at Alexandria, Va., and remained there until the close of the war. He then returned to Penningtonville, and in the spring of 1869 removed to his present place of residence. He was married in 1866 to Abbie J. Smith, of Hopewell Township, daughter of Rev. H. Smith. They have six children living, Sarah J., Annie L., Harriet B., Dwight C., Jonewell and John R. Dr. Martin is a member of the Masonic fraternity No. 343, Skerret Lodge of Cochransville, Penn. He and wife are members of the Stewartstown Presbyterian Church.

HENRY S. OVERMILLER, son of Frederick and Mary (Snyder) Overmiller, natives of Hopewell Township, but later residents of Loganville, was born in Loganville, Penn., August 2, 1844, and is the twelfth in a family of thirteen children. He was reared and educated at Loganville, and remained with his parents until 1865, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Hartley Post-office, where he remained for two years, doing a thriving business. In 1867 he engaged in farming in Windsor Township, but exchanged the farm in the fall of the same year, and moved to a farm near Dallastown, where he remained eight years, and in connection with farming followed the mercantile business and huckstering. He then went to Dallastown Station, on the Peach Bottom Railroad, where he again engaged in the mercantile business, and was also postmaster and agent of the York & Peach Bottom Railroad. He remained there two years, and in 1878 moved to Virginia, where he purchased a farm, which he cultivated for three years. He then moved back to York County, Penn., and purchased a store at Mount Pleasant, Hopewell Township, where he has since resided, and has built up an extensive business. He also works a farm of twenty-two acres. He was married, in 1865, to Hannah M. Althouse, daughter of George Althouse (deceased), of Hopewell Township. They had seven children; George F., Oscar H. (deceased), Virginia L., Daniel W., Wilburt F., Tyburtus J. and Silvanus.

JACOB SAYLOR, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Ramsay) Saylor, was born in Manchester Township, York Co., Penn., December 25, 1837, and is the fifth of a family of nine children. His father and mother were born in Manchester Township—the latter died in 1858. Jacob Saylor, our subject, at the age of twenty-one years, began farming, which he followed two years. He then learned blacksmithing, and worked in the car-shops at York for two years. In 1863 he went to Illinois, and worked at farming for two years, and then returned to York, Penn.; was again employed in the car shops until 1867, when he began selling machinery as traveling salesman. In 1870 he rented the hotel property near Stewartstown, known as Patterson's Hotel, where he remained three years, and gained an enviable reputation as a first class hotel keeper. In 1875 he rented the Douglass hotel, near Winterstown; remained there only one year, when he removed to the Plank Road, and engaged in smithing for one year. In 1877 he rented a hotel at Winterstown one year, and then rented Snyder's hotel, where he also remained one year, after which he removed to the present hotel property at Cross Roads where he has since been located, and is enjoying an extensive trade. In connection with keeping hotel he is also dealing in agricultural implements and horses. He was married, in 1859, to Henrietta Albright, daughter of John Albright, of York, and has four children; William E., George B., Emma K. and Clara E. His wife died August 4, 1868. His second marriage was in 1869 to Mary Jane Portner, daughter of Mrs. Mary Portner, of Cross Roads, and they have one child—Henry Irving. In 1880 Mr. Saylor was elected constable of his township, and held that office four years. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, of Mount Pleasant. He is now building a hotel on property which he owns at Felton Station, on the York & Peach Bottom Railroad, where he intends locating.

WILLIAM SECHRIST, son of John and Elizabeth (Grove) Sechrist, of York County, was born December 24, 1819. At the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed to John Gemmill, in the manufacturing of woolen goods, and at the age of twenty-two years entered into partnership in that business with Benjamin Hank, who lived four miles from Wrightsville, in Windsor Township. In 1850 he bought out John Gemmill, and in 1852 built a new factory, known as Keseling's Mills, in Hopewell, and remained there until 1867, when he sold out to George Keseling, and then removed to his farm, where he now resides, having bought of Arthur I Edie. His farm contains 143 acres of well-improved land. He was married, January 17, 1850, to Anna M. Becker, daughter of John Becker, late justice of the peace of York. They have three children living.

JAMES M. SMITH, son of Robert M. and Liza (Griffith) Smith, was born September 17, 1845, in Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn. His parents were natives of Hopewell Township and Chanceford Township, respectively, and his grandmother a native of Ireland. He was educated at Stewartstown Academy and at Shrewsbury, and in 1865 commenced teaching school. After teaching one term in Hopewell Township, he took a course at Easton's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he remained about four months. He then entered Waynesburg College, where he remained one year, being compelled to discontinue on account of poor health. Returning home he remained on the homestead one year, and then entered a general store at Stewartstown, where he remained only five months, and then returned to the homestead for two years. In 1872 he was married to Jennie E. Kerlinger, daughter of Henry Kerlinger, of Hopewell Township. They have three children: Clayton C., Annie F. and Olive E. After his marriage he attended his father's farm during harvest for three years, after which he returned to his present farm of 300 acres. In connection with farming, he also deals in phosphates and agricultural implements. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Presbyterian Church of Hopewell.

WILLIAM C. SMITH, son of Sampson and Eleanor (McAllister) Smith, of Hopewell Township, York Co., Penn., was born in that township, October 22, 1848, and received his education at the public school and at Stewartstown and Shrewsbury Academies. He remained with his parents on the homestead until 1871, when he engaged as a clerk in the store of Mr. Logan, at Cross Roads, and remained there one year. In 1872 he was appointed collector of county, State and school taxes, which office he held for two years. In 1874 he purchased a building lot at Cross Roads, erected a dwelling house and store, and in 1875 established a general merchandise business, and has built up a very extensive trade. In 1877 he was married to Louisa M. Zellers, daughter of Levi Zellers, of Hopewell Township. They have no children. Mr. Smith was elected justice of the peace in 1881, which office he still holds; was also school director for one year in 1877, and auditor for three years, and in 1880 was engaged in taking the census of the township. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Stewartstown.

REV. THOMAS LOVE SPRINGER, son of Stephen and Mary Elizabeth (Love) Springer, of Newcastle County, Del., was born August 25, 1849, is the eldest of five children; two of his brothers are practicing physicians in Delaware. He received his education at the public schools and the Newark Academy. In 1867 he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., and graduated in June, 1871; in September, 1871, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in April, 1874. During the vacation of his junior year he preached in a Congregational Church in Maine. During his next vacation he preached in a Presbyterian Church in Illinois. In November, 1874, he was called to the pastorate of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church, and was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Westminster, December 1, 1874, and is still pastor of said Church. November 9, 1875, he was married to Mary Gould Bowker, daughter of Frederick and Rachael A. Bowker, of Chester. They have three living children: Courtland Bowker, born May 15, 1878; Mary Cronham, born April 12, 1881, and James Love, born October 22, 1883.

ROBERT F. STABLER, son of Jared and Margaret J. (Koller) Stabler, of Shrewsbury Township, was born in Shrewsbury Township, York Co., Penn., September 26, 1851. His father was born in 1820, and carried on the lime business in York County for a number of years, subsequently removing to Railroad Borough, where he engaged in milling and dealing in grain, which occupation he still follows. Robert F. received his education at the public schools of the township and at the academy of Shrewsbury and New Freedom. In 1869 he began learning the milling trade in his father's mill at Railroad Borough, where he remained until 1872, when he engaged in railroading and farming for three years. In 1875 he came to Hopewell Township, and engaged in milling. He remained there five years, after which he went to Stewartstown, and kept a feed store for three years, and then went back to Ebaugh's Mills, where he has since resided, having charge of a grist and saw-mill. He was married, in 1871, to Artilda Kunkel, daughter of A. W. Kunkel, of Shrewsbury Township. They have six children: Charles W., Clara L., Addie E., Minnie S., Daniel A. and Mary Ann. Mr. Stabler is a member of the Brotherhood of Stewartstown, and his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

ADAM F. STRAYER, son of David W. and Lydia (Strayer) Strayer, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., February 25, 1846, came to Hopewell Township in 1848. His father was born in Hopewell Township in 1829, and has always resided there, with the exception of a few years spent in Lancaster County. Adam F. received his education at the public schools and at Pleasant Grove Academy. He remained on the farm until 1863, when he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, for nine months; after which he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In the battle of Chapin's Farm he was wounded in the right arm, which was subsequently amputated. After the close of the war he followed school teaching, and taught in this township eleven years. In 1881 he was elected justice of the peace for the borough of Winterstown, which office he still holds. In 1867 he was married to Sarah E. Snyder, daughter of Jacob Snyder. They have no children. In 1868 he was appointed postmaster, which office he held until 1881. He and wife are members of the U. B. Church at Winterstown.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Duncan) Thompson, of Hopewell and Fawn Townships, respectively, was born June 7, 1804. His grandfather, Archibald Thompson, a native of Hopewell Township, settled on the present homestead before the Revolutionary war. Subject's father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served under Capt. Moffett. Our subject was reared on the homestead where he always lived. He was married, February 15, 1827, to Hannah Meats, of Hopewell Township, who died July 16, 1839. July 29, 1841, he married his second wife, and has eight children: Alexander, Samuel H. S., James G., Archibald J. G., John M., Margaret J. A., Ellen M. E., and Elijah P. For twenty-five years he was connected with his father in the manufacturing of cider brandy. He has held two military commissions, captain and first lieutenant; was appointed by Gov. Porter justice of the peace of Hopewell Township, and served ten years. Besides these offices he has held nearly all the public positions in the gift of the people of the township. From his father he inherited 285 acres of land, on which two of his sons are living: Samuel H. S. and Archibald J. G. Samuel H. S. was married in 1880 to Catharine A. McDole, of Hopewell Township; she died in 1884, leaving two children: Archibald W. J. and Anna S. M. Archibald J. G. married Susan F. Baird, of Hopewell Township, and has two children: Ethel and Ralph B. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Hopewell and Stewartstown, and has been an elder and one of the builders of the church.

WILLIAM THOMPSON was born in Chanceford Township, York Co., Penn., January 1, 1841.

His parents were Archa and Elizabeth (Heffner) Thompson, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of English and German descent. They reared a family of two sons and six daughters, and buried four children in infancy. William Thompson, the eldest living of this family, was reared on a farm. In 1862 he was married in his native township to Margaret Jane Blouse, daughter of Solomon Blouse, of the same township, and of German descent. They had twelve children, two of whom died: Rebecca, six years of age, burned to death by accident; Wellington, deceased, aged two years. Those living are Elizabeth, William James, Annie, Ella, Mary, Fannie, Andrew Leib, Jesse R., Georgie, Nettie and Llewellyn. Mr. Thompson owns 149 acres of well cultivated land in Hopewell Township, which he has been farming since 1863. He has been assessor, has been a delegate to the Democratic county conventions, and is connected with a building and loan association at York, Penn. His father who lives in Shrewsbury Township, is now seventy-four years of age.

JAMES H. TROUT, son of Abram and Violet (Morrison) Trout, of Hopewell and Peach Bottom Townships, York Co., Penn., was born July 29, 1849, in Harford County, Md. He received his education in the Harford and York County public schools. He came to York County in 1868, and in 1872 was married to Lizzie Hendricks, daughter of Thomas Hendricks, of Hopewell Township. They have two children: Violet C. and Jesse H. Mr. Trout purchased the farm on which he resides, which contains about sixty-five acres, in 1877.

WILLIAM VENUS, son of Henry and Anna (Sykes) Venus, natives of York County and the north of England, respectively, was born in Shrewsbury Township, September 3, 1843. He was educated at the public schools of the township, and at the age of twenty-three years engaged as a clerk in a store, and one year later he removed to Carroll County, Md., where he engaged in the milling business with his father. In 1868 he returned to Shrewsbury and engaged in the carpenter business. In 1870 he again engaged in the mercantile business in Hopewell Township, and in 1875 he moved to Winterstown, where he opened a general store. In 1877 he sold out and removed to Shrewsbury Township, where he engaged in his old business—store keeping. In March, 1877, he removed to Hopewell Township, where he is at present engaged in keeping a general store. He was married, in 1870, to Elizabeth Gladfelter, of Shrewsbury Borough, and has six children: James A., Charles H., Sadie B., Annie C., Daniel E. and an infant.

JAMES W. WALLACE, son of William and Jeannette (Gemmill) Wallace, was born April 26, 1847, in Harford County, Md., where his parents resided, with whom he came to York County, Penn., when only three years old. His parents were born in York County, Penn. Until 1873 he remained on the homestead farming, after which he purchased a merchandising business, formerly owned by his father. In 1882 he built a dwelling house, and in 1884 a store. In connection with the store, he works a farm of ninety-five acres. In 1872 he was married to Sarah A. McCall, daughter of Matthew McCall, of Fawn Township, and has three children: Margaret J. A., Anna M. and Marion A. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Hopewell. Mr. Wallace was appointed postmaster of Hopewell Centre in 1875, which office he still holds.

WILLIAM H. WINEMILLER, son of Joseph and Mary (Souder) Winemiller, of Hopewell Township, was born November 13, 1834. His grandfather, Jacob Winemiller, was the third son of one Winemiller who it is supposed came from Switzerland and located in Hopewell Township, and who owned about 1,200 acres of land. The father was engaged in farming and milling in Hopewell Township and died in 1861, leaving five children, of whom William H. is the third. He was reared on the homestead, educated at the public schools and studied veterinary surgery. He practiced for six years at Shrewsbury Station, but in 1874 he returned to the homestead, which he had inherited from his father, and commenced farming, which he has followed since in connection with veterinary surgery. In 1860 he was married to Rebecca Ziegler, daughter of Peter Ziegler, Hopewell Township, and has eight children: Edward P. (a teacher in the public schools of Harford County, Md.), Mary A., Joseph G., Calvin D., Eva J., Oran F., Oscar M. and Raleigh W. Mr. Winemiller enlisted in the late war in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the fall of 1863, and was discharged in the spring of 1864. He and members of his wife's family belong to the Presbyterian Church at Stewartstown.

WILLIAM L. WINTER, son of John and Mary (Gibbs) Winter, of Stewartstown, Penn., was born January 1, 1848, and was reared in Stewartstown. At the age of fifteen years he enlisted in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was discharged at the close of the war at Lynchburg, Va. He was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Five Forks and others. At the close of the war he returned to Stewartstown and began learning the trade of blacksmithing with Thomas Cole, at the carshops of Glen Rock, and in 1874 engaged in business for himself in coach-making and general blacksmithing. He held the office of assessor for two terms, and in the spring of 1884 was elected justice of the peace for Stewartstown. He is the only Republican ever elected in that town. In 1869 he was married to Lily Keesey, of Chanceford, daughter of Jacob Keesey, Esq. They have four children: Annetta B., Mary M., Minnie M. and Charles. Mr. Winter is a member of E. B. Morrison Post No. 387, G. A. R., of Stewartstown. Mrs. Winter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Stewartstown.

LEVI ZELLERS, son of Bartholomew and Rose A. (Miller) Zellers, of Loganville, Penn., was born at Stewartstown, Hopewell Township, in 1817. He was reared and educated in the same township, where he has lived on the homestead, which he and his brother inherited at the death of his father, subsequently buying his brother's interest in the farm (136 acres). In 1838 he was married to Lavina Edie, of Hopewell Township, who died in 1877, leaving six children: Lydia A., Andrew, William, Mary, Louisa and Samuel. Mr. Zellers is a member of the Stewartstown Presbyterian Church. He is now living with his son, William, who bought the farm from him in 1882. William Zellers was born in 1843, and in 1875 was married to Esther J. Anderson, of Hopewell Township, and has one son, James Lee Zellers.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

G. W. BAHN, M. D., is a native of York County, Penn., and was born in Spring Garden Township, in 1856. His parents, Samuel L. and Susan (Tyson) Bahn, are also natives of York County, and representatives of old families of the county. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his day, supplemented by a course at the Normal School of York and Emigsville Academy. In 1878 he commenced the study of medicine under

Dr. J. B. Kain, now of York, Penn. He remained with Dr Kain three years, attending medical lectures at the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, in the meantime. In 1881 he graduated from this institution and commenced the practice of his profession in Spring Grove, where he is now engaged in active and successful practice. Dr. Bahn married, in 1880, Miss Alice E. Sitler, of East Prospect, Lower Windsor Township. They have one child living—Edith M. Dr. Bahn is a member of the Mount Olivet Lodge No. 997, I. O. O. F., of Spring Grove, and, with his wife, a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. The Doctor is also a member of the York County Medical Society.

C. W. BAUER, one of the leading merchants of Spring Grove, is a native of Germany. He came to America in 1873, and located at York, where he entered the employ of J. L. Getz, with whom he remained ten years. In 1884 he removed to Spring Grove, and embarked in the general mercantile business in partnership with Frank Raab, which partnership has since been dissolved. He carries a large stock of goods and has succeeded in establishing a first-class trade. Mr. Bauer is an agreeable gentleman, possessing fine business attributes, and ranks among the leading citizens of the borough. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1884, and is now administering the duties of that office. Mr. Bauer formed a matrimonial alliance, in 1880, with Miss Lydia Raab, of York, Penn. They have one child—Lottie. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer are members of St. John's Lutheran Church of York.

Z. L. BOWMAN, son of Henry L. and Clara (Loucks) Bowman, fourth of seven children, was born December 24, 1854, in Heidelberg Township, and after attending school in his native township, his first work was at Glatfelter's Paper Mill, at Spring Grove. He worked at this mill for ten years, then began the manufacture of all kinds of powder in 1882. Mr. Bowman married Annie E. Menges, daughter of P. H. and Katie (Hinkle) Menges. Two children bless their marriage—Bessie and Willie. The Spring Grove Powder Mill, owned and operated by P. H. Glatfelter. Z. L. Bowman and M. S. Johnson, is doing a thriving business, although but recently put in operation. They manufacture all kinds of powder, and they have a large trade in York and adjoining counties for all their powder.

P. M. BRINGMAN is a native of York County, and is the son of John and Anna M. (Bowersox) Bringman. The father and grandfather, John and Jacob, were also natives of York County, and the grandfather, George Bowersox, a native of the same. John Bringman died in March, 1880; his widow, Anna M. resides in Spring Grove, and is the mother of six living children: Amanda Rudisill, George, P. M. (subject), Annie, Jacob and John. Our subject was reared in Jackson Township, and was educated at the common and normal schools and at the Academy of York, and for a number of years followed the profession of teaching in Jackson; in 1879 he began teaching in Spring Grove, where he still resides. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Spring Grove, and, with the family, a member of the Lutheran Church.

EDWARD GLATFELTER, superintendent of Spring Grove Paper Mills, is a son of Charles and Louisa (Fishel) Glatfelter, and was born in 1839, in Spring Garden Township. He was reared on a farm, and until twenty-five years of age, remained upon the farm as an assistant of his father. He then operated the old homestead farm for a period of nine years for himself, after which he became the general agent of the Weed Sewing Machine Company, for York and Adams Counties, continuing this business two years. He then removed to Spring Grove, and entered the employ of his brother in the paper-mills as a laborer. In 1879 he became the superintendent of the mills, which position he has ably filled up to the present writing. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Sarah A. Herman, a native of West Manchester Township. This union has been blessed with five children: Laura Z., Harvey E., Lucy K., Nettie J. and Sadie E. Mr. and Mrs. Glatfelter, with their two eldest children, are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

HENRY HOKE was born in this township in 1822, to Michael and Barbara (Fishel) Hoke, natives of York County. His grandfather, Casper Hoke, who married a Miss Emig, was a blacksmith by trade, but was following farming at the time of his death. Subject's mother was descended from one of the oldest families of the county and died about 1828, the mother of eight children: Elizabeth, Magdalena, Margaretta, Joseph, Michael, George, Henry and Susanna. By a subsequent marriage, Michael Hoke had born to him three children, Eliza, Abraham and Nancy. The father of these died about 1868, and his widow about 1880. Our subject was reared a farmer, and in 1845 began on his own account, following agriculture until 1882, when he left his farm of 115 acres in charge of his son, Jacob, moved to Nashville and engaged in a general mercantile trade, in which he is quite prosperous. In 1844 he married Anna, daughter of Christian Hershey, of Jackson Township. This lady died December 1, 1883, the mother of twelve children, of whom Joseph is deceased. The living are Elizabeth Sprenkle, William, Emanuel, Henry, Sarah N. Bott, Eliza, Jacob, Amanda, Martin, George and Michael. Mr. Hoke is a school director and a member of the Reformed Church, in which he has been a leader of the choir for over thirty years.

WILLIAM H. HOKE, son of Henry and Annie (Hershey) Hoke, was born in Jackson Township, October 26, 1846. His early days were passed on the farm and in attending the district school until nineteen. In the spring of 1869 he began life on his own responsibility, and in 1874 purchased his present homestead of 138 acres. This farm is noted for its iron ore, a number of shafts having been sunk, and is productive in wheat, corn and Havana and Connecticut tobacco. Mr. Hoke also gives considerable attention to the culture of Italian bees, and finds a ready market for several hundred pounds of honey annually. August 23, 1868, Mr. Hoke married Sarah, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Wiest) Spangler, to which union the following children have been born: Phares Henry, Alice Jane, Lilly Ann, William Edward, Emma Elverta (an infant daughter), Naomi Sarah, Nettie Savilla, Lucy Viola and Ada Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Hoke are members of the Emanuel Reformed Church, of which Mr. H. has been organist since 1879.

M. HOKE, M. D., is a native of York County, Penn., and was born in Jackson Township in 1859. His parents, Henry and Anna (Hershey) Hoke, are both natives of York County, and descendants of old families of the county. Our subject was reared in his native county, and attended the common schools, and also York County Academy. About the age of eighteen years he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. Wiest, then of Jackson Township, but now one of the leading practitioners of York, Penn. Under the tutelage of Dr. Wiest he remained three years, attending lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in the meantime, and graduating from that institution in 1881. He also attended a special course of anatomy in 1880. In 1881 he located in Spring Grove, and commenced the practice of his profession, which is continually increasing. He was married, in 1883, to Miss Harriet Schwartz, of York County, Penn. Dr. Hoke is a member of the German Reformed Church, and his wife of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM S. JOHNSTON, a descendant of old representative families, was born in Spring Garden Township, in 1834. His great-grandfather was a pioneer of the county, a farmer and one of the founders of the Episcopal Church of York, in the church-yard of which he lies buried. His grandfather, William Johnston, was a farmer of Spring Garden Township, where he resided until his death; he was the father of eleven children, two of whom are now living; Mrs. Mary Hantz and Sarah, both residents of York. Samuel Johnston, the father of our subject, was born in Spring Garden Township, where he resided until 1838, when he removed to Jackson Township, where he became a leading farmer and resided until his death, which occurred in 1872. The mother of our subject, Mary Smyser, was a daughter of Michael Smyser, of West Manchester Township, and a descendant of an old family of the county. She was the mother of two children: William S. and Mary (deceased). The mother died in 1857. Our subject was reared upon a farm, and in the field of agriculture he has devoted the entire attention of his life. Mr. Johnston has been a resident of Jackson Township since he was four years of age; he became the manager of the old homestead farm in 1857, and in 1872 he became the inheritor, upon the death of his father. This farm consists of 200 acres of superior land, finely improved, the most of the improvements having been made by our subject; he also owns a tract of land in Codorus Township. Mr. Johnston is one of the solid, substantial citizens of York County; he is enterprising in all matters of public improvement, and one of the esteemed citizens of the county. Mr. Johnston was married, in 1857, to Miss Julia Bott, a daughter of Jacob Bott, of Jackson Township, and of an old family. Three children have been born to them: Sarah Smyser, William Allen (deceased at the age of eighteen) and an infant daughter. The family have always been members of the Lutheran and Episcopal denominations.

M. W. LAU is a native of York County, and was born in West Manchester Township in 1844; his father Michael Lau, was a native of York County, and a farmer of West Manchester Township, until his death. Catherine (Wolf) Lau, mother of our subject, is still living. Our subject was reared on a farm and followed farming for fourteen years, seven years in Paradise and seven in Heidelberg Townships. In 1876 he became the agent of the White Sewing Machine Company, which business he has successfully conducted up to the present writing; he is also the general agent for York County for the Reid Creamery, for which valuable machine he has established a large sale. Mr. Lau became a resident of Spring Grove in 1879, where he has since resided. He assisted materially in the movement for the incorporation of the town, and was one of the first election officers. He has served as councilman since Spring Grove became a borough, was the manager and superintendent of the building of the schoolhouse, and is always a public spirited and progressive citizen. Mr. Lau was married, December 20, 1866, to Miss Lucinda Fishel, daughter of Michael Fishel, of Jackson Township. She died July 14, 1876, leaving three children: Charles K., Henry H. and Minnie K. His second marriage occurred June 1, 1879, when he was united with Miss Elizabeth Ellen Senft, daughter of Isaac Senft, of Codorus Township. They have two children—Luther M. and Paul F. Mr. and Mrs. Lau are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Mr. Lau has been earnestly identified with his church, and has served as deacon since the organization of the church at Spring Grove.

W. H. LOCKEMAN, dealer in agricultural implements and wagons, who has recently begun business in Spring Grove, is a young man worthy of encouragement, being thoroughly acquainted in the business in which he has embarked. He is a practical machinist, having worked in some of the best shops in the country. He learned the trade of blacksmith with his father, Frederick Lockeman, of York County.

HENRY K. MARKEL is a native of Shrewsbury Township, and was born in 1833. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His grandfather, Martin Markel, was also a resident of York County. His parents, Henry and Catherine (Kunkel) Markel, were natives of York County, and farmers of Shrewsbury Township, where his father died in 1850; his mother still resides there. Our subject was reared upon the farm, and at the age of eighteen learned the shoe-maker's trade at Glen Rock, and followed that occupation five years in his native township. He next learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed fourteen years, learning in the meantime the machine trade at Glen Rock. He then farmed for twelve years in Codorus Township, and in 1881 came to Spring Grove and established a general machine, repair and jobbing shop, and is now doing a successful and remunerative business. Mr. Markel is a skilled general mechanic. He has served as a councilman and assistant assessor of Spring Grove Borough. In 1852 he married Miss Louisa Bailey, of Shrewsbury Township. They have six children living: Elnora, Sarah J., Mary A., William, George and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Markel are members of the German Reformed Church.

GEORGE MENGES, a successful and representative business man of York County, was born in Jackson Township in 1848. He is descended from two old families of the county, his parents, Andrew and Caroline (Klinepeter) Menges, natives of the County. His father is a farmer, and George, until the age of twenty-five, continued at home as an assistant. He then farmed the homestead for seven years, also extracting iron ore from the beds upon the land. At the expiration of this period he removed to Spring Grove, and embarked upon a more extended field of business, establishing a general trade in coal, lumber, grain, phosphates, etc., in which field he has been eminently successful, and is now enjoying a large patronage. He was the prime mover and worker in securing the incorporation of Spring Grove into a borough, and was the first burgess; he also takes an active interest in the schools and is now serving upon the school board. Mr. Menges has done considerable in building up Spring Grove, and owns several tenement houses and considerable other property, and is recognized as one of the leading citizens and business men of the county. In 1872 he married Miss Amanda Martin, of Jackson Township. They have one child living—Lillie. Mr. and Mrs. Menges are members of the Lutheran Church at Spring Grove.

GEORGE. W. METZGER, M. D., son of Solomon and Rebecca (Bower) Metzger, was born in Manchester Township, February 8, 1855. He attended the common schools until about thirteen years of age, when he entered the Millersville State Normal School, and studied for two years. In 1874 he commenced reading medicine with Dr. J. B. Kain, of Manchester Borough, and was under his instruction for two years; he then entered Jefferson College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1877. The spring of that year he began practice in Jackson Township as successor to Dr. Christian Picking, and has here been very successful, now owning a brick dwelling, with several acres of ground, on the Gettysburgh pike, one and one-half miles west of Thomasville. June, 17, 1877, he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Yost, and has had born to him by this union: Alemena K., John L., Sallie R. and Lizzie. The Doctor has been a school director since 1883, and he and wife are members of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of West Manchester.

JOHN ROTH, son of John and Elizabeth (Spangler) Roth, was born October 3, 1828, and was brought up on his father's farm. February 10, 1856, he married Susan Schwartz, daughter of John and Catharine (Myers) Schwartz, of Jackson Township. Nine children were born to them: Emma, Jacob (deceased), Ellen, Henry (deceased), Moses (deceased), Ida, Amanda, Susanna and John. Mr. Roth's ancestors were probably the first settlers in that neighborhood. His great-grandfather took up land where our subject now lives, and this land has been in the Roth family continuously down to present time. (See history of Roth's Church in this volume.)

L. A. ROTH, M. D., was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1849, and is the youngest of the nine children born to Jonas and Barbara (Kauffman) Roth. The father of our subject was born in Jackson Township in 1800, was a farmer, and about 1822 removed to Adams County, where he died in 1871; his widow, Barbara Roth, died in 1884. Subject's paternal grandfather, Abraham Roth, whose grandparents emigrated from Switzerland about 1720, and located in York County, was an old settler of the county, and was a farmer and Mennonite minister and bishop. L. A. Roth was reared a farmer and received his education at the common schools and at the normal school at Millersville three years, and afterward taught school. In 1865 he served six months with the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company C, through North and South Carolina, and elsewhere, and at the age of eighteen commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Thrall, of Burlington, N. J., remaining with him seven years—three in partnership. He graduated from a New York medical college and filled the chair of anatomy for three years in the New York Hygeio-Therapeutic Medical College (founded in 1852 and chartered by the New York legislature in 1857), and for two years practiced in Adams County. In 1878 he located, in partnership with Dr. John Wiest, in Jackson Township, where he has since enjoyed a good practice. In 1878 he married Miss Rosa, daughter of ex-Sheriff Jacob Plank, of Adams County, and has had born to him two children: Leroy and Ralph.

GEORGE SEILER is a native of Adams County, Penn., and was born in 1837. His parents were Charles and Sarah (Bollinger) Seiler. They subsequently became residents of York County, where they remained until their death at Spring Grove. The father died in 1881, the mother, in 1877. Three children are now living, of whom George is the youngest. He learned the miller's trade with his father, and followed that occupation about twenty years in York County. He subsequently learned the trade of painter with Garrett Bros., of Williamsport, and has followed it until the present time with marked success. Mr. Seiler became a resident of Spring Grove about 1874, where he has since resided, and been identified with all its progress. He was one of the leaders in securing the incorporation of the town, and was the first assessor, and one of the first election officers. Mr. Seiler was elected chief burgess of the borough in 1884 (February), and is a member of Mount Olivet Lodge No. 997, I. O. O. F. In 1858 he married Eliza Raber, of North Codorus Township, who died January 8, 18—, leaving two children: Mary E. and Charles H. R. Mr. Seiler was united to his present wife April 3, 1882. Her maiden name was Belle Zehring, and she is a native of Jefferson Borough, York County. Mr. Seiler is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of Spring Grove, and his wife of the German Reformed Church of Jefferson.

JOHN K. SHAFFER, a son of John and Polly (Kerr) Shaffer, was born in Heidelberg Township, July 6, 1829. His ancestors were among the early settlers of York County. His grandfather, John Shaffer, a native of York County, at the age of eighteen, was enrolled for service in the Revolutionary army. He resided in the county all of his life, and died at the advanced age of ninety-five years. The father of our subject lived in the county until his death, at the age of eighty years. John K. was reared on a farm, and learned the trade of blacksmith from his father. This occupation he has always followed in connection with farming. He is a skillful and efficient workman, and for the past five years has conducted his business in the borough of Spring Grove. Mr. Shaffer married Elizabeth Moul. She is the daughter of Henry Moul, of Heidelberg, and also a descendant of an old family of the county. The town of Moulsville (near Hanover) was settled by her ancestors. Five children have blessed their union: Martin, Jacob (deceased), Henry (deceased), Caroline Baker and Annie Kessler.

MICHAEL D. SMYSER, son of Daniel and Catherine (Weist) Smyser, was born March 27, 1842, in Jackson Township, where he was reared on his father's farm. In 1867 he moved to Franklin Township, and after fifteen years residence he returned to Jackson Township, and removed to his present home in Spring Grove in the spring of 1885, and began business in grain, all kinds of feed, flour, coal, phosphates, etc. Mr. Smyser is the owner of valuable real estate in Spring Grove, having 110 feet of ground fronting on Main Street, and extending back to Glatfelter's Sideling, on which are erected four buildings on Main Street, two warehouses, etc. In addition to this Mr. Smyser owns a house and lot on Water Street and a lot on Main Street, and is building a new warehouse in place of the old one. April 15, 1866, Mr. Smyser married Magdaline Menges, daughter of Andrew and Caroline (Klinepeter) Menges, of Jackson Township. This marriage was blessed with four children: Henry Howard, Edith Ellen, Andrew Willard and Ada May. In the late war Mr. Smyser enlisted in Company H, Two Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was with the regiment at Butler's Front, Fort Stedman, Petersburg, at the surrender of Petersburg, and also at the surrender of Lee's army. He was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va., and honorably discharged at Harrisburg at the close of the war. Our subject's grandfather was Michael Smyser. His grandmother's maiden name was Wolf.

I. C. UMBERGER, a native of Dauphin County, Penn., was born in 1853. He first learned the trade of stone cutter at Baltimore. He was in the employ of the Nevada Central Railroad, at his trade, a period of eight years, and in 1883 became a resident of Spring Grove, embarking in the bakery business with W. J. Dyer, which partnership was dissolved after a few months—Mr. Umberger retiring from the firm. He then started his present business, the green grocery and provision business, together with shipping poultry, butter, eggs, etc. Mr. Umberger has established a thriving trade, and is an enterprising and respected citizen. He was united in marriage, in 1878, with Lizzie A. Schock, a native of Maryland. They have two children living: John and Irene. Mr. Umberger is a member of Humane Lodge No. 342, I. O. O. F., of York, and with his wife is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of York

GEORGE G. WAGNER, son of John and Elizabeth (Glatfelter) Wagner, was born in Codorus Township, January 15, 1850. His grandfather, Jacob, a farmer and a native of the county, died about 1870; John Wagner died about 1880. George G. Wagner assisted on the home farm until about sixteen years old, when he took a two years' course in Manchester College and then became a clerk. In 1875 he opened a store at Menges' Mill, twelve miles west of York, and continuing three years; in 1878 he opened at Spring Forge, where he is now doing a successful general trade, and where, in 1882, he was appointed assistant postmaster. March 25, 1875, he married Alice Jane, daughter of Jesse and Malinda Kraft, and to this union have been born Alvertus, Mabel Pauline, Irvin Jesse and Lottie Elmira. Mr. Wagner is the owner of a good brick dwelling and store-room combined at Spring Forge, and with his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

N. G. WAGNER, son of John and Elizabeth (Glatfelter) Wagner, was born in 1851, in York County. His grandfather, Jacob Wagner, was also a native of York County, and died in Manheim Township. John Wagner, the father of our subject, was a farmer through life; his widow is still living in Spring Grove. Our subject was reared on a farm, but in October, 1876, entered into mercantile business, which he carried on in Manheim Township, and at other points, until 1881, when he came to Spring Grove, where he is now carrying on a large trade. In 1872 he married Alice J. Bortner, of Codorus Township, and by her has six children: Janeva, Charles, Henry T., Mary, Minnie A. and Bessie. Mr. Wagner is a member of Mt. Olivet, No. 997, I. O. O. F., and with his wife a member of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Spring Grove.

JOHN WIEST was born in Jackson (Paradise) Township, July 19, 1810, and is the son of Michael, a native of the township and Magdalena (Myers) Wiest, of Adams County, Penn. His great-great-grandfather, Wiest, came from Switzerland, and settled as a farmer in Jackson (Paradise) Township. John Wiest is the third in a family of five children, consisting of himself and four sisters: Catherine (Mrs. Michael Emig), Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry Rebert), Mary and Eliza (Mrs. Charles Rebert). Elizabeth died February 19, 1880, and Mary died in 1878. Mr. Wiest's homestead comprises twenty-two acres, one-half mile northwest of Spring Grove, beside which he owns a farm of 150 acres in Carroll County, Md. He has held the office of school director of his township several terms and that of township auditor one term; he was also for several years captain of a militia company with headquarters near Nashville, same township, and since early manhood has been a member of Roth's Reformed Church, in which for many years he has served as elder. February 8, 1838, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Maus, of Carroll County, Md., and to his union with her have been born Eliza, Michael, Jacob, Henry, John, Magdalena, Peter, Mary and Levi D. Levi David Wiest was born January 20, 1859; was reared on the home farm. In 1874 he entered upon a four years' course at the York County Academy. In the winter of 1876–77 he taught school in Jackson Township, and in 1879 entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburgh, where he passed two years in the classical course. In 1881 he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and for two years followed the study of civil engineering, which he has adopted as his life profession.

LOWER CHANCEFORD TOWNSHIP.

REV. ALEXANDER S. AIKEN, pastor of Airville United Presbyterian Church, was born February 3, 1846, near the village of Princeton, Lawrence Co., Penn. His elementary education was received in the schools of his native township. In 1865 he entered the Westminster College, Penn., and graduated from that institution in 1870. He completed his theological course in Allegheny City. April 15, 1873, he was licensed to preach, and was ordained April 29, 1875, by the presbytery of Big Spring, Penn. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was promoted to sergeant of Company I, and served until the end of the war. January 1, 1875, Rev. Mr. Aiken became pastor of the congregation over which he now presides with such signal ability and success. He was joined in marriage April 5, 1882, with Miss Mary J., daughter of George and Sarah (Cummins) Porter, of Huntingdon County, Penn. They now reside in the newly erected parsonage of the Airville congregation. Rev. Mr. Aiken is finely educated, and is a gentleman worthy of encouraging success in the ministry.

JOHN HARVEY ANDERSON, son of Isaac and Eliza M. (Barnett) Anderson, was born September 3, 1853, in Lower Chanceford Township, and was educated in the public schools. At the age of seventeen years he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he pursued until 1875, when he commenced farming. In 1882 he began the business of canning fruits, as manager for the firm of Kilgore & Co. He was married, in 1876, to Ida Kilgore, daughter of Samuel Kilgore. They have two children: Samuel and Hugh. Mr. Anderson is a lineal representative of one of the first settlers of his township.

JAMES E. ANDERSON, son of Isaac J. and Eliza M. (Barnett) Anderson, of Lower Chanceford Township, was born March 15, 1856, upon the old homestead, where he was reared and educated. Mr. Anderson has, for the past eight years, had charge of the old homestead farm, which consists of eighty-three acres of valuable land. He was married, October 20, 1881, to Sally, daughter of R. S. Scott, of Lower Chanceford Township. They have one child—Robert R. Mrs. Anderson is a member of the Union Chapel of Lower Chanceford Township.

JOHN BAIR, son of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Bair, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., was born May 25, 1816, in Lancaster County, where he was reared and educated. In 1845 he came to York Furnace, Lower Chanceford Township, and engaged in the manufacture of charcoal iron, and conducted a general merchandise business. In 1850 he added to his other business lumber manufacturing, saw-milling and lime burning, and in 1855 he added the sale and purchase of grain, phosphates and general railroad merchandise. In 1855 he began the subscription and erection of the York Furnace Bridge, being president of the company. The bridge was destroyed in 1857 by ice and wind. Mr. Bair was married, in 1855, to Susan Groff, of Lancaster County, daughter of David Groff. They had two children: Robert Cabeen and Lizzie. In 1863 Mr. Bair accepted a position on the staff of Maj. R. W. Shenk, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is a Knight Templar.

JAMES BOYD (deceased), son of John Boyd, who emigrated from the north of Ireland about 1774, and located in Chester County. When twenty-eight years old James Boyd moved to Wrightsville, and engaged in the lumber business with his brother Robert. He came to Lower Chanceford in 1855, and purchased the John Kilgore farm, containing 600 acres, and began farming, which he continued until 1865, when he built the "Oakland Valley Mills," located about one mile from McCall's Ferry. He was married, in 1844, to Ann C. Schroeder, a native of Germany, who immigrated to this country with her parents at the age of twelve, and settled at Stoney Run, near York. They had five children: Robert, James M., John C., Isaac N. and Martin L. Mr. James Boyd, who died March 17, 1883, was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church of Wrightsville, before moving to Lower Chanceford, and took an active interest in erecting the church of his denomination in that town. He was afterward prominently identified in the erection of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Centreville. Mrs. Boyd resides at the home near Centreville.

ISAAC N. BOYD is a son of James and Ann C. (Schroeder) Boyd, of Lower Chanceford, and was born March 12, 1853, at Wrightsville, and at the age of twenty-five commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Jacob R. Spangler, of York. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, and in 1880 commenced the practice of medicine in Lower Chanceford Township, where he is also engaged in farming and milling, and at the mill built by his father. He was married, March 16, 1881, to Mary E. Vanhyning, of Chanceford Township. They have two children: Lulla A. and Minnie K. Dr. Boyd is a representative citizen, and served as tax collector for his township in 1882–83.

ROBERT BOYD, son of James and Ann C. (Schroeder) Boyd, was born at Wrightsville December 4, 1846, and was educated at the public schools. At the death of his father he became manager of the homestead property, being executor of his father's estate. In 1879 and 1880 he was inspector of elections; in 1881 he was elected road supervisor of Lower Chanceford Township, and re-elected the next year. He was married, September 28, 1865, to Martha J., daughter of Daniel Robinson, of Dauphin County. They have had nine children: James F., Isaac N., John E., Annie C., Maggie J., Lizzie J., Robert D., Jesse W. and Bertie M. Mr. Boyd is a member of Harbor Lodge No. 333, I. O. O. F., of Safe Harbor, Lancaster County. He and his family are members of McKendrie Methodist Episcopal Church of Lower Chanceford. Mr. Boyd is a descendant of a highly respected family, who settled in Lancaster County about 1835.

ELLIS CHANDLEE was born February 29, 1832, in Lower Chanceford, to Veazey and Jemima (Kilgore) Chandlee, natives of Cecil County, Md., and Lower Chanceford, York Co., Penn., respectively. The former was born in 1804, served an apprenticeship to watch and clock-making in Baltimore, and in 1826 came to Lower Chanceford, York Co., Penn., and located on a farm. Ellis Chandlee remained on the homestead until the age of twenty-two. He then taught school two years; then clerked in a store two years; then followed store keeping for himself until 1865. He was elected justice of the peace in March, 1866, which office he still holds. Mr. Chandlee was married, July 3, 1856, to Mrs. Caroline C. Kilgore, a native of Lower Chanceford; their children are Harriet A. and Edmund G. Mrs. Chandlee died March 8, 1878, and June 7, 1881, subject married Mrs. Susan Main, a native of Lower Chanceford Township. Mr. Chandlee is engaged in the raising of tobacco, in connection with his office of justice of the peace.

JAMES CHANDLEE, son of Veazey and Jemima (Kilgore) Chandlee, was born November 21, 1837, and remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he learned the trade of a wheelwright. He followed this trade and boating on canal until he purchased the farm he now owns, containing sixty-nine and a half acres. He married, in 1867, Ann Clayton, daughter of Harlan and Rebecca Clayton, of Lower Chanceford Township. Their children are Carry, Franklin, Edith, Emory, Goldsmith, Edgar and Harlan (deceased). Mr. Chandlee was elected road supervisor for his township in March, 1884, and has performed the duties of his office very acceptably.

SAMUEL CHANDLEE, son of Veazey and Jemima (Kilgore) Chandlee, was born September 20, 1839, and remained on his father's farm until twenty-two years of age. He was then engaged in the lumber business for twelve years, after which time he purchased the farm of Daniel Gordon, of Lower Chanceford Township, containing 150 acres. Since then he has followed farming. January 26, 1882, he was married to Elizabeth Barton, daughter of Jarrett Barton, of Peach Bottom Township. Their children are Mary Jamima and an infant, Grover Cleveland Chandlee. Mr. Chandlee is an enterprising citizen of his township and a prosperous farmer.

JOHN V. CHANDLEE, farmer, was born January 7, 1844, and spent the first twenty-five years of his life on his father's farm, and upon the latter's death purchased the homestead, which comprises eighty-seven acres. He was married, October 10, 1878, to Laura Kilgore, of Lower Chanceford Township. Their children are Ira W. and Walter V. Chandlee. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church.

B. F. CHANDLEE, of Lower Chanceford Township, is a son of Veazey and Jemima (Kilgore) Chandlee, and was born August 30, 1840. He remained on the farm until 1865, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and remained in the service until January, 1866, when he returned home and engaged in boating four years. At the expiration of this time he purchased a farm of 140 acres, which he is now cultivating, and is also engaged in canning fruits and vegetables. He was married, December 21, 1871, to Nancy J. Anderson, daughter of Isaac and Eliza M. (Barnett) Anderson. They have four children living, viz.: Jemima, Isaac, A. Veazey, and William Herbert. Mrs Chandlee died in 1881. Mr. Chandlee is a member of Chanceford Presbyterian Church.

WARREN B. CHANDLEE was born in Lower Chanceford Township, May 18, 1853, the son of Veazey and Jemima (Kilgore) Chandlee. He began business in 1881, as a clerk in the store of Fry Brothers at McCall's Ferry. In 1883, he became proprietor of the hotel at this place. He was married, February 10, 1880, to Lydia A., daughter of Elias Fry. They have one child, named Martha J. In 1884, Mr. Chandlee was elected selectman of his native township.

W. H. CLAYTON is a son of Harlan and Rebecca (Emmitt) Clayton, natives of Delaware, and of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His parents first moved to Lancaster County, and then to York County in 1847, and located in Lower Chanceford on the farm now owned by the son. His father built Clayton Mill, and followed the business of miller and farmer until his death in 1868. His mother is still living. Mr. Clayton is the first son in a family of nine children, whose names are Anne E. Chandlee, Susanna M., William H., Joseph N., now in Iowa; Pitner E., in Washington Territory; Plummer H., in Washington Territory; John R., in Iowa; Ella Chandlee, in Missouri; and Mary F. Russell. Our subject was born in 1847, in Lancaster County. He remained on the farm until sixteen years old, when he removed to Chester County, returning home on the death of his father. He is now the owner of a grist-mill and thirty-eight acres of land. In January, 1873, he married Miss Henrietta G. Connelly, of Maryland. They have four children; Flora, Harlan, Nellie and Mary. Mr. Clayton and wife are members of the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS J. COLLINS is a son of C. M. and Martha J. (Porter) Collins. His father was born in Lancaster County in 1798, and came to Lower Chanceford Township about 1808 with his parents, David and Dorcas Collins, who purchased about 300 acres of land about two miles from McCall's Ferry. Mr. Collins is a third son of a family of ten children, and was born August 6, 1839. His father, in connection with his farming interest, for many years conducted the blacksmithing business. The sons were trained on the farm, and educated at the schools of the district. In 1862 our subject enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers for nine months, and participated in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned home, but soon afterward re-entered the service, enlisting for three years, or during the war, and joined the Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. They were sent immediately to the front, and did valiant service in the terrible battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Mr. Collins had the honor of being present at the time Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant at Appomattox, on April 9, 1865, and was wounded at the engagement at this place. At the close of the war he returned home to Lower Chanceford, and in 1868 took charge of the homestead farm of 120 acres, which he bought. He has one surviving sister, Sarah J. Collins, who resides with him.

SARAH A. (CHANDLEE) COLVIN, daughter of Veazey and Jemima (Kilgore) Chandlee, was born May 1, 1834. On February 7, 1867, she was married to Robert R. Colvin. Their children are Veazey C. and Robert Lee Colvin.

WILLIAM C. COLVIN is a son of Gen. Robert Colvin, who commanded a company of soldiers that marched from the lower end of York County to the defense of Baltimore in 1814, of which company William Cowen, of Lower Chanceford, is the sole survivor. Gen. Colvin married Margaret Gibson. Their son, William, was born October 13, 1817, in Fawn Township; remained with his father until 1842, when he engaged in farming with Mr. Hughson, and afterward embarked in the mercantile business at McCall's Ferry. In 1849 he purchased seventy-five acres of land, the present site of Centreville, and subsequently built the fine hotel building and store-house now so well known in that section of the county. Mr. Colvin is one of the prominent and influential men of the lower end. He kept the hotel for many years, but discontinued and rented the stand a few years ago. His hotel is known as one of the best stopping places for travelers in York County, and during the summer season is known as a resort for pleasure seekers from the towns and cities. Mr. Colvin was married to Mary Ann Colt, daughter of Charles and Nancy (Stewart) Colt. Her mother was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and her father of Chester County, Penn. They have three daughters and one son: Hannah J., Helen A., Daisy and Cyrus H. Colvin, who owns and manages a livery and exchange stable in Lancaster City.

JOHN M. EASTON, son of Hezekiah and Hetty (McGuire) Easton, was born at Fort Loudon, Franklin County, April 29, 1846, and was educated at Chambersburgh. In 1864 he entered the service of the government in the quartermaster's department under Col. R. M. Newport, at Baltimore, where he remained until the fall of 1867, when he was transferred to Fort Gibson, under Capt. Amos S. Kimball. He returned to Baltimore in 1868, and began the study of telegraphy with the Franklin Telegraph Company. October 16, 1869, he took charge of the office at Centreville. The name has since been changed to Airville. He now owns a farm of thirty-eight acres. Mr. Easton is a member of the Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association, and in connection with his office work has charge of thirty-seven miles of the company's lines of six wires, which cross the lower end of York County. He also has charge of the National Transit Telegraph office, connected with the United Pipe Line, which also crosses York County, thence to Baltimore. March 24, 1874, he was married to Addie Johnson, daughter of Jonathan Johnson, of Airville. They have four children, viz.: Thomas H., John W., Mary J. and Clarence C. Mr. Easton and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Chanceford. His wife is a descendant of one of the first settlers in the lower end of the county.

DR. S. J. FINLEY, son of John and Mary (Cameron) Finley, was born November 21, 1830, on the homestead in Lower Chanceford, where he remained until he was twenty years old, when he went to Baltimore and studied medicine with Dr. C. M. Roberts. After he graduated he commenced to practice medicine in Peach Bottom and Lower Chanceford in 1853. In 1863 he was married to Josephine Cameron, of Owego, N. Y., and has five children: John A., Mary O., Sylvester J., Lillian F., and Robert C. His wife's parents were James and Adelia (Dwight) Cameron, of Owego, N. Y. Dr. Finley owns about fifty acres of land and is engaged in farming, in connection with the practice of his profession.

L. W. FINLEY, son of John and Mary (Cameron) Finley, was born in Lower Chanceford Township in 1833. His grandfather, William Finley, came from Castle Fin, Ireland, in 1803, and settled in New York State, where he engaged in farming, but in 1810 removed to York County and settled on a farm, where he died. His son, John, the father of L. W., inherited the farm, and was married December 20, 1827. The subject of this sketch was born on the old farm and has made it his home ever since. At the age of fourteen he assisted his father on contracts, and at the age of twenty became his partner until his father died. Since then he has filled a large number of contracts, principally in bridge building. He has entered into large contracts with York County, other places in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. In March, 1856, he was married to R. A. Gordon, daughter of Daniel and Ruth Gordon, of Lower Chanceford Township, who died in 1860, leaving two children, John M. and Mary A. In November, 1867, he married Mary E. Lewis, daughter of John Lewis, of York County. John Finley, the father of subject, was born in 1805, on the farm in Lower Chanceford, and died in 1866. He was an extensive contractor on railroads and canals, also in bridge-building. His first contract was on the Tide Water Canal. L. W. Finley owns 104 acres of good land; is an enterprising man and a Master Mason.

SAMUEL D. and MILTON L. FRY are the sons of Elias and Martha (Groff) Fry, natives of Lancaster, who came to Lower Chanceford Township about the year 1846. The father was engaged on the Susquehanna as a pilot for rafts, at which business he gained an enviable reputation on account of his ability. The sons were brought up in the township where they now live, and at the ages of twenty-seven and twenty-three, respectively, engaged in a general mercantile business at McCall's Ferry, which they now continue. Samuel D. was married to Emma Bennington, of Peach Bottom Township. They have two children: Charles and Lydia. Milton L., born in 1860, was married, in 1881, to Corrinne Kilgore, a member of the Presbyterian Church. They have one child—Bessie. In 1880 Samuel D. was appointed postmaster, and still holds the office.

WILLIAM GALLAGHER, deceased, was born in Armstrong County, Penn., and September 23, 1858, was united in marriage with Miss Ann E. Bryan. They resided in Armstrong County until 1861, when they located in York County, where Mr. Gallagher died. Mrs. Gallagher was born in Bryansville, York County, April 26, 1837, and is a daughter of Dr. James T. Bryan, a native of Maryland, who located in York County when thirty years of age, where he enjoyed a large personal acquaintance, and an extensive practice until his death. Mrs. Gallagher has two children: Guy B. and Caroline. Mrs. Gallagher is a consistent church member.

JESSE GILBERT was born in Lancaster County and is a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Valentine) Gilbert; his mother, a native of Chester County, and his father of Lancaster County. He grew to manhood in his native county. At the age of twenty-eight years he removed to Chester County and engaged in farming in connection with which he carried on pump-making for three years. At the expiration of that time he came to Lower Chanceford, purchased a farm of 167 acres, which he has since cultivated, and in the meantime has been engaged in selling fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. He has held the office of township auditor. January 3, 1861, he was married to D. Anna Hunter, daughter of Alexander and Mary P. Hunter, of Lancaster County. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the Society of Friends, and belongs to the Meeting at Fawn Grove.

WILLIAM M. GROVE, farmer, is a son of Jacob and Martha (Tosh) Grove, who were natives of Fawn Township, and moved to Lower Chanceford. Jacob Grove, the father, had eleven children and was first married to Agnes Workman. William M. Grove, who is a son by a second marriage, was born October 8, 1856, in the township where he now resides. At the death of his father he became the owner of the homestead farm of 139 acres. He was married, January 31, 1884, to Mary E., daughter of E. McVey, of Cecil County, Md. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Airville.

WILLIAM ILGENFRITZ (deceased) was born in 1812, in York Borough, where he received his early education. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth (Deitch) Ilgenfritz. At the age of fifteen he was employed as a clerk in the prothonotary's office of York County. He was afterward elected to fill that office himself for two terms. In 1864 he removed to Lower Chanceford, and purchased a farm of 500 acres at the present site of Woodbine, on the Peach Bottom Railroad. He was joined in marriage to Elizabeth B. Donalson, of Baltimore, on November 28, 1839. Their children are Alice C., William J. and James E. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. William J. Ilgenfritz, the eldest son, was married, January 11, 1883, to Miss Annie J. Boyd. They have one child—William Boyd.

HUGH W. KILGORE, son of Levi and Jeannette (Cunningham) Kilgore, was born May 3, 1813, on the old homestead in Lower Chanceford Township, on the night Havre de Grace was burned by the British. His grandfather, Thomas Kilgore, was a native of Ireland, immigrated to America and settled in Peach Bottom Township, where he followed the trade of wheelwright and farmer, remaining there until his death, leaving a family of eight children: Solomon, William, Levi, Keziah, Mary, Hiram, Jehu and Joshua. His grandmother, Hannah (Ankrem), was born in Lancaster County, and was of Irish descent. His mother was born on the ocean, when her parents were emigrating from Ireland to America. His father was born in Peach Bottom, and also married there. He followed distilling apple brandy, but finally came with his brother William to Lower Chanceford, where they bought a piece of land (which is now in possession of his son) and commenced farming, and engaged also in shad fishing, and added more land to their farm, until they owned at one time 500 acres. They lived together in a large stone house until their death, the father of our subject leaving five children: Hugh W., Thomas, Andrew, Mary and Samuel. Hugh W. resides on the old homestead, and has had a busy life, being engaged in farming, boating, shad fishing and saw-milling. At present he owns 280 acres in Lower Chanceford Township, and thirty-two acres in partnership with S. W. Kilgore. In addition to this he owns an interest in the fisheries on the Susquehanna River. He was married to Sarah J. Pegan, of Lancaster County, daughter of Andrew and Jane (Leper) Pegan, of Scotch-Irish descent, and they have seven children: Alvin L., James A., William R., Laura, Margaret S., E. Milton and Luella J. Although well up in years, Mr. Kilgore is still vigorous. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Chanceford, and was for many years a school director.

WILLIAM K. KILGORE, son of Joshua and Ellen (Boones) Kilgore, of Peach Bottom Township, was born July 3, 1831. He remained with his parents until twenty years of age, when he began learning the trade of wheelwright with John S. Kilgore, one of his cousins, in Lower Chanceford Township, with whom he remained two years and then went West, where he stayed a few years. In 1877 he purchased the farm of Alexander Snodgrass, containing about 145 acres, and followed farming since. September 25, 1857, he was married to Elizabeth E. Snyder, of Peach Bottom, and had nine children: Amanda A., Clarkson B., Eva J., Harvey E., William H., James W., Emily R., Harriet A. and Charles V.; two died in infancy. Mrs. Kilgore is a daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Wales) Snyder, and like her husband belongs to the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church.

HUGH T. KYLE, son of Joseph Kyle, of Chester County, Penn., and Matilda (Scotten) Kyle, of Philadelphia, was born November 27, 1833, in Peach Bottom Township. At the age of fifteen years he engaged in boating, and followed it for twenty years. In 1870 he purchased the farm on which he now resides, and which contains 225 acres. He was married, in 1862, to Sarah Jane Gilbreath, and to them were born two children: Bertram B. and Mary Jane. His wife died in 1865. In 1871 he was married to Mary L. Snyder, of Lower Chanceford. Their children are Lydia D., Sarah E., Annie B., Hugh H. and Lulu B. Mr. Kyle has taken an active interest in the affairs of his township and has served as school director for several years.

REV. JOHN JAY LANE, son of John and Sarah (Wilson) Lane, was born March 21, 1818. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Chester County, Penn. His father came to Lower Chanceford Township in 1812; prior to this he was engaged in tanning in Harford County, Md.; he purchased 190 acres of land in Lower Chanceford Township, and commenced farming. John Jay remained on the farm until 1831. He entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Washington Co., Penn.; then studied theology at the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Penn., and finished his studies in 1849. After teaching school for two years, he became professor of Latin in Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio, for two years. His first charge was at Fairview, Ohio, then Wrightsville, Penn., where he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church for fifteen years; then he returned to Rockhill, Ohio, and was in charge of the Presbyterian Church for ten years, after which he returned to the homestead, which he bought from his brother and sister, containing 182 acres. He was married, in 1847, to Lucy Grimes, of New Athens, a graduate of the Female Seminary of Pittsburgh, Penn., who died in 1866, leaving the following children: Sarah B., Ashed G., Flora, Bertha V. and Latimore N. (deceased). The elder son, Ashed, is now pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Crestline, Ohio, and married Miss Maggie Nelson, on October 14, 1882; he has one son named Latimore C. Lane. John Wilson, the grandfather of J. Jay Lane, on the maternal side, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, during most of the campaign; was in several battles, one of them the battle of Brandywine. A brother of his was taken prisoner by the British, and held at Philadelphia until he, with two others, broke prison and returned to the American army after knocking down the guard. Also his paternal grandfather, Joseph Lane, was in the same army of the Revolutionary war and died in the hospital caused from fever caught in the service of his country, his own father being quite a small lad at that time was near losing his life by the Hessians who came over to this country to fight for England, some of the descendents of whom still live in a portion of this county.

JANE M. LINDSAY is the daughter of John and Mary (Snodgrass) Lindsay, representatives of highly respectable families of Scotch-Irish origin, whose ancestors were among the early emigrants from the north of Ireland to America. The Lindsay family is quite numerous in Pennsylvania, and some of them have attained considerable distinction in the history of the State. Robert and Mary Lindsay, grandparents of Jane M. Lindsay, came to Lower Chanceford during the latter part of the last century. They had two children: John H. and Mary A. The former, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in York and moved to Lower Chanceford Township in 1811, and purchased the farm which his daughter now owns. He was married in 1821, and had two children: Jane M. and Mary A. Lindsay. The youngest sister is dead. Miss Jane Lindsay was born August 31, 1823, and at the death of her father inherited the farm on which she has resided since her birth. She is an active worker in the church, and an influential member of the Pine Grove Congregation.

FREDERICK McSHERRY, son of Joseph and Annie (Burkholder) McSherry, of Lower Chanceford and Lancaster County, respectively, was born and educated in Lower Chanceford Township. His father was engaged at the blacksmith trade at Lower Chanceford. At the age of twenty-six years, Frederick McSherry engaged in the mercantile business at Airville, formerly McSherryville, and has since followed the same business. He was born June 26, 1819, at Lower Chanceford, and was married, May 30, 1849, to Tolitha M. Smith, daughter of Peter and Cassey McCleary, of the same township. They have ten children living: Joseph L. B., William R., Napoleon B., Smith B., Edmond E., Ella F., Elmer N., James A., Jackson McC. and Nelson M. January 1, 1867, he was appointed postmaster at McSherryville and kept that office for two years. He was also township auditor and bank tax collector.

WILLIAM MANIFOLD, farmer, is a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Martin) Manifold, natives of Hopewell and Chanceford Townships, respectively, was born February 8, 1852, in Hopewell Township. In 1859 he removed with his parents to Lower Chanceford, where he now resides. In 1880 he became the owner of his father's farm of 130 acres which he occupies in companionship with his two sisters—Margaret and Keziah. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Martin, for many years pastor of Slate Ridge and Chanceford Presbyterian Churches.

NELSON MICHENER, a son of Isaac and Rebecca (McHenry) Michener, natives of Bucks County, Penn., was born June, 1809, upon the old homestead. In 1832, he moved to Delaware County, Penn., and, 1836, was employed upon the construction of the Tide Water Canal. In 1841 he purchased a farm of 103 acres, located in Lower Chanceford Township, where he has since been engaged in general farming and the practice of veterinary surgery. Mr. Michener, was married to Eliza Halderman, February 3, 1831, daughter of John and Catherine Halderman, of Bucks County. Mr. Michener is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lower Chanceford.

T. Z. H. MURPHY, born in Chanceford Township, February 9, 1840, is a son of George and Rebecca (Hughs) Murphy, natives respectively of York County, Penn., and Hartford County, Md. He entered his father's store as clerk at the age of seventeen, and remained eleven years; at the age of twenty-eight formed a partnership with Robert Reed, and opened a store at Collinsville; bought his partner's interest in the store, and continued the business at that place until 1872; in 1875 went into business at Woodbine, his present location, dealing in general merchandise, grain, coal, fertilizers, etc.; has been postmaster at Woodbine since 1878; is a school director in Lower Chanceford Township, and a trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Chanceford Township; was married June 29, 1868, to Margery McVey, daughter of Henry McVey, of Lancaster County, and they have seven children: Eugene, Harry, William, Hughs, Charley, Elizabeth and Margery.

THOMAS J. NEELY (deceased) was a son of William and Jane Neely, natives of Ireland, who emigrated from that country to the United States, and settled in Lancaster County in 1833. He was born November 11, 1836, and at the age of twenty-three, located in Centreville, Lower Chanceford Township, and engaged in stock-dealing, and the purchasing and selling of valuable horses. He was a well known business man of York County, and a successful and esteemed citizen. He was married, in 1861, to Hannah J. Colvin, daughter of William C. Colvin, of Centreville, who died February 23, 1883. Mr. Neely died May 30, 1884. Four daughters are descendants: Lizzie J., Maggie C., Mary A. and Cora.

BENJAMIN PEDAN, before the time of the Revolutionary war, became a prominent and influential citizen of the lower end of the county. He was appointed justice of the peace for his township under the first constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, in June, 1777, and in the year 1790, was one of the five representatives of York County who helped to frame the second constitution of the State. For many years after this event he served as justice. In 1805, he was elected a member of State legislature. In the taxable list of Chanceford Township for the year 1783, he was assessed for 307 acres of land, one slave, five horses, six cows and six sheep. Benjamin Pedan was married to Jane Giffin, and came from Frederick County, Md., in 1772, bought 307 acres of land, added eighteen adjoining acres, and at the time of his death, in 1813, owned 325 acres and a number of slaves. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He had eleven children. His first wife having died, he married a second time. John Pedan was the ninth child by the first marriage, and was born June 7, 1780, in Chanceford Township (now Lower Chanceford), where he remained until his death in 1840. His father died in 1813. John Pedan was married to Nancy Campbell, who was a native of Stewartstown, Ireland, and immigrated to America about 1800. John Benjamin Pedan grew to manhood on his father's farm in Lower Chanceford, and received his educational training in the public schools of his native township. In 1863 he enlisted in Capt. Stevens' company of ninety-day men, who entered the service during Lee's second invasion of Pennsylvania. In 1864 he purchased the farm of 140 acres, on which he now resides. Samuel M. Pedan, Esq., whose portrait appears in this work, was a son of John and Nancy (Campbell) Pedan, was born on the old homestead, and there lived and died; he was for fifteen years known as a prominent justice of the peace of his township. He was a man of excellent character and sterling worth. He served in various positions of honor and trust among the people of the lower town. His death, while he was yet in the prime of life, on February 11, 1882, was deeply felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was never married. The other members of the family of John Pedan are Margaret J., Martha E., Allie E., Annie A. and Charles J.

JOSEPH PEIRCE, merchant of Airville, is a son of George and Jane Peirce, of Chester County, Penn. He received his early education in the excellent schools of his native township—Brandywine. He was employed as a clerk in a store and also taught school. At the age of eighteen he became a partner with his brother-in-law, A. C. Sin, in farming and storekeeping. He afterward entered the employ of a Philadelphia business firm as a salesman. In 1855 he moved to York Furnace, in Lower Chanceford, and purchased the mercantile stock and rented the store stand of John Bair & Co. In 1866, he purchased a farm of sixty acres from J. J. McSherry, of Airville. To this farm he has added eighty-five acres. At the same time he began the general mercantile business, which he is yet conducting at Airville. He has been postmaster for twenty five years. His marriage with Lydia, daughter of Hartly Potts, of Bucks County, took place in 1852.

CYRUS PLETT, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Plett, natives of Lancaster County, was born in York County, August 1, 1839. He was reared on the old homestead farm, and at the age of eighteen learned the carpenter's trade, which occupied his attention for a number of years. Mr. Plett is now engaged in the lumber business and farming. He was married, December 23, 1869, to Maggie Painter, a native of York County. They have four children: Thomas E., Eugene C., Everett B. and Etna G.

WILLIAM G. ROSS (deceased) was the son of Hugh and Rebecca (Glenn) Ross. Hugh Ross, son of William and Margaret (Evans) Ross, was born May 10, 1785, in Lower Chanceford Township. He succeeded his father as justice of the peace, which office he held about forty years, and resigned the position in 1861. He was married to Rebecca Glenn. They had three children, viz.: William G., James E. (now living in Missouri) and Rebecca I. H. William G., the eldest son, was born September 29, 1830, on the "Ross Homestead" in Lower Chanceford. He received his early educational training in the schools of his native township, and afterward entered the Chamberlain Commercial College in Baltimore, where he graduated. Upon the death of his father, in 1873, he succeeded him as the owner of a large estate of 650 acres. He married Miss Julia A. McConkey, daughter of Maj. James and Mary A. (Ramsay) McConkey, of Peach Bottom. They had three children, two of whom—Marian and Hugh—survive. Mr. Ross died in 1884. He studied farming as a science and practiced it as an art, and at the time of his death owned one of the most valuable tracts of land in York County. The large and abundant crops brought him in a handsome revenue as a reward for his judicious labors. For many years he was a director of the York & Peach Bottom Railroad, and was also one of the directors of the First National Bank of York, and served in various other positions of honor and trust. As a gentleman and neighbor he was universally esteemed and respected and was a noble representative of true manhood. For many years he was a member and an active worker in Chanceford Presbyterian Church, to which his honored ancestors belonged.

DAVID SHENK was born at Spring Forge, this county, and was a son of George Shenk, of the same place. David Shenk came to Lower Chanceford in 1838, and was married, in 1837, to Magdalena Brown, who is now living upon the homestead. They had six children: Daniel, Henry, Mary J., Sarah E., John and William. He was a forge-man by trade and died February 14, 1879.

DANIEL SHENK was born in Codorus Township, January 1, 1838, and is the son of David Shenk, who was born in 1816, at Spring Forge, Codorus Township, and who, March 22, 1837, married Magdalena Brown, subject's mother, who was born in Codorus Township in December, 1813, and became the mother of six children: Daniel, Henry, Mary Jane, Sarah Elizabeth, John and William. David Shenk was a forge-man by trade and died in 1879. At the age of seventeen, Daniel Shenk began learning carpentering with Jarrett Borton, of Peach Bottom, and at the age of twenty-six, engaged in business on his own account in Lower Chanceford, as builder, and still continues in that occupation. April 17, 1862, he married Elizabeth J., daughter of Harman Snyder, of Lower Chanceford. To this union have been born seven children: Eleanor Ann, John, David Herman, Sarah Alice, Emma Florence, Henry Francis and Lydia Louisa. Mr. and Mrs. Shenk are members of the Pine Grove Presbyterian Church.

JOHN SHENK, boatman and farmer, son of David and Magdalena (Brown) Shenk, was born March 16, 1846, and lived at home with his parents until the age of sixteen, when he engaged in boating on the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal. He continued this occupation until 1880, when he settled on a farm of ninety-three and one-half acres, which he had some time before purchased in Lower Chanceford, and engaged in cultivating it. He was married, February 13, 1878, to Mary C. Poteet, daughter of Jesse Poteet. Their children are Jesse and Beatrice Myrtle.

ROBERT SMITH, one of the prosperous farmers of the lower end of York County, was born on Christmas Day, 1820, in Lower Chanceford Township. He is a son of James H. and Jane (Smith) Smith. At the age of four years he was adopted by his uncle, Robert Smith, and at his death inherited the excellent farm near Airville, which he now owns. November 16, 1843, he married Sarah R., daughter of Henry Manifold, of Hopewell. They have five children living: Robert H., J. Hume, Lizzie T., Samuel H. and J. Charles. The subject of this sketch is a son of Capt. James Hume Smith, a veteran of the second war with Great Britain, in 1812, who died in 1834. The farm which Mr. Smith now owns was originally deeded to his great-grandfather by the proprietors of Pennsylvania about 1740. Ever since that time, this valuable farm has been owned by a lineal descendant who bore the same name as his great grandfather, Robert Smith. This is one of the very few farms in the county owned by a descendant of the first settlers.

DR. WILLIAM F. SMITH, physician and surgeon, of Airville, son of Dr. William F. and Maria L. (Clarkson) Smith, whose ancestors were among the first settlers in this section of York County, was born here January 13, 1836. He lived with his parents until the age of twenty years, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Atlee, of Lancaster City. He graduated with the degree of M. D., in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1861. During the civil war he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which position he resigned October 5, 1862. In the spring of 1863, he joined the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania troops, and was promoted to the position of surgeon of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Regiment, and remained in the service until the close of the war in 1865. In this capacity he had rare advantages for gaining a thorough and practical knowledge of the science of surgery. During the campaign on the peninsula in Virginia, he had charge of the Division Hospitals of Gens. Kearney and Geary, of the Second Division of the Twentieth Army Corps. He was married October 31, 1865, to Hannah M. Murphy, daughter of George S. and Rebecca Murphy. They have three children: Rebecca M., Mamie L. and William C. Since his return from the army, he has practiced in Airville and the surrounding country with abundant success. Dr. Smith is a gentleman of more than ordinary degree of educational training and intellectual culture. He is a public-spirited citizen, and much honored and respected in his community. In 1872 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for State senator, a position which he would have filled with eminent ability. Dr. Smith and family are members of the Chanceford Presbyterian Church.

EDMUND M. SMITH, son of Peter and Cassandra (McClary) Smith, was born at Centreville, April 15, 1838. At the time of his father's death, he inherited the homestead property of seventy-seven acres, on which he has since resided and skillfully farmed. He was married, November 16, 1864, to Emeline Mundorff; they have six children, viz.: Peter M., Cyrus, Curtis H., Hannah J., Ross and William F. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Wade) Mundorff, of Lower Chanceford, and was one of a family of ten children as follows: William, Mary A., Hannah J., Susan, Jonathan, Barbara, Amanda, John W., Emiline and Margaret. Her father died in 1866, aged sixty-one years, and her mother in 1880, aged seventy-eight years.

ALEXANDER SNODGRASS was born November 9, 1825, in Lower Chanceford, and is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Smith) Snodgrass. His mother was a daughter of John Smith, of the same township. At the age of nine years he went to live with John McCleary, at Bridgeton. He began learning the blacksmith's trade when seventeen years of age, and followed it four years. At twenty-one he engaged at boating on the Susquehanna Canal and continued eighteen years, and then purchased a farm of fifty acres in Lower Chanceford, where he now resides. He later purchased a farm of 128 acres in the same township. Mr. Snodgrass was married, June 26, 1854, to Corinna McConkey, daughter of Jesse McConkey, of Peach Bottom Township. He and his wife are members of the Union Chapel of his township.

ROBERT G. SWEENEY was born in Lower Chanceford Township, York County, May 18, 1812, and removed to Peach Bottom in 1840, where he purchased a farm of forty-eight acres, on which he still resides. In connection with farming he works at blacksmithing. His father, James Sweeney, was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to Chanceford Township at the age of sixteen years, where he subsequently married Miss Jennet Gibson, a native of York County. Mr. Sweeney is a quiet, respectable citizen, who attends closely to his own business, but takes an active interest in politics.

GEORGE UREY (deceased), son of George and Barbara (Mundorff) Urey, was born December 8, 1811, in Lower Chanceford. His grandfather came to that township about 1700, and purchased a tract of land now known as Centreville. Subject was reared, educated, lived and died on the homestead. In 1838 he married Annie E. Kline-Young, of Chanceford Township, and had three children: George, Annie E. and Peter. His wife died in 1841, and in 1843 he was married to Margaret Hevner, of Chanceford Township, and had four children: Mary, Elias W., Barbara E. and Benjamin T. His second wife died in 1850, and in 1852 he married Mrs. Catherine Urey, of Lower Chanceford. He died May 2, 1875. He was a farmer, and was also engaged on the Tide Water Canal. Elias W. Urey, son of George and Margaret (Hevner) Urey, was born on the homestead in Lower Chanceford Township, February 9, 1845; and was educated at the puplic schools of his township. In 1873 he engaged in the hotel business at York Furnace, and in 1877 he began boating and followed this until 1880; then kept hotel at McCall's Ferry until 1883, when he came back and took the hotel at York Furnace, which he still keeps. March 12, 1867, he was married to Ella Mehaffey, of Lancaster County, and has two children living: Emma and John M.

WILLIAM WILSON, son of James and Mary (Bunting) Wilson, was born January 22, 1824, in the township where he now resides. His father was a native of Lancaster County and his mother of Chester County. His father was drowned on the 17th of March, 1836. After Mr. Wilson grew to manhood he was a pilot on the Susquehanna River for a period of thirty years. For a number of years he was proprietor of the hotel at McCall's Ferry. In 1854 he was married to Mary E. Ayers, of Lower Chanceford. They have six sons and daughters, viz.: William T., Hannah M., James M., Clarkson F., Sarah E. and Jo. Ellen. Mr. Wilson took the census of Lower Chanceford for the year 1860, has been inspector of elections, township assessor and road supervisor, and is the present assessor of his township. James M. Wilson, his son, was born in 1861 at McCall's Ferry, and married Sarah Stokes of the same township. They have one child, John

LOWER WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

JOHN E. BEARD, Esq., son of Joseph and Susan Beard, of Heidelberg Township, York County, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 11, 1813. At eighteen years of age he was apprenticed to the tanner's trade with Jacob Bayler, of York, Penn., and served until twenty-one years of age. He then worked for some time with John Kline, of Marietta. His father bought forty acres of land and a tannery, and in 1846 our subject began business for himself, renting the tannery from his father. After a few years he bought the property from his father, increased his facilities for doing business, and introduced steam into his tannery in 1845 or 1846. He has been in business ever since 1836, with the exception of eleven years, during which his sons carried on the business. At present his son Henry is associated with him in business. They tan about 1,300 hides annually. Mr. Beard was married in 1839 to Nancy, daughter of John Gehly, of Windsor Township, and they had five children, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. Mrs. Beard died in 1850. Mr. Beard's second marriage was in 1856, to Maria, daughter of Henry Leber. By this union they have three children: Emma, Elmira and George. The latter is teller in the bank at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and receives a salary of $1,500 a year. Mr. Beard was elected justice of the peace five times. He was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue, and served four years; was elected county commissioner for one term. Mr. Beard is a stockholder and director in the Wrightsville National Bank. He is a member of Lodge No. 74, I. O. O. F., York, Penn.

ABDIEL BORTNER, justice of the peace, was born March 27, 1851, son of Jesse and Mary A

Bortner, and is of German descent. He was reared on the farm, and received his education at the public schools, afterward attending the Millersville Normal School in 1870. He then engaged in mercantile business in Manheim Township, near Hanover, Penn., for four years, and sold the "Domestic" Sewing Machine for one year. In 1876 he moved to East Prospect, built a slaughter house and engaged in the butchering business. He also owns a house and lot in East Prospect. He was elected justice of the peace in 1882. He served as constable two years, and has been school director since 1884. Mr. Bortner was married, October 24, 1870, to Anna M., daughter of Isaac and Sarah Glatfelter, of Springfield Township. By this union they have one son, Franklin M., born May 30, 1873. Mr. Bortner has been a member of the Lutheran Church since 1870, and is at present a member of the Canadochley congregation.

JOSEPH B. BUDDING, son of Levi and Cassie Budding, of Wrightsville, Penn., was born May 6, 1854. He left home at five years of age and lived with his uncles, Levi Kauffet and George Kauffet, until he grew to manhood. In 1873 he embarked in the mercantile business at Yorkana, starting in a small room with a capital of $1,600. In 1878 he began the manufacture of cigars, employing about ten hands, and now handles about 6,000,000 cigars annually. He also deals in leaf tobacco. In 1880 he took his brother Jacob into partnership with him in the store. Mr. Budding was married, October 8, 1878, to Emma J., daughter of John E. and Maria Beard, of Lower Windsor Township, York County. This union has been blessed with three children, of whom one son and one daughter are living. Mr. Budding is a stockholder in the York City Market House, and in the York *Tribune* Company. He was the first postmaster at Yorkana, when that office was established in 1876.

JACOB K. BUDDING, son of Levi and Catharine Budding, of Wrightsville, was born January 27, 1857, is of German descent, and was reared on the home farm. He was educated at the district school and also attended the normal school at Millersville. In 1880 he entered into partnership with his brother, Joseph B. Budding, in the mercantile business at Yorkana, at which point he is at present assistant postmaster.

HENRY BURG was born August 11, 1834, son of Henry and Catherine Burg, of East Prospect, York Co., Penn. He taught school three terms, and in 1864 engaged in the dry goods business, which he continued six years. In 1870 he bought a farm of 100 acres near East Prospect, on which he erected new buildings, and where he has since resided. Mr. Burg was school director three terms, and was also assessor. He is a member of Winona Lodge No. 944, I. O. O. F., of East Prospect, and also a member of the Lower Windsor Grange Lodge No. 565, of Lower Windsor. October 1, 1857, he married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Gilbert, of East Prospect. By this union they have been blessed with seven children. Their son, Harris W., a graduate of Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has clerked three or four years, and taught school five terms. Mr. and Mrs. Burg are members of the Evangelical Church of East Prospect.

WILLIAM BURG, son of Henry and Catharine Burg, of Lower Windsor, was born April 8, 1836, and grew to manhood on the homestead. In 1857 he began for himself on the Ruby farm, on which he resided four years, and then returned to the homestead, where he remained eleven years. In 1870 he bought a farm of 200 acres near East Prospect, put up a fine dwelling, bank-barn and outbuildings, all modern in their plan, and a tenement house, and then went to Marion County, Kas., where he remained eight months, when he returned and resumed farming. He first married Catharine Ruby, who died within a year; his next marriage was to Leah, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Gilbert. This lady also died; the mother of eleven children. Mr. Burg's third marriage was to Mary, daughter of Henry and Rebecca Gilbert, of East Prospect, and to this union have been born five children. Mr. and Mrs. Burg are members of the Evangelical Church at East Prospect.

A. H. CRALEY, son of George and Julyann Craley, was born March 16, 1845, in York County, Lower Windsor Township. He spent his youth on the farm and attended the public schools. August 10, 1864, he was married to Eliza Daron; the same year he went to Union County, Ohio, where he spent a year farming on Darby Plains. He returned to Craleyville in 1865, and commenced the manufacture of cigars, and manufactures about 600,000 a year. He married, February 14, 1867, Susan, daughter of John and Magdalena Poff, of Lower Windsor Township. Mr. Craley again married, October 22, 1870, another daughter of John and Magdalena Poff, named Rebecca. Mr. Craley had only one child, a daughter, by his first wife. She is named Alice. The two first wives are dead, and Mr. Craley and his third wife, Rebecca, have been members of the Church of Christ since about 1874 or 1875. Mr. Craley has been postmaster at Crayleyville since the office was established at that place. He is of German descent; his ancestors came over as Hessians during the Revolution, and remained. Mr. Craley engaged one year in the mercantile business; he owns ten acres of land with fine buildings thereon.

JOHN W. DERINGER, son of John and Elizabeth (Young) Deringer, was born at Woodstock Forge, April 25, 1847, but at the age of two years was removed by his parents to East Prospect. At thirteen he left his home and worked on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to learn carpentering with P. W. Keller, with whom he remained three years. From 1868 to 1879 he worked for his father-in-law, H. E. Stein, of Lower Windsor. In 1879 he quit his trade and began the manufacture of cigars, employing about eight hands, and having purchased about five acres of land near Yorkana and built a house and cigar shop upon it. December 24, 1868, he married Julia A., daughter of H. E. and Elizabeth Stein, of Lower Windsor. They have adopted a daughter—Flora S. Wallick. Mr. and Mrs. Deringer are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Deringer joined in 1368, and since 1874 has been an exhorter; at present he is an exhorter and steward.

EMANUEL DETWILER is a son of John and Susan Detwiler, of Lower Windsor Township, York Co., Penn., and is of German descent. At the age of fifteen years he began driving a team and followed that occupation three years, after which he followed boating on the Tide Water Canal three years; then farmed three years, after which he engaged in mercantile business at the Five Mile Level for a few years and then returned to the farm. He now owns two well-improved farms in East Prospect. Mr. Detwiler also carried on lime-burning two years. At twenty-one years of age he married Mary, daughter of John and Eliza Anstine, of Lower Windsor Township. This union has been blessed with seven children, of whom the following are living: Alice, born July 3, 1862, married to Prof. M. H. Seitz, of Glen Rock; Elmer Ellsworth, teacher, born January 12, 1864; Charles Wesley, born November 30, 1865; Albert Franklin, born March 6, 1867; John Irvin, born May 12, 1869, and Ellie Octavia, born August 23, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Detwiler are members of the Evangelical Church at East Prospect, of which Mr. Detwiler was trustee.

G. W. FERREE was born November 3, 1855, and is the son of John and Mary Ferree, of Lower Windsor. He was reared a farmer, but at the age of twenty began the trade of milling with Adam Dellinger, of Hellam, remained a year and then went to William Mundis. In 1878 he engaged in the raising of tobacco and the manufacture of cigars; in 1879 he rented Emig's Mill near Margaretta Furnace and is still engaged in milling. He sells largely in Columbia and drives a good custom trade. June 31, 1877, he married Amanda, daughter of Henry and Susan Brubaker, of Lower Windsor. His two children are Harry, born December 13, 1878, and Mary, born June 9, 1880.

WILLIAM O. HAINES is the son of William and Mary Haines, of York Township; was born February 26, 1833, and was reared to manhood on the farm, commencing for himself at the age of thirty-two, near Wrightsville, where he remained nine years, when he removed on Daniel Leber's place, near the mill, and there resided three years. He then rested a year, after which he bought a farm containing sixty-four acres, remodeled the buildings and made other improvements. In 1863 he married Catharine, daughter of John and Eliza Anstine, of Lower Windsor, and to this marriage children have been born as follows: Flora E., January 23, 1865; Lorenzo D., April 22, 1868, and Charles W., July 7, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Haines are members of the Evangelical Church at East Prospect.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, son of John and Elizabeth Haines, of Lower Windsor Township, York Co., Penn., was born October 29, 1852. His great-grandfather was born in Germany and came to America at an early date. Our subject, at the age of nineteen years, began learning the coach and wagon-making trade with Chas. Schazberger, of East York, and served an apprenticeship of three years. In 1874 and 1875 he was foreman for George Schleenstine, of East Prospect, and afterward commenced business for himself at Margaretta Furnace, where he remained two years. In 1877 he bought a house and two lots in East Prospect, where he built a shop and has since been doing a successful business, building stages, sleighs, buggies, etc. October 28, 1875, he married Sallie E., daughter of George and Rebecca Freed, of East York. By this union they have two children: Hattie R., born January 11, 1879, and Henry A., born December 29, 1881. Mr. Haines has been leader of the Prospect Cornet Band since its organization.

J. W. Kinard, M. D.

JOHN W. KINARD, M. D., son of Simon and Catherine Kinard, of Lower Windsor Township, York County, Penn., was born at Wrightsville, Penn., February 15, 1857. His early life was spent on the farm, and attending the public schools, and the York County Academy, after which he attended the State Normal School, at Millersville, four terms. He began teaching school at the age of seventeen, and taught two years in Lower Windsor and two years in Hellam Township. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. Jacob Hay, of York, and also studied under Dr. Bigler, of Windsor. He took a course of lectures in the University of Maryland, from which he graduated March 1, 1882. He located at Craleyville in the spring of 1882, and built up a large practice there. In the spring of 1884 he bought out Dr. Wiles, of East Prospect, and has been very successful in the practice of his profession. He was married, September 27, 1883, to Isabella, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Weidman. Dr. Kinard is a member of the Winona Lodge, No. 944, I. O. O. F., of East Prospect. As a surgeon, he is heroic and dexterous. December 30, 1882, he removed a fibroid tumor from Mr. O.'s back, administering chloroform and performing the operation unaided, which was done in twenty-five minutes; the tumor, when removed, weighed nearly two pounds. January 10, 1883, he removed from Miss F.'s left axilla a carcinoma tumor, which was cut therefrom in thirty minutes, he having but the assistance of his medical student; the tumor weighed nearly one pound; he also cut a congenital tumor, of twenty-seven years standing, weighing five ounces, from Mrs. D.'s nose. He also performed a number of minor amputations, all of which resulted in a complete and rapid recovery. There are few who have made medicine such a success as this young physician. He also took a course of lectures in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, from which he graduated June 20, 1885.

SIMON P. KINARD, assistant postmaster, is the son of Simon and Catharine Kinard, and was born November 28, 1859. He was reared to farming and was educated at the common schools and at the York County Normal School at Wrightsville, and was afterward a teacher for three terms in Lower Windsor and one term in Spring Garden Township. April 10, 1882 he embarked in the mercantile business at Craleyville, which he still conducts in conjunction with the manufacture of cigars, having added the latter in 1883, and now turning out 120,000 per year; he also owns one acre of ground and his house and store. December 31, 1883, he married Mary, daughter of George and Elizabeth Silar, of Lower Windsor

DANIEL W. LEBER, Jr., son of Daniel and Anna Leber, of Lower Windsor Township. was born July, 22, 1846, and until nineteen years of age passed his time in attending school, and assisting on the home farm. In 1865 began milling at River View Mill and continued in the business about fourteen years. In the spring of 1879 he assumed charge of the old homestead, on which he still resides and which consists of forty-two acres, improved with a stone dwelling and bank-barn erected by himself and enriched with a mine of hematite, January 1, 1874, he married Mary, daughter of John Strickler, of Hellam Township, and by this union is the father of the following children: John, Flora, Nettie, Charles Lester, Elsie, Daniel Wesley, Harry and Mary Ellen. The parents are both members of the Evangelical Church at East Prospect, and are of German extraction.

JOHN LEBER, son of Daniel and Anna Leber, was born January 25, 1838, in Lower Windsor Township, and is of German descent. Reared a farmer, in the spring of 1860 he commenced on his own account on his father's place near East Prospect; he remained there four years, then moved to another farm of 180 acres belonging to his father near Trinity Church. June 17, 1859, he married Anna Louisa, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Keller, of Lower Windsor. The children born to this marriage are Georgianna (married to Ed. Emig, son of John Emig), Cordio, Josephine and Charles. Mr. Leber is the owner of a fine brick dwelling house and stable on Hellam Street, Wrightsville, and has led a prosperous life. With his wife he is a member of the Evangelical Trinity Church.

DAVID D. POFF, son of John and Magdalene Poff, of Hellam Township, was born November 28, 1845, and is of German descent. February 16, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, and took part in all its engagements and marches until his muster out, July 18, 1865. He was married, November 2, 1865, to Lydia, daughter of Jacob and Wilhelmina Howard, of Lower Windsor, and had born to him one child: Flora Ida, June 17, 1866. Mr. Poff is member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.; he has filled the offices of supervisor and school director three years; he is a stockholder and director in the Chanceford Turnpike Company; he has served as juryman of the supreme court at Philadelphia; has been three times sent to the county convention, and has been five times on the county committee. In 1881 he bought his present farm of fifty acres on which he has erected fine buildings.

H. H. SPRENKLE, son of John and Betsy Sprenkle, of Hellam Township, was born September 22, 1841. At an early age he started for himself by teaching two terms of school at Dover, and one term in Lower Windsor Township. In 1871 he began milling at Hellam, and two years later moved to Margaretta, where he followed the same business for five years. He next engaged in the tobacco trade, first buying leaf and then starting the manufacture of cigars. October 29, 1861, he married Priscilla, daughter of John and Nancy Beard, of Yorkana. This lady died April 6, 1874, the mother of five children, and her remains were interred at Canadochley. Mr. Sprenkle's second marriage was to Clara A., daughter of John and Rebecca Bentz, by whom he had born to him four children. Mr. Sprenkle is a Jeffersonian Democrat, and takes an active interest in local politics; he has served as assessor in Hellam Township and is a member of Winona Lodge, No. 944, I. O. O. F., at East Prospect; his wife is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, York

HENRY E. STEIN, son of Henry and Julia A. (Slenker) Stein, was born September 23, 1827, and is of German descent. He lived upon the home farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he began the carpenter's trade with Jacob Streavig, with whom he remained two and a half years, working one year as a journeyman. In 1849 he began business on his own account, and since that time has erected about 175 churches, dwellings, barns, etc. In 1849, also, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth and Jacob Gohn, of Lower Windsor. To this union have been born four daughters and one son, viz.: Julia A., wife of J. W. Deringer, of Yorkana; Mary, wife of Henry May, same place; Eliza Jane, William H. and Amanda. Mr. Stein owns about ten acres of land, on which he has erected a fine dwelling and other buildings. He has served as township auditor and also as trustee of the Evangelical Church, of which, with his wife, he is still a member.

JACOB R. WALLACE, Esq., second son of Jacob and Susan Wallace, of Windsor Township, York Co., Penn., was born February 28, 1833. His early life was spent on the farm, after which he worked at the carpenter's trade two years. He then attended Millersville Normal School two years, also a select school in York, Penn., and in 1859 attended school at Cottage Hill. He taught school twenty-five terms: one term in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1874; sixteen terms in East Prospect, Penn., and eight terms in Lower Windsor Township. During the summers of 1874 and 1875 he also taught a select school, to prepare teachers, with M. J. Blessing as assistant. He was for ten years captain of a boat on the Tide Water Canal. In 1860 he was assessor in Windsor Township, in 1864 in Lower Windsor Township, and in 1882 in East Prospect Borough. He took the enrollment in Windsor Township in 1861, and the census of Windsor, Lower Windsor and East Prospect in 1870. In 1858 he was elected justice of the peace in Windsor Township, but declined to serve; and in 1874 was elected to the same office in East Prospect Borough, and re-elected in 1879 and 1884. He is a surveyor and conveyancer, is director of the Loan and Building Association of Frystown, and agent for the York, Spring Garden and Dallastown Insurance Companies. He is a Republican, was a candidate for auditor and was a delegate to the State convention, nominating H. M. Hoyt, for governor. He was treasurer for the County Institute for nine or ten years, and four years a member of the committee on permanent certificates. He has been secretary for the town council of the borough of East Prospect since the spring of 1875, and is secretary of the school board of East Prospect. In 1857 he married Susan, daughter of William and Magdalena Sprenkle, of Chanceford Township, and by this union they have two children: Linnie A., born October 20, 1862, and Florence Eugenia, born October 18, 1868. Mr. Wallace is a member of Winona Lodge No. 944, I. O. O. F., of East Prospect.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

REV. ISAAC H. ALBRIGHT, A. M., was born in Cumberland County, Penn., April 9, 1853. His parents were Michael and Fannie (Huntsberger) Albright, who were of German descent. They had three sons and one daughter—Isaac H., being the eldest. Until his nineteenth year he remained on the farm, studying at public and preparatory schools, teaching school one term himself before entering college. In 1872 he entered Lebanon Valley College, Penn., and graduated in 1876 as A. B. He pursued his studies under private instructors for two years, especially in the study of German and Hebrew languages, and was made A. M. in 1879. He entered college with a view to medicine, but being converted he changed his mind and studied for the ministry. His first charge was at Manheim, Lancaster County, where he remained three years, from 1876 to 1879. From there he went to Spring Garden, Lancaster County, where he stayed three years, and in the spring of 1882 came to Mount Wolf, where he had charge of six congregations—Mount Wolf, Manchester, Emigsville and others, all in York County; stayed there three years. From there he went to York, to the first United Brethren Church, where he is pastor now. He was married, February 15, 1872, in Dauphin County, Penn., to Kate H., daughter of George and Mary Uhler. To this union three children were born: John W., Mary Bertha and George Henry. Rev. Albright belongs to the United Brethren Church, and during his ministry 250 members have been added. He conducts services in the German and English languages. Besides attending to his pastoral duties, Rev. Albright also teaches instrumental and vocal music.

HENRY ALTLAND was born in Manchester Township, October 7, 1849. His parents are John and Mary Magdalena (Stoughl) Altland, natives of Dover Township, and of German descent. They had two sons and one daughter, of whom Henry is the youngest son. In his youth he learned the trade of blacksmithing with his father, but abandoned it when he became of age. He attended the public schools, York County Academy and Guntzler's Commercial College. When he became of age he commenced to teach in the public schools, and taught about twelve years. In 1876 he took the secretaryship of the Dover Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of York County, which office he still holds. March 17, 1872, he was married at York to Louise Lehr, of Manchester Township, daughter of Charles B. Lehr. They have five children: Kurvin Wilson, Walter Grant, Mabel Alberta, Oscar Henry and Park Caleb Wogan. Mr. Altland is a Lutheran, belongs to the Red Men of York, has held various township offices, was elected justice of the peace in 1875, and since. He is an active Republican and quite a political speaker. His father died in 1883, but his mother, now sixty-five years of age, is still living.

SAMUEL L. BAHN, farmer and auctioneer, was born in Spring Garden Township, December 2, 1820. His parents, Adam and Mary (Liebhart) Bahn, were natives of Spring Garden and Hellam Townships, respectively, and of German descent. He is the sixth child and third son of a family of ten children. After attending the schools of his native place he began the occupation of farming (and auctioneering in 1850) which he still pursues. He is a member of the Evangelical Association, was many years a class leader and for twenty years a steward in that denomination. Since 1882 he has been an exhorter in the Emigsville Chapel, and has been superintendent of the Union Sunday-school for nearly a quarter of a century. In May, 1847, he was commissioned first lieutenant of the Sixth Company, Third Regiment First Brigade of the Pennsylvania Militia, by Gen. Daniel A. Stillinger, and served until the militia was disbanded. Was once elected assistant assessor, and twice judge of elections of Manchester Township, and is a stockholder in the York City Market and Gettysburgh Turnpike Company. In 1875 he removed from his farm in Conewago Township to his present home on a tract of twenty-three acres, beautifully located, and in addition to the work of attending it, is representing the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of York, and for several years the Conewago & Dover Insurance Company. Mr. Bahn was married in York, December 5, 1841, to Susan Tyson, daughter of Daniel Tyson, of Spring Garden. They have had ten children: Amanda, Susan, Mary A., Daniel T., John A., Samuel F., Frederic M., George W., William H. N. and Elmer E.

SAMUEL F. BAHN, son of S. L. and Susan (Tyson) Bahn, sixth of ten children, was born October 3, 1852, was reared on his father's farm; went to his trade of miller when about eighteen years of age, at Menges' Mills, at which he worked four years at Meyer's Mills; then took charge as manager of George Small's farm near York. October 2, 1873, Mr. Bahn married Amanda Stair, daughter of George and Catherine (Merchandall) Stair, of Manchester Township. Their marriage was blest with four children: William H., Edward F., Hettie May and Sarah S. Mr. Bahn is engaged in truck and flower business, is also agent for fruit trees; is extensively engaged in the poultry business. His exhibit of all kinds of fancy and rare fowls for years at York County and Lancaster County fairs is well known to the people.

GEORGE W. BARNHART is the son of Elijah and Margaret Barnhart, of York County, and was born January 16, 1858. He was reared a farmer, but afterward learned milling and began the latter business on his own account in 1881, on the Codorus at Rudy's Mill, subsequently removing to Wolf's Mill, near Mt. Wolf. November 20, 1880, he married Ellen E., daughter of Levi and Mary Becker, of Jackson Township, the result of the union being four children: L. Nevin, Vertie (deceased), Daisey and Mabel Matilda. Mr. Barnhart has been a member of the American Mechanics' Association and is an adherent of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY S. BEAR, justice of the peace, was born in Conewago Township, York Co., Penn., May 6, 1825. His parents, Jacob S. and Elizabeth (Stover) Bear, were natives of York County, and of German descent. They reared three sons and three daughters, of whom Henry S. is the eldest. Until the age of seventeen, he lived on the farm and enjoyed a common school education; after that he taught school about eight years. November 11, 1851, he was married in Manchester Township, to Elizabeth Lichtenberger, who died June 19, 1874. They had twelve children, two of whom died before their mother: George E., aged nine, and Annie K., aged four and a half years. One, Clara Ann, the wife of Eli Gross, died in 1877. The remaining nine are Stephen A., merchant; Charles H., merchant; Elizabeth, teacher in Illinois; Mary Margaret, wife of W. H. Kauffman; Sallie Frances, who is still at home; Willie Lincoln, teacher; Fannie Leah, at home; Carrie Irene, at home and Jennie Laura. Our subject was next married, December 3, 1882, in Manchester Borough, to Adaline Schriner, widow of John Schriner, and daughter of Henry Frank, and a native of Lancaster County, Penn. Henry S. and his wife belong to the Lutheran Church. He came to Manchester Township in 1871, where he engaged in merchandising for five years. Since that time he has been engaged in conveyancing, surveying and insurance. He also held the office of school director in Conewago Township for about six years, and that of justice of the peace about twelve years. In the spring of 1884 he was re-elected justice of the peace of Manchester. In politics, he is an active Republican.

STEPHEN A. BEAR, born in Conewago Township, April 24, 1853, is the eldest son of Henry S. and Elizabeth (Lichtenberger) Bear, of York County. His parents removed to Manchester Borough when he was seventeen years of age. He was educated in the common schools, supplemented by a two-years' course of the State Normal School at Millersville. He taught two terms in the public schools at Conewago and Manchester Townships. He worked on the farm when a boy, but began clerking at Manchester when the family moved there, and clerked altogether about six years for different merchants. He was married at Manchester Borough, February 29, 1880, to Amanda J. Warner, daughter of D. Warner, Esq., contractor and native of Manchester. They have had three children: Carrie Irene, Elizabeth and Charles Henry. July, 1883, in partnership with his brother, Charles H., he purchased C. H. Bishop's mercantile business in Manchester, and has since carried on the leading business in general merchandise at this place. Since April, 1883, he has been postmaster of Manchester. He is a Republican and has served one term as borough treasurer. He is a stockholder in the Drovers and Stockholders National Bank of York. He is a district president of the P. O. S. of A., and has held all the offices in order. He devotes all his time to his store at Manchester, while his brother is employed as clerk in a large dry goods house in York.

DAVID BENTZEL is the sixth of ten children of David and Elizabeth (Meisenhelder) Bentzel, and was born May 3, 1815, in Dover Township, on the Bentzel homestead, now occupied by Samuel Bentzel. David received a limited education, and went to his trade of miller September, 1834, at his present location. In 1850 he went to Illinois, and worked at Big Thunder Mill, in Boone County, seven months. He then returned home to his present mill, where he has since remained. He married, April 2, 1842, Sarah Eisenhart, daughter of John and Catherine (Myers) Eisenhart, of Dover Township. Six children were born to their union: Henry D., died in California; Edward D., David E., Leah (deceased), Nancy, wife of Henry W. Jacobs; Catherine, wife of Peter Binder. Subject's grandfather and grandmother came from Germany —landed at Baltimore, and came soon to Dover Township. Subject's uncles and aunts are Henry Bentzel, Elizabeth (deceased), Catherine, wife of John Ailman; Barbara, wife of John Kump; Mary, deceased. Subject was director of the poor in 1868–69–70. David E. Bentzel is engaged in the manufacture of cigar boxes, and has twelve hands constantly employed in his factory, which is known as the Eureka Cigar Box Factory. He ships to Lancaster and Adams Counties, besides those he sells to York County. He commenced here in October, 1884, with a capacity of 400, and has since increased to 1,500 per day. David E. was married, August 12, 1877, to Louisa E. Stough, daughter of Valentine and Elenora (Fissel) Stough. The following named children were born to their union: B. Frank, James Simpson, Africa, David V. (deceased), Felix S. S. and Annie Amanda. Mr. Bentzel is an active business man, and belongs to the Lutheran Church of Dover (Strayer's). He was enumerator of the census in Dover Township in 1880.

DR. CHARLES H. BISHOP (deceased), was a son of Charles and Elizabeth Bishop, natives of the eastern shore of Maryland, where the Doctor was born, April 19, 1812. He came to York Haven with his parents when a small boy, there went to school, and embarked in the mercantile business, when a very young man, taking his father's store in Manchester Borough. After several years in the mercantile business, he began to read medicine, and attended lectures at Philadelphia, and graduated there. He began practice at the village of Manchester, where he continued in his chosen profession for thirty years. Dr. Bishop died on May 28, 1875. His widow still lives in Manchester. Her maiden name was Anna Frey, daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Kissinger) Frey, of Spring Garden Township. To this marriage one child was born—Charles Halleck. Dr. Bishop was one of the leading and most influential men of his section of the county. He had a large and lucrative practice, and was held in high esteem as a conscientious physician.

JOHN G. DIEHL was born in Manchester Township, June 13, 1851, is the third son in a family of three sons and one daughter. His parents, Charles H. and Sarah (Gross) Diehl, natives of York County, were of German descent. He was reared on a farm until he was fifteen years of age, and educated at New Berlin Academy. After teaching school a few months, he began cigar-making at the age of nineteen, followed the business a short time, and then learned painting, which he followed off and on for eight years, and clerked a few months for G. H. Wolf at Mount Wolf, where he has resided since 1870. He was married in Mount Wolf, December 26, 1872, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Dietz, and a native of York County. Two children—Minnie and George—resulted from this union. In June, 1884, Mr. Diehl formed a partnership with Israel Finfrock in the manufacture of fancy and common cigars. He is a member of the United Brethren Church; is a stockholder in Dover Fire Insurance Company, and has served one term as assessor of Manchester Township.

JACOB DOLL, born in Spring Garden Township, May 24, 1851, is the eldest of three children of Henry and Susanna (Dissenberger) Doll, natives of York County, and an old Pennsylvania family. He spent the first twenty-six years of his life on the farm, and received a good education. He was married at York, Penn., May 11, 1875, to Anna C. Coleman, a native of New Holland, Penn., and a daughter of Matthias Coleman (deceased lumber dealer), and has had four children, of which number two are dead: John Albert, died at the age of three months, and George Henry, died at the age of ten months. The living are Lillie Mary and Susie. From 1877 to 1879, our subject was an invalid. In 1879 he began the manufacture of cigars at his father's house, near Starview, from which he removed in the spring of 1880, to New Holland, where he has since carried on the same business, employing eight hands, and has also a factory at Starview, employing four hands. He makes about 700,000 cigars per year. He is something of a German scholar, but devotes his whole time to the manufacture of cigars.

JOHN DRAYER, retired merchant, is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Cockley) Drayer, who were parents of seven children, four now living: Susanna, Henry, John and Mary; three deceased: Jesse, Eliza and Elizabeth. He was reared on the farm, and when old enough began learning the tailor's trade in Frystown. In 1844 he engaged in general merchandising, in connection with tailoring in Manchester. He was appointed postmaster by President James K. Polk, and afterward received the appointment for the same office from James Buchanan and Andrew Johnson. December 24 1843, he married Sarah Frey, daughter of Samuel and Annie (Kissinger) Frey, of Spring Garden

Township. To this union were born nine children: Annie, David C., Charles P., Samuel M., Sallie A., Willie F., Flora J. and Ella M. Mr. Drayer is a member of the I. O. O. F., and attends the Lutheran Church. The family name was originally spelled Dreher.

MARTIN LUTHER DUHLING, justice of the peace, was born in Manchester Township, April 9, 1820. His father was Martin Duhling, a native of England, and his mother, Barbara Quickel, born in York County. Until his fifteenth year, our subject remained on the farm, and then learned the pottery trade, which he followed twenty years. He was educated at the public schools, and at seventeen years began teaching, and taught thirty-two winters in York County. At twenty-one years of age he married Elizabeth A. Bentz, daughter of John Bentz, of Manchester. They had seven children, four of whom are now living: William H., of York, now of Edgar, Clay Co., Neb.; Sarah Catherine, wife of George Mathias, of New Cumberland; Emma S., wife of Stephen Copenhefer, miller, at Hellam, and Lillian Jane, at home. The three who died were John Clay, thirteen years; Annie, two years; Maria, wife of H. M. Everhart, twenty-six years. Mr. Duhling formerly belonged to the Lutheran Church, but left it in 1868 to connect himself with the United Brethren Church, in which he is assistant class leader. Since 1870 he has been secretary of the Quarterly Conference. In 1844 he was captain of the militia of Hellam District. He was a member of the Manchester Borough Council in 1880, and in 1884 again elected for three years, and has been secretary of the council for ten years. Being elected justice of the peace of Manchester Township in 1863, he has held that office nearly twenty-two years Since 1857 he has also been engaged in butchering, and with the exception of ten years has followed it ever since. He attends also to surveying and conveyancing. August 23, 1864, he enlisted in Company D. Two Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the end of the war. When the regiment was properly organized, he was elected first lieutenant, while his son was elected captain. His company served in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles in front of Petersburg. At Fort Steadman he was wounded by a piece of shell striking him in the left leg; he lay in the hospital about eight days, but could not do any duty for fifteen days. The company was raised by him and his son, and it was his express wish that his son should be its captain. It left Harrisburg with 104 men, and returned with only seventy. In politics Mr. Duhling is a Republican. In 1870 he took the census for Manchester Township and Borough, and from 1860 to 1866 he was postmaster at Manchester. His children, with the exception of the youngest, have all been teachers in the public schools.

W. H. EISENHART, son of Adam and Leah (Forry) Eisenhart, was born in Manchester Township, York Co., Penn., April 6, 1840. His ancestors, the Eisenharts, were among the earliest settlers in this county. He was married, November, 1860, to Helena Schriver, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Schriver) Schriver, of this township. By this union they have been blessed with two children: Flora K. and Emma J. Mr. Eisenhart is a member of the Lutheran Church.

DR. HERMAN ANDREW EISENHART, of Manchester Township, was born January 25, 1843, and is a son of Dr. Adam and Leah (Forry) Eisenhart, natives of the same township, who had a family of eleven sons and three daughters, of whom our subject is the second son and fourth child. His grandfather, Dr. George Eisenhart, emigrated from Germany in the early history of our county, and located in the present limits of West Manchester. From him descended the numerous families of Eisenharts, most of whom reside in York County. The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm, at the same time attended the public schools. At the age of nineteen he began the study of medicine in the office of his father, and at the age of twenty-nine, upon the death of his father, succeeded to the practice, which he still retains. August 19, 1864, he enlisted at York, in Company H, Two Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged with his regiment, May 30, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. He participated in the battle in front of Petersburg and the first and second attack on Fort Steadman. After the war he returned home and resumed his medical practice at his present home, three and a half miles north of York. He married Rebecca Hamme, a native of York County, October 14, 1866. They have eight children: Lillie Cora, William McCall, Harvey G., Adam, Kurvin C., Annie Kate, Herman A. and Howard Filmore. Dr. Eisenhart is a member of the Lutheran Church, is a Republican in politics, and served one term as school director. In addition to his medical practice the Doctor pursues farming, a part of his time, as a healthy recreation. His father died in 1872, aged sixty-two years, and his mother in 1882 at the same age.

SOLOMON EISENHUR was born in Conewago Township, August 15, 1834. His parents were George and Magdalena (Wire) Eisenhur, of Pennsylvania, but of German descent, who reared a family of nine sons and eight daughters, of whom Solomon was the thirteenth child. He remained on the farm up to his manhood, and has followed farming ever since. His education he received at public schools. At the age of twenty-three he was married, in Minnesota, to Sarah Wilhelm, of Manchester Township, and a daughter of John Wilhelm. She bore him eleven children, one died in infancy: Frances, wife of Jacob Lautz; Ida Belle, wife of Jacob Bair; James, a farmer; Della, Laura, Wesley, Charles, Minnie, Eli and William H. Mr. Eisenhur is one of the deacons of the United Brethren Church, and also vice-president of the Sabbath-school. He is also a member of the Easton Building Association at York. In politics he is a Republican. While in Shakopee, Minn., he enlisted, in 1862, in Company A, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served one year's term of enlistment. With his command he was in the campaign along the Mississippi River, in the battle of Iuka, Miss., and at Corinth. In 1863 he returned to Pennsylvania, and lived three years at Williamsport, where he was engaged in the planing-mill. From there he moved to Manchester Township, and now lives on his fine farm of eighty-five acres.

JOHN EMIG, JR., was born April 4, 1812, in Manchester Township, and died December 24, 1882. His parents were John and Anna Mary (Smyser) Emig, natives of West Manchester Township, and of German ancestry. They had four sons and one daughter, of whom John, Jr., was the third son. He grew up on the farm of his father, which had come into the hands of his grandfather in 1802, and into his father's hands in 1806, and became his property in 1840, but in 1876 passed into the hands of William H. Emig, eldest son of John, Jr. The subject of this sketch was educated at the subscription schools of his neighborhood. He was married, October 2, 1838, near Prospect, in Lower Windsor, to Ellen S. Knisely, daughter of John Knisely, of German descent. They had eleven children, one of whom, Amanda, died, aged about three years. The others are Louisa; William, a farmer; Ellen, wife of M. W. Bahn, at New Freedom; Mary Jane, a teacher in select schools; J. Albert, Emma, Alice, Flora A., Belle L. and Edward K., farmer and manufacturer. They belong to the Reformed Church. In 1840 he began the lime burning business, and was the first to engage in that business in his vicinity. In 1849 the Northern Central Railroad was run through his farm, and at once established a station there, which is known as Emigsville. The farm contained about 200 acres, and came into his hands from his father by his paying $500 in installments. He built about eleven houses in Manchester Township, had owned seven farms, and at his death owned three fine farms. The largest portion of his property was acquired by his own industry. In 1850 he engaged in a building scheme at Baltimore, and erected about ten fine dwelling houses and two warehouses, and at his death owned six of these dwellings. He was one of the few men in his neighborhood favoring public schools. So bitter was the opposition that he, with a few others, was compelled to guard the schoolhouse of his neighborhood from destruction. He was a school director for six years, and always took an active part in education. He was a leading man in the erection of the first chapel, and gave the ground upon which it was built. He laid out the town of New Freedom in 1868, and gave the ground on which two churches were erected (Methodist Episcopal and Reformed). The latter was first given to the Baptists, who sold it to the Reformers. He began the mercantile business about the time the railroad passed through, and, with the exception of a few years, was interested in the house as a partner or sole owner up to 1874, when his son, John Albert, became owner. He was agent for the railroad company up to one year before his death, also postmaster from the establishment of the office until 1880. J. Albert Emig, born August 9, 1849, was reared on the farm at Emigsville. He received his education in the public schools, and at York County Academy, and at Millersville Normal School. He entered his father's store at Emigsville, and assisted as clerk until 1874, when he bought the store. He was married in Windsor Township, March 19, 1874, to Ella S. Detwiller, daughter of John Detwiller. They had two children: Carrie D. and John W. He is head of the firm of Emig & Gable, Manchester, and E. K. Emig & Co., manufacturers of wagons and agricultural implements, at Emigsville, and flour and feed store and wagon depot at York. He owns 165 acres of land, and superintends it himself. In 1880 he was appointed railroad agent at Emigsville, as also Adams Express agent and postmaster.

HENRY M. EVERHART, undertaker and cabinet-maker, is a son of Daniel and Sallie (Mohr) Everhart, of York, Penn., who were parents of ten children: William (deceased), Elizabeth, Mary, Henry M., Daniel, John, Leah, Sarah, William and Ellen. After learning his trade he began business for himself in 1859, and continued until the war broke out, when he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and took part with his regiment in the battles of Winchester, Monocacy, Petersburg and second Bull's Run, besides a number of skirmishes. Mr. Everhart's first marriage was to Maria Duhling, daughter of M. L. and Eliza (Pentz) Duhling, of this township, and to this union were born three children: Annie K., Henry M. (deceased) and Ellen. Mrs. Everhart died and Mr. Everhart married Lizzie Stahle, daughter of Col. J. A. Stahle, of this township. This union has been blessed with one child—Flossie Mary. Mr. Everhart is a first-class mechanic and does an extensive trade in his line. He is a member of the United Brethren Church of Manchester.

DAVID G. FOOSE, son of Isaiah and Margaret (Fagan) Foose, was born in Perry County, Penn., February 4, 1845, and after attending several terms at public school in his native township, began to learn the trade of blacksmith (with his father), and after working ten years, began on his own account, in 1873, at his present stand on Harrisburg Pike, near York. Our subject was married, September 16, 1869, to Margaret A. Harley, daughter of Rudolf and Rebecca (Cramer) Harley, of Chambersburg, Franklin County. Two children were born to them—Mary Carrie and Martha Rebecca. Our subject's paternal ancestors came from Germany and his maternal ancestors from England. Isaiah Foose, the father of our subject, was a gallant soldier in the late war; he enlisted in the Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Gen. Hartranft's Division, and after participating in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and being present at the surrender of Gen. Lee, April 9, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service. He married Margaret Fagan, and their marriage was blessed with seven children: Rachael J. (deceased), David G., Sarah Ann, Enoch T., Martin M., James M. and John Wesley. Isaiah Foose, our subject's father, died January 6, 1879, from heart disease, aged fifty-six years five months and one day. Margaret (Fagan) Foose, his wife, died April 9, 1870, aged about fifty years.

HENRY S. FORRY, born in Spring Garden Township, January 16, 1853, is the eldest son and second child of Rudolph and Angeline (Strickler) Forry, of Hellam and Spring Garden Townships, and of German descent. He grew to manhood on the farm and received a good common school education. He was married in York, October 18, 1877, to Amelia E. Flory, daughter of John Flory, of Spring Garden Township, farmer, and of German descent, and has had two children: Daisy E. and Howard Ralph. In the spring following his marriage he removed to the farm of 180 acres in Manchester Township, since successfully managed by him. He devotes his entire attention to farming and stock raising.

HENRY FREE was born in Manchester Township, August 25, 1831. His parents were Adam and Mary (Hake) Free, natives, respectively, of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and German descent. They reared six sons and five daughters. Henry is the fourth son and child. He was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools. At the age of twenty-four or twenty-five he began life for himself. He traded for some time in stock, but in 1856 he commenced distilling at Goldsborough, Penn., and in partnership with his brother, Augustus, has followed it since. They began with a capacity of 100 bushels per day, but at the beginning of taxation reduced the capacity. He was married in Manchester Township, March 1, 1857, to Leah Rutter, daughter of John Rutter (deceased). She died in November, 1881, leaving four children: George B. M., M. D., at Philadelphia; Kate, at home; Samuel, a student at York Collegiate Institute, and Harry, also a student at York. Mr. Free belongs, as did also his wife, to the Lutheran Church; in politics he is a Republican, and has been elected township auditor several times, and is the present incumbent. He was one of the organizers of the State Capital Oil Company, and for many years one of its directors. He left Manchester Township for Newberry Township in 1858, and in 1869 he came to where he has since lived upon a small farm one mile north of York. He is partner in three fine farms near Goldsborough, aggregating about 400 acres. Mr. Free made all his property by his own industry. His daughter is keeping house for him. His father, who died in 1854, came to Pennsylvania in 1818, and worked some as a carpenter, then commenced farming and distilling near Emigsville; here he died at the age of fifty-eight years, possessed of property worth upward of $75,000, and yet, at the age of thirty, he had nothing and had done nothing. He was once elected county commissioner.

SAMUEL GLATFELTER was born near Hanover, York County, Penn., August 4, 1819. His parents were John and Margaret E. (Keyser) Glatfelter, of York County. They had three sons and one daughter. Being the eldest of the children, Samuel remained on the farm, and like his father, has followed farming ever since. In his youth he attended subscription schools, and at the age of nineteen years, went to Indiana, with his parents, but stayed there only a few months, and then returned to Pennsylvania, stopping in Indiana County about four years. Coming back to his native county, he followed distilling for a few years. July 25, 1844, he married Susan Heindel, daughter of Jacob Heindel, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Glatfelter were of German descent. Mrs. G. died January 28, 1879, leaving six children. Two children were buried before her: Catharine, in her twenty-second year, and Isabel, in her twenty-seventh year. Since his mother's death, Samuel L. died in his twenty-sixth year, and Amanda Jane April 13, 1883, aged thirty-four years, leaving the following: Susan, Julian, Margaret E. and Emma L. The family belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Glatfelter has for some time been school director. In politics he is Democratic. In the spring of 1859 he removed to the place he now owns and occupies, a fine thrifty farm of about 155 acres.

LUTHER S. GLATFELTER, merchant at Starview, was born in New Salem, North Codorus Township, December 23, 1860, and is a son of Franklin and Rebecca (Smith) Glatfelter, of German and Swiss descent, respectively. He remained with his father on the farm until the age of fourteen, when he entered the employ of Eli Goodling as clerk in his store. He next attended school one winter, and then became a clerk for Mr. Whitman and others, of York, in the store business. In 1881 he began business for himself as a merchant in Dover Township, and in 1884 moved to Starview, where he is now conducting a store of general merchandise, and since locating there has been postmaster of the village. Mr. Glatfelter was married, August 14, 1881, to Jennie E. Hake, daughter of Frederick Hake. They had two children. One, named William Jacob, died in infancy. The name of the second child is Charles Walter. Mr. Glatfelter is a member of the Lutheran Church.

ELIAS GOOD (formerly spelled Guth), the third of five children of Rudolph and Elizabeth (Engle) Good, of Manchester Township, was born November 8, 1828, in Manchester Township, at the old homestead. He was reared to farming and has always followed that occupation. September 16, 1852, he married Louisa Baer, daugher of George and Sarah (Smyser) Baer, of Spring Garden Township. Three children were born to this marriage: Adeline, Amanda, deceased; and Annie. On the 21st of January, 1875, Mr. Good married Susan Musser, daughter of Benjamin H., and Elizabeth (Rupley) Musser, of Fairview Township. Our subject's grandfather, Peter Good, was born November 11, 1755, in Martick Township, Lancaster County, Penn.; his first wife was Susan Stehman, of Lancaster County; eleven children were born to them: John, Henry, Barbara, Elizabeth, Susanna, Anna, Jacob, Peter, Rudolph, Catherine and Abraham. His second wife was Barbara Treigber, of Spring Garden Township; to this union were born two children: Maria and Daniel. Rudolph Good, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born August 23, 1794, on the homestead where David Good now resides. He died December 22, 1869, aged seventy-five years three months and twenty-nine days. Elizabeth (Engle) Good, our subject's mother, was born October 27, 1801, was married to Rudolph Good, March 11, 1824, and died March 4, 1853, aged fifty-one years, four months and five days. Their children were Jacob, deceased; Magdaline, deceased; Elias, Susanna and David. Mr. Good, our subject, is a member of the German Baptist Church (usually known as Dunkards), and is one of Manchester Township's best citizens.

DAVID E. GOOD (formerly spelled Guth), is the youngest of five children of Rudolph and Elizabeth (Engle) Good, of Manchester Township, and was born at the homestead where he now resides, August 30, 1832. He was reared to and has always followed farming. In December, 1856, he married Susan R. Ginter, daughter of Jacob and Ann (Rodes) Ginter, of Manchester Township. Ten children have been born to them: Harvey G., William, Elizabeth (deceased), Rudy, David, Jacob, Martha (deceased), Edward, Fannie (deceased), and Harry. Harvey Good, son of the subject of this sketch, was born November 6, 1858. December 4, 1881, he married Catherine Melhorn, daughter of George and Louisa (Lory) Melhorn, of Manchester Township; one child has blessed their union—Roy Edwin. Harvey Good is engaged in the cigar business and has a factory in Manchester Township. William and Jacob, second and sixth sons of David E. Good, have charge of the telegraph office at the Summit, between Emigsville and Mount Wolf; William is the day and Jacob the night operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the Northern Central Railroad, at this point; they are steady, trustworthy young men, and conscientious in the discharge of their duties. Rudy and David, the fourth and fifth children, respectively, are working at cigar-making.

HENRY V. GRESS, M. D., was born in Lancaster County, November 3, 1846. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Von-Nieda) Gress, both of whom are dead, the father dying when Henry V. was but a year old. They were natives of Lancaster County and of German descent. They had two sons, of whom Henry V. was the youngest. Until his seventeenth year he remained on the farm, attending also the common schools, where at the age of sixteen years he first learned English. At the age of twenty years he entered the office of Dr. Hoffman at Sinking Springs, Berks Co., Penn., and read medicine one year; then entered Jefferson College and took a course of lectures. After reading another year with his old preceptor he returned to his *alma mater*, and graduated in March, 1871, as M. D., not getting his diploma, however, until some months after passing the examination, on account of a "commencement." He had really practiced his profession nine months before he received his diploma. At Brickerville, Lancaster County, he began practice in September, 1870, and stayed some time over a year. He then removed to Bachmansville, Dauphin County, where he practiced nearly three years. From there he moved to Manchester, where he has since practiced with success. September 20, 1870, he was married, at York, to Ella Boyd, of Columbia, Penn., a daughter of John Boyd, of Scotch-Irish descent. Four children were born to them: Ray, Guy, Grace and Elizabeth B. Both parents belong to the United Brethren Church. Dr. Gress was elected school director in 1882. He was also one of the organizers of the Provident Life Association of Baltimore, Md., and has been one of the directors since its organization in 1882.

SAMUEL GROSS, the second of six children of John and Barbara (Melhorn) Gross, was born May 25, 1813, in Manchester Township, on the old homestead farm where he was reared. His first wife was Susan Wolf. Six children were born to them: Mary, Amanda, John, George, Emma and Susan (deceased). His second wife was Lena Gotwalt, daughter of John and Catherine (Wilt) Gotwalt of Dover Township. One child was born to this marriage—Alice S. Mr. Gross and family are members of the Lutheran Church, of Manchester. Mr. Gross' ancestors were among the first settlers of Manchester Township. They came to the neighborhood of Manchester 110 years ago, and their descendants in Manchester Township have always been upright, honorable men and good citizens.

MICHAEL GROSS, the third of six children of John and Barbara (Melhorn) Gross, of Manchester Township, was born January 15, 18—, in Manchester Township; he was reared on his father's farm and followed farming for thirty years, when he retired. He married Leah Hake, daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Miller) Hake, of Conewago Township; to this union were born Eliza, John W., Eli, Lydia, Sarah A., Louis and Leah. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in Germany, and located in Manchester Township, on the farm, where Jacob Free now resides, near Emigsville; after a short stay there he bought the farm where Benjamin Gross now lives, about one mile from the village of Manchester. He bought this farm, February 8, 1777, from Frekerick Zorger, of Newberry Township. Samuel Gross, our subject's grandfather, had two brothers, one settled in Lancaster County, the other near Hagerstown, Md. Samuel settled in York County and had seven children: George, Samuel, John, Daniel, Eve, wife of Michael Beltzhover, of Cumberland County, and one daughter, the wife of Rev. Schucker (deceased), of York; the other daughter was the wife of John Strayer, of Dover Township. Our subject's ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Manchester Township. Mr. Gross is a prominent member of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE GROSS, son of John and Barbara (Melhorn) Gross, was born February 16, 1817, in Manchester Township. Mr. Gross was reared to farming and followed the occupation all his life. February 17, 1848, Mr. Gross married Eliza Rutter, daughter of John and Catharine Brillinger Rutter, of Manchester Township. Fourteen children were born to this union: Ellen, deceased; Albert, deceased; Emma, deceased; George, deceased; Andrew, deceased; Adam, deceased; Zacharias, William, Sarah, Kate, Edward, Charles, Eliza and Jennie. Mr. Gross and family are members of the Lutheran Church, of Manchester. (For Mr. Gross' ancestral history, see his brother's sketch.)

BENJAMIN GROSS, the third of six children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Myers) Gross, of Manchester Township, was born August 20, 1819, in Manchester Township. He was reared to farming and followed that occupation until 1860, when he retired. In April, 1843, Mr. Gross married Sarah Shettel, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Bentz) Shettel, of Conewago Township. Two children have blessed this marriage: Eli and Alfred S. (now a resident of Goshen, Ind.) Our subject's grandfather bought and located on the farm where Benjamin now lives, in 1777, having purchased the same from Fred Zorger on the 8th of February, 1777. The Gross family has been among the pioneer settlers of Manchester Township. Benjamin Gross, the subject of this sketch, is well and favorably known as one of Manchester Township's influential men. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

FREDERICK G. HAKE was born in Conewago Township, York County, May 29, 1837. His parents were Andrew F. and Eliza (Gross) Hake, of York County, and of German descent. They reared a family of four sons (of whom Frederick was the eldest), and three daughters. Frederick G. remained on the farm until grown, receiving his education in the public schools. At the age of twenty-one he began life for himself. When twenty-three years old he was married to Sarah Moore, daughter of Jacob Moore, of Manchester Borough. Ten children were born to them: Edward M., a railroad official at St. Louis; Mary Ellen, wife of Joseph Eisenhart; William Albert, grocer; Jennie, wife of Luther Glatfelter; Elizabeth, Annie, Augustus, Maggie, Carrie and Hattie—the last six being at home. Brought up in the Lutheran Church, they, for convenience, joined the United Brethren Church in 1874. Having a fine farm of 163 acres of well cultivated land, about four miles west of York, Mr. Hake left Manchester Borough in 1874, and located on this farm. His parents left Manchester, in 1872, for Harrisburg, where they have since resided, leading the easy life of retired farmers. Mr. Hake owns very valuable property in Harrisburg, as also valuable farm lands in Kansas.

ALBERT HAKE, son of Daniel and Mary (Boose) Hake, of Manchester Township (now York), was born April 24, 1851, and is the second of eight children. He attended the public schools of his native township, and went two sessions to the York County Academy (Prof. Ruby). December 12, 1872, Mr. Hake married Adeline Good, daughter of Elias and Louisa (Baer) Good, of Manchester Township. Four children have been born to them: Carrie, Estella, Nora Louisa and Elias. Mr. Hake is a successful florist and apiarist, and sells largely to the York market, and lives near the village of Manchester, on the Harrisburg pike.

WILLIAM J. HAKE, son of Jacob and Cassandria (Neiman) Hake, was born December 14, 1852, in Manchester Township. He was the ninth of ten children: George, Leah, Emanuel, Ellen, Mary, Louisa, Jacob (deceased), Henry (deceased), William J., and Albert (deceased). The mother of our subject was Cassandria Neiman, daughter of George and Mary (Rupert) Neiman, of Conewago Township. His father, Jacob Hake, was born February 20, 1809, and died May 25, 1875. Our subject's grandfather was Jacob Hake; he married Mary Copenhafer, of Heidelberg Township; he was a farmer and owned the farm now occupied by Daniel Hake, one mile and a half from Manchester, on the Harrisburg pike (see history of the Hake or Hock family, page 137).

JACOB HARTMAN, son of Christian and Mary (Moore) Hartman, was born March 8, 1820, in this township, the sixth of the following family: John (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Christian, Peter (deceased), Henry (deceased), Jacob, Samuel (deceased), Isaac, Elizabeth (deceased), Susanna, Daniel, Abraham (deceased), Leah and William (deceased). The father, Christian Hartman, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was married, November 14, 1844, to Leah, daughter of John and Christiana (Lichtenberger) Schroll, and by her became the father of eleven children: Justice (deceased), Mary Ann, Samuel (deceased), William H., Sarah J., Annie (deceased), John, Leah, Emanuel F., Daniel B. and Catherine (deceased). Mr. Hartman is the owner of several excellent farms, and in the spring of 1865 retired to his new mansion to pass in quietude his remaining years.

ANSON C. HARTMAN, born in Manchester Township, March 29, 1862, is the sixth son of Peter and Mary (Hartzler) Hartman, of York and Dauphin Counties. He was brought up in Manchester Borough, received a good education in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen years began the trade of stone-cutter with his brother in Manchester Borough, and in September, 1883, he went into business for himself. He is a skilled workman, and the only stone-cutter in the place. He is financial secretary of the P. O. S. of A. at Manchester, and has filled all the official chairs of the order. He is leader of Mt. Wolf Cornet Band, and instructor of the Starview Cornet Band. He is an accomplished cornetist, and plays any and all of the brass instruments. His musical education is self-acquired.

HENRY HOFF, son of Henry and Mary (Moul) Hoff, was born in Manchester Township, York Co., Penn., March 16, 1830, and was reared on his father's farm. The father was born in this township, and the mother in Heidelberg Township, near Hanover, Penn. They had six children: John, Rebecca, Mary, Henry, Samuel and Susan. Our subject was married, November, 1859, to Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Baer, of Conewago Township, this county. By this union they have been blessed with four children: Albert, Henry B., Eli W. and an infant, deceased. Mr. Hoff is the owner of a valuable farm, well cultivated and improved. The village of Mt. Wolf, where Mr. Hoff resides, is built on land owned by his father, Henry Hoff.

SAMUEL M. HOFF, the founder of Mt. Wolf village, and the son of Henry and Mary (Moul) Hoff, of this township, was born February 16, 1833, and was reared on his father's farm. December 5, 1851, he married Sarah, daughter of George and Leah (Shindle) Lichtenberger, of Fairview Township, the result of the marriage being three children: Carlton L., George L. and an infant (deceased). The father of our subject, Henry Hoff, died in October, 1884, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, a sincere member of the United Brethren Church of Mt. Wolf, of which he has always been a liberal supporter.

THE HÖCK (HAKE) FAMILY. An old family bible which has come down to the present, states: Jacob Höck (always written thus in the German) was born June 10, 1724, in Hanau Land, Holzhausen, Germany; his father was John Frederick Höck, and his mother was Anna Catharine Foobach; she was born at Rothine, a small half hour from Holzhausen. The Provincial Council of Pennsylvania adopted a resolution September 14, 1727, that the Masters of Vessels transporting Germans and others from the Continent of Europe, take a list of emigrants "from whence they came." Those who could write were obliged to subscribe their names in their own hand. These lists are still preserved at Harrisburg. Some old deeds and writings, containing the signatures of our forefathers, have been preserved to the present, and comparing these with the ones on the lists at Harrisburg, we find they correspond to signatures on lists in the years of 1748 and 1749. "September 15, 1748, Foreigners imported in the Two Brothers, Thomas Arnott, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth;" Jacob Höck. "September 26, 1749, Foreigners from Hanau, Wirtenberg, Darmstadt and Eisenberg. Ship Ranier, Henry Browning, Master, from Rotterdam last from England. 277 passengers;" John Frederick Höck, John Conrad Höck. The above facts show that our family immigrated to America in the years 1748 and 1749; Jacob Höck in 1748, and we have a number of reasons to believe he was the elder son; September 26, 1749, the father, John Frederick Höck, the founder of the family, and John Conrad, a son, probably the younger son. We have not been able to discover if they settled in York County immediately or not. We are inclined to believe they did. As early as April, 1752, we find a record, the baptism of a child of said Jacob Höck—Maria Barbra—born January 24, 1752, baptized April 26, 1752, at Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, York. March 25, 1753, John Frederick Höck and wife, Anna Catharine, stood god-father and god-mother to the child of John Adam Schedle, a son, John Frederick, at same church. Among old papers still in possession of the family we find a draft of a tract of land No. 3048. This tract was formerly owned by Gottfried W. Noedel, of York, owned at present by Louis Zurn, of Philadelphia. From a deed we extract: "Michael Houck, by his deed poll of 5 August, 1755, for the consideration therein mentioned, did grant and convey all his right, title and interest of in and to a certain Improvement and tract of Land situate in Codorus Township unto a certain Frederick Heck. And the said Frederick Oblad Heck, an order to survey and lay out the same by his Application No. 3048 for 200 acres, bearing date at Philadelphia, 3 March, 1767. And whereas the said Frederick Heck afterward died intestate, being so seized of said Improvement, and Tract of Land and Order of Survey, together with other Land in said County of York, leaving lawful issue to survive him to witz: Conrad Heck, Jacob Heck and Phillipina, the wife of Phillip Wintermeyer. And whereas in pursuance of Application and Order of Survey aforesaid there was surveyed and laid out after the death of the said Frederick Heck, for the use of his issue (7 May, 1771,) aforesaid, the above recited Improvement and Tract of Land." The time of death of Frederick Höck, the father, we have not been able to determine definitely. He stood god-father to a child of his son-in-law, Phillip Wintermyer, on January 1, 1768. Letters of administration in common form were granted to Jacob Hake of the estate of Frederick Hake, late of York County, yeoman, deceased on September 9, 1770. Of the daughter Phillipina, wife of Phillip Wintermeyer, we have not been able to get much information. We have knowledge of two children: Anna Catharine, born December 3, 1767, and Susanna, born August 6, 1776, both baptized at Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, York. The said Phillip Wintermeyer came to America October 25, 1748. He received tract No. 3048, by deed of release of Conrad Hake and Jacob Hake November 2, 1771. Sold the same to Peter Miller July 20, 1773. A tract of 164 acres was surveyed to him in Manchester Township April 9, 1778, in pursuance of a warrant dated the 24th day of March, 1767. Present owner of this tract, Samuel Glatfelter. The last assessment we can find of him in Manchester Township is 1801. Conrad Höck, one of the two sons and probably the younger, arrived with his father, John Frederick, in America, as previously given, September 26, 1749. A warrant was taken out by said Conrad on February 24, 1767, for "about 200 acres situate in Dover (now Conewago) Township, including his improvement about four or five miles from York." This tract passed to his "eldest son," Christian, from him to his younger brother, Frederick, and by public sale after decease of Frederick to George Loucks, of West Manchester Township, on March 31, 1832, whose son, Israel Loucks of York, is present owner. Said Conrad was assessed to 150 acres in Dover (now Conewago Township) in 1780. In 1781 he was assessed to one lot in Carlisle, Cumberland County. In 1783 to one house and lot in same place. Made his will at Carlisle, February 7, 1785. Letters testamentary were issued in common form March 7, 1785, to Elizabeth (wife) and Jacob Greason. We extract from above will: "My eldest son, Christian Hick, shall have the profit of my plantation in Dover (now Conewago) Township, as long as his Mother lives" "My son, Frederick possess the House that I have in Carlisle during the life of his mother." "My son, Christian, shall have it in his choice to take either the plantation or house in Carlisle to possess." "My eldest daughter, Anna Maria Greaves." "Second daughter, Catharine Ottenberger." "Third daughter, Phillipina Hoofman." "Fourth daughter, Susanna Fisher." "Second" daughter Catharine, wife of Jacob Ottenberger, second husband Jacob Wiser, of Carlisle; "Third" daughter, wife of Nicholas Hoofman, lived in York County, Quickel's Church. Their children were: John Jacob (eldest, born January, 1780), John Phillip, Anna Maria, Susanna, Henry and Nicholas. Of Anna Maria Greaves, Catharine Ottenberger, afterward Wiser, and Susanna Fisher I have not learned anything. Christian, the "eldest son," was assessed to a farm in Dover Township in 1782–83; 1785–87 to a house and lot in Carlisle; 1788–89 to a farm in North Middleton Township, Cumberland County. He settled in Trumbull County, Ohio, but at what time I have not discovered. His children were Christian, who came from Ohio and married Elizabeth Hake, of the branch of Jacob Höck, and lived near Quickel's Church; their children living and dead are Susanna, wife of Benjamin Deardoff; Sarah, wife of Andrew Beuhler; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Loucks, and Samuel. The other children of Christian Hake, Sr., were Frederick, one of whose sons is Jesse S. Hake, superintendent of public instructions of Wayne County, Neb. The remaining children of Christian Hake, Sr., were George, Samuel, Elizabeth, Maria Barbra, wife of Samuel Wanemaker, and Catharine. The younger son of Conrad Höck, Frederick, who lived on the homestead, the farm now owned by Israel Loucks, of York, died April 12, 1830. The farm was sold March 31, 1832, and the family shortly after moved to Trumbull County, Ohio. The children were Elizabeth, John Phillip, Daniel, Frederick, John George; Catharine, wife of Michael Wire, Conrad, Samuel, David, Mary, wife of Jacob Holabush, and Jacob. John Phillip, Daniel, Frederick, John George and David or some of the descendants of each—live in Jefferson County, Wis. The children of Jacob were: Emanuel, Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Core, now living at Highspire, Dauphine County; John A. Hake, Pittsburgh, and Daniel J. Hake, of Middletown, Dauphin County. Jacob Höck, the other son who arrived in America, September 15, 1748, was born June 10, 1724—wife Susanna Dorothea. He received his naturalization papers of the supreme court held at Philadelphia, September 24, 1762, under King George III, king of England. "Before William Allen and William Coleman, Esqs., judges of the said court, between the Hours of 9 and 12 of the Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, Jacob Heck, of Manchester, in the county of York, being a Foreigner, and having inhabited and resided for the Space of Seven Years in His Majesty's Colonies in America, and not having been absent out of some of the said Colonies for a longer Time than Two Months at any one Time during the said seven Years; and the said Jacob Heek having produced to the said Court a Certificate of his having taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper within Three Months before the said Court," etc. This interesting document was found among a number of old papers, which have passed down directly through the several generations, and are still in the possession of the family. The earliest record of said Jacob Höck, in York County, is the baptism of his daughter, Maria Barbra, April 26, 1752, at Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, York. April 9, 1761, he bought of Sebastian Fink, of Dover Township, twenty acres of land "by little Conewago." February 23, 1762, he sold to George Stevenson, of York Town, Esq., "The plantation and tract of land whereon I lately dwelt, situate on branch of Codorus Creek, in Codorus Township." The same was surveyed to Tobias Amspoker in pursuance of warrant, dated at Philadelphia, March 9, 1753. He must have moved to Manchester Township from Codorus Township between April 9, 1761, and February 23, 1762. He made his will October 6, 1802. He signed a receipt December 10, 1802. His son, Andrew, received letters of administration November 2, 1803. His children were Maria Barbra, born January 24, 1752. Probably died without issue as she is not mentioned in the will. The other children, as given in the will, are Andrew, Frederick, "my daughter Lousia intermarried to Jacob Barr," "my daughter, Mary Elizabeth, intermarried with George Neyman." Of Lousia Hake, born September 9, 1761, the wife of Jacob Barr, I have not been able to learn anything. Mary Elizabeth Hake, born July 22, 1756, wife of George Neiman, who was born September 1, 1750. Their children were: Susanna, wife of Daniel Jacoby, moved to Somerset County, Penn., and from there to Ohio; Maria Elizabeth, wife of George Benedict; George, born January 30, 1782. His children living and dead are Catharine, wife of Jacob Hake, Manchester Township; Sarah, wife of David Maish; Levi Maish, ex-congressman, a son; Eliza, wife of Jacob Shettle; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Shettle; John Neiman, York; George, Samuel R. and Adam R. Neiman, of Conewago Township; Mary, wife of Solomon Shettle; Rebecca, wife of Peter Atland; Lavina, wife of Henry Hoofman; Susanna, wife of Jacob Rudy, and Leah, wife of William Metzger. Michael, born February 16, 1785, no information. Jacob's descendants were living in and by Indianopolis. Maria Catharine was born December 9, 1786, wife of John Jacoby; descendants are: Rebecca, wife of John Ginter; Catharine, wife of Henry Fink; Leah, wife of Jacob Miller; Eli Miller, of York, a son; Eliza, wife of Christian Miller; Lydia, wife of John Charleston, and John Jacoby. Andrew Neiman was born November 5, 1790; his children were: Jacob; Mary Ann, wife of Daniel Gross; Andrew, Leah; William, husband of Susanna Hake, and Levi. Margret was born August 25, 1794, wife of Peter Boose; children living and dead are Elizabeth, wife of John Zimmerman; John, Peter, Mrs. Daniel Hake, York, a daughter; Jacob and Catharine, wife of Jacob Christine. Mary was the wife of Jacob Meisenhelder; their children were Elizabeth, widow of John Spar; Mary Ann, wife of Peter Boyer; Catharine, wife of ——— Wynkoop; Emanuel, Samuel, one of whose sons is Dr. Meisenhelder, of York; Lavinia, wife of John Shellabarger. Jacob Höck, a brother to Conrad Höck, who died at Carlisle 1785, had two sons: Andrew and John Frederick. Andrew was the elder; born March 13, 1754; baptized at Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, York; his children were in the order of their age: Anna Mary, Jacob, Andrew, Frederick, Susanna Catharine, Simon, John, Elizabeth, Salome and Sarah. The children of Anna Mary, the wife of Sebastian Fink, were Allen, Sarah, the wife of Jacob Zest, and Anna Maria, the wife of David Cocklin. Jacob Hake; wife, Anna Mary Copenhafer, their children in order of age: John; Mary, the wife of Adam Free; Jacob; Leah, the wife of Jacob Fahs; Sarah, the wife of Frederick Schindle; Frederick; Elizabeth, wife of John Reeser; Andrew; Henry; Catharine, wife of Peter Good; Daniel; Susanna, the wife of William Neiman; Elias and Lousia Anna, who died single. They reside, or some of the descendants—John, Jacob, Henry, Mrs. Frederick Schindle, Mrs. Peter Good, Mrs. William Neiman—in Manchester Township; Mrs. Adam Free, Mrs. Jacob Fahs, Frederick and Daniel Hake, in York; Mrs. John Reeser, Conewago; Andrew and Elias Hake, in Fairview Township. Next in age to Jacob was Andrew, who moved to Baltimore a good many years ago. His descendants write their name Hack. Their children were Augustus A.; William A.; Frederick A.; Elizabeth, wife of David Ruthraff; Mary A., wife of Morris J. Jones. Next in age, Frederick, who lived in Conewago Township. His children, living and dead, are: Sallie, wife of John Schindle; Andrew; Elizabeth, wife of Deweese Beck; Julia, wife of Abraham McNeal; John, Henry and William Hake. Next in order of age

Susanna, wife of Jacob Wilt, had two daughters. Leah, the wife of William Tyler, one of whose daughters—Margaret, the widow of John B. Eversole—lives at Middletown, Dauphin County. The other daughter of Jacob Wilt was Julia, the wife of George W. Geiselman. Next in age, Catharine, wife of Henry Grove; they had two children: Henry Hake Grove, one of whose sons is Dr. Eugene Grove, of Carlisle, and Susanna C., the wife of Rev. John Ulrich. Simon was the next in age, who probably died without issue. Next in order of age was John, who moved to Baltimore at an early day, and his descendants write their name Hack. His children, living and dead, are: Susanna; Mary Anna, wife of James H. Warner; John W.; Orlando V.; Oliver F. Hack, attorney, Baltimore; Elizabeth, Andrew C. and George W. Hack. Next in order of age was Elizabeth, wife of Christian Hake, grandson of Conrad Höck; their children, living and dead, are Susanna, wife of Benjamin Deardoff; Sarah, wife of Andrew Beuhler; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Loucks; Samuel and Andrew. Salome, next in age, probably died without issue. Sarah, the youngest, wife of Joseph Kroft; their children, living and dead, are Mary Ann, wife of Eli Free; Washington, Hack, Oliver, John Andrew, Frederick Augustus, Sarah and Amanda. The younger of the two sons of Jacob Höck, John Frederick and brother to Andrew, whose descendants we have enumerated, was born June 5, 1759. We give his descendants as far as we have been able to learn. Jacob is probably the eldest; two children: Leah, wife of Michael Gross, and Daniel Hake, Manchester Borough. Henry, who lived at McKnightstown, Adams County, had two children: Peter and Harriet, both died without issue. Anna Maria, wife of George Gross; their children, living and dead, are Adam, George, John, Anna Mary and Elizabeth. John, one child—Leah, widow of Jacob Eppley, Manchester Borough. Next in age two daughters: Susanna and Sarah, no knowledge of any descendants. Frederick, known as "Captain," moved to Lynchburg, Va., about 1825 or 1830. His children were, as far as we have been able to learn, Helen Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas; Susanna, wife of Mr. Oaks; Frederick and Annie. Elizabeth, wife of George Smith, a daughter of said John Frederick; their descendants, living and dead, are: Sarah, wife of Thomas Bennett; Samuel, Daniel and Elizabeth. Peter, the last we have to enumerate of the children of John Frederick Hake, lived at McKnightstown, where the most of his descendants still live. His children, living and dead, are: Henry, Peter, James, Matilda, William A. Abraham and Anna Mary, wife of Aaron Lober.

E. G. HAKE, M. D.

FRANKLIN L. JACOBS, born in Lower Windsor Township, June 11, 1851, is the eldest son of William and Mary (Landes) Jacobs, natives of York County, and of English and German descent. He lived with his parents, working some at farming, but before he was twenty-one he learned the trades of cigar-maker and plasterer, and has followed both trades since. He began business for himself in his native township, when about twenty-one years of age. He was married, September 24, 1874, to Annie E. Paff, daughter of Amos Paff of Hellam Township, and has had four children, one—Horace C., died in infancy; the living are Mary Estella, William Garfield and Ivy Rebecca. He removed to Manchester Borough in the spring of 1875, and has since been engaged in the manufacturing of cigars, employing a few hands, and making 150,000 cigars per annum. His plastering work is done under contract, and he does most of the first class work in his neighborhood. He has held the offices of inspector of elections and auditor of Manchester Borough; was elected chief burgess of Manchester Borough in the spring of 1884, and is an active Republican. He belongs to the Evangelical Association.

JOHN JACOBY was born October 22, 1819, on the place now owned and occupied by him, and where he has spent his life. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Miller) Jacoby, of York County, Penn., who reared three sons and one daughter. John was the youngest child and lost his father, when he was only fifteen years old. He grew up on the farm and attended the public schools. October 15, 1844, he was married in Manchester Township to Catharine, daughter of John E. Frantz, and has had fifteen children, four of whom have died: two unnamed infants; Catharine, a baby, and John at the age of twenty years. The living are Lewis, a carpenter; Henry, a butcher; Elizabeth; Sarah, married to Daniel Shettle; William, a butcher; Adam, a carpenter; Amanda, married to Alfred Shoop; Anna; Samuel, a butcher; Augustus, and Alfred, a merchant at York. Mr. Jacoby and wife belong to the Lutheran Church. For about thirty years he was engaged in butchering, but gave it up in 1878. He owns a fine farm of forty-eight acres, where he now lives, and some woodland in Conewago Township. What he has he has earned by the sweat of his brow.

LEWIS JACOBY, carpenter and builder, was born in Manchester Township, York Co., Penn., August 19, 1844, eldest son of John and Catherine (Frantz) Jacoby, who were parents of fifteen children, eleven of whom are now living: Lewis, Henry, Elizabeth, Sarah, William, Adam, Amanda, Anna, Samuel, Augustus and Alfred. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and has always lived in this township. He began learning his trade in York, Penn., in 1862, and started business for himself in 1880. Since he began contracting for the erection of buildings he has all the work he can attend to, and has built nearly every house in the village of New Prospect, on Cemetery Hill, near York, Penn. December 25, 1868, he married Adeline Myers, daughter of Peter and Sallie (Hummer) Myers, of Dover Township, and this union has been blessed with five children: Mary Alice, Adelia E., James Latimer, Laura E. (deceased) and Margaret Lucretia. Mr. Jacoby is a member of the Lutheran Church.

H. C. KAUFFMAN is a son of Henry and Rebecca (Heininger) Kauffman of Manchester Township, where our subject was born October 3, 1858. He received a common school education, and began the business of manufacturing cigars in September, 1881, in Manchester Borough. He gives constant employment to eighteen hands. February 19, 1880, Mr. Kauffman married Annie Schroll, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Snyder) Schroll, of Manchester Township. Two children have been born to them, Harry A. and Marcus L. His parents still live in this township, where they were born; his grandfather was also a native of York County—so that his ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of Manchester Township. Mr. Kauffman, although a young man, has been very successful in his business.

ALEXANDER KLINDINST, son of Daniel and Leah (Shindle) Klindinst, was born June 28, 1862, in York, Penn. He was reared on his father's farm, and attended the public schools of his native township, also three terms at the Emigsville Academy; began teaching school at Eisenhart's schoolhouse, Manchester Township; after teaching two terms removed to York to accept a responsible business position in the firm of E. K. Emig & Co. November 27, 1884, Mr. Klindinst married Katie A. Smyser, daughter of Augustus and Catherine (Schriver) Smyser, of Manchester Township. Mr. Klindinst is a young man of pleasing address, conscientious in the discharge of his duty, steady in his habits, trustworthy and esteemed by all who know him. He is a member of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church of York, Penn., the E. M. R. A. and E. L. and R. C., of Emigsville.

HENRY KOHR, is the second son of Henry and Lydia (Stauffer) Kohr, of York, and was born in Manchester Township, October 29, 1833. He was reared a farmer and married Mary, daughter of George and Eve (Fink) Bower. This lady died October 9, 1880, the mother of four children: George, Augustus, Emma and Stephen. Our subject next married Isabella, daughter of Emanuel and Sarah (Zorger) Good, of Manchester Township. Our subject resides at Mount Wolf, where he is highly esteemed by his neighbors.

ADAM KOHR, born in Emigsville, November 14, 1834, is the eldest son of Lewis and Rebecca (Westhafer) Kohr, natives of York and Dauphin Counties, and of German descent. His father was a miller, farmer, distiller, tavern-keeper, etc., in his time, and died in 1861, aged sixty-four years. Adam Kohr was educated in the public schools of Emigsville, and has always followed farming. He was married at York, January 18, 1859, to Mary Fink, a native of York County, and daughter of John Fink, of German descent. They have had two children: Eli, died in 1875, aged sixteen years; and Hyman F., a school teacher and student at Newark, N. J., Commercial School. Mr. Kohr is a member of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, and has been trustee of Bethany Chapel, Emigsville, since 1871. He was director of the poor of York County from 1877 to 1880, and is an active Democrat. He removed to his present place of abode, an eighteen-acre farm, from an 118-acre farm, which he still owns near Emigsville. He also owns a small farm in Newberry Township. He has one brother in Illinois, and one in Michigan.

ZACHARIAH KOHR, born near Emigsville, August 18, 1851, is the youngest of ten children of Lewis and Rebecca (Westhafer) Kohr. He was reared on a farm near Emigsville, and educated at the common schools, until twenty years of age, when he began work at the trade of shoe-making, which he has followed since in connection with the cultivation of a farm of seventy-seven acres. His mother resides with him. He was married in York County, November 14, 1876, to Dollie Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith. They have two children: Allen Jacob and Edward Lewis. He is a member of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, and is treasurer of the church at Emigsville. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM S. KUNKLE, auditor of York County, was born April 7, 1843, in Manchester Borough. His parents were George and Mary (Bull) Kunkle, natives of York County, who had seven children, of whom three are dead—William S. being next to the eldest living. He lived mostly on the farm, was educated at the public schools, and learned something of the carpenter's trade, before he became of age. In 1862 he enlisted at York in a nine months' regiment. From 1865 to 1868 he kept a livery stable at York. In 1867, he was married at York to Miss Owens, of Adams County, Penn. He belongs to the order of I. S. of A., and holds the office of Master of Forms, and has at different times held all the chairs. In 1875 he was elected constable, and held the office five years; he was elected county auditor in 1881, and served one term. In 1882 he was elected school director. At present he is engaged in raising Havana tobacco, and works also at carpentering. He is an active Democrat

JABOB LICHTY was born in Manchester Township December 4, 1828. His parents, Michael Lichty and Hannah Forringer, natives of Lancaster County, and of German descent, married and brought up their children in York County. Michael Lichty died when subject was but three years old, leaving the widow and three children, subject being the youngest. The latter worked for different farmers until he was nineteen years old, when he began work at the trade of cooper. This he abandoned in 1858, and farmed until 1863, when he embarked in the mercantile business in New Holland, where he has since lived. He was educated in the public schools, and one term in York County Academy. He was married to Mary Wolf, a daughter of Adam Wolf, of New Holland, and had nine children, two of whom are dead. He is an active Republican, and has been a member of the Republican county committee. He farms a small place of twenty-five acres, and carries a stock of general merchandise.

GEORGE LICHTENBERGER, retired farmer, is the son of George and Mary (Laucks) Lichtenberger, and was born in Manchester Township September 8, 1829. He was reared on the home farm and attended the public schools. He married Phebe M., daughter of Samuel and Ann (McGary) Prowell, of Fairview Township, the result of the union being six children: Carrie (deceased), Edward, William, Maggie, Annie and George (deceased). Our subject's paternal grandfather, Casper Lichtenberger, married Catherine Nieman, who bore him the following children: George, Rudolph, Benjamin, Henry, Samuel and Eva. Our subject's mother is still living at the ripe age of eighty-five, and is the mother of the following children: Henry, Sarah (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Samuel, Mary (deceased), Leah, Jesse (deceased) and George.

SAMUEL LIGHTNER was born in Manchester Township April 18, 1828, and died April 3, 1881. His parents were Charles and Sarah (Myers) Lightner, of York County, and of German descent. They were married in Lancaster, Penn., August 9, 1821, and had six children—three sons and three daughters—of whom Samuel was the fourth child and second son. He was brought up on the farm and educated at the York Academy. Nathaniel Lightner purchased the tract of land lying about a mile and a half north from Harrisburg road, from Penn; it descended to Nathaniel second, then came to his son George, then to his son Charles, then to the subject of this sketch. Samuel Lightner was married, in Manchester, November 12, 1863, to Barbara M. Herman, of the same township, daughter of Emanuel Herman, of English descent. They had one son, Harry G., who is a farmer and at home. They were all brought up in the Lutheran Church. Samuel entered the army November, 1862, as second lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months. He participated in the defense of Suffolk, at Somerton Road, and in the expedition up the peninsula. While in service he contracted disease, which resulted in his death.

ALBERT C. LIGHTNER was born in Manchester Township, January 24, 1855. His parents, George and Anna Mary (Ebert) Lightner, were natives of York County, and of German descent, and had two sons and one daughter. Albert C. is the second and only one of the three now living. He grew to manhood on the farm, was educated in the common schools of West Manchester Township, supplemented by a thorough course in York Academy. He was married in West Manchester Township, December 24, 1878, to Isabel E. Sprenkle, a native of that township, and daughter of George W. Sprenkle, farmer, and of German descent. February 28, 1879, he removed from West Manchester to his farm where he now resides. His farm is situated in Manchester Township, about one mile north of York, and was bought from Penn by one of Mr. Lightner's great ancestors, and has remained in the Lightner family ever since. He was brought up in the Lutheran Church, and belongs to that denomination in York, Penn. He is a Republican in politics, devotes his entire time to the farming interest, and is one of the educated farmers of York County.

ALEXANDER W. LOUCKS was born June 1, 1845, and is the eldest son of Zachariah K. Loucks. His early life was spent principally at the schools. His primary education he received at the York County Academy, supplemented by a thorough course at Eastman's National Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he returned in 1864. From that time he assisted his father in business until 1867, when he took charge of his father's mill and farm, about one mile north of York on the Codorus Creek, to which he has given his entire attention ever since. February 5, 1867, he was married, in York, to Catherine Wanbaugh, a native of York, and a daughter of John and Mary Ann Wanbaugh. Four children were born to them: Annie Mary Kate, Henry John, William Ebert and Isabella Lydia. Mr. Loucks and his wife are members of Zion Lutheran Church, of York. Mr. Loucks has held different offices to which he was elected, such as inspector and school director. In politics he is an active Republican, and has served as member of the central county committee, and as a delegate to the county convention.

JAMES C. MAY, M. D., was born in Dover Township, York County, January 14, 1858. His parents were John B. and Caroline (Leatheny) May, of York County, and of German descent. They reared a family of four sons and three daughters, of whom James C. is the second. He remained on the farm until his fifteenth year, and attended the common schools and the York County Academy; at the age of seventeen he began teaching in the public schools. After teaching four terms he entered the office of Dr. Kain, at Manchester, and at the end of two years went to Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he graduated in March, 1881. Returning to Manchester he formed a partnership with his preceptor, and began practicing at once. In the spring of 1884, he bought the interest of his partner, and has since been practicing for himself. All his time is devoted to his profession. In October, 1882, he was married, in Columbia, Penn., to Ellen M. Yinger, a native of Manchester. They have one child—a boy. Both are members of the Lutheran Church. Dr. May has served as school director for Manchester Borough.

ZACHARIAS METZGER, eldest of eight children of John and Elizabeth (Wilt) Metzger, was born March 21, 1823, on the old Metzger homestead, in Manchester Township. He was reared to farming and November 30, 1848, married Maria Feiser, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Bupp) Feiser. Three children blessed this marriage: Mary E. (wife of Abraham Hartman), Louisa C. (deceased) and Rev. John A. Metzger. Our subject's great-grandfather, George Metzger, was the first of this name that settled in Manchester Township, on the Altland farm, near the village of Manchester. He was among the first settlers in this township.

SAMUEL R. MILLER was born in Conewago Township, September 13, 1834. His parents were Samuel and Lydia Ann (Rudy) Miller, of York County and of English and German descent. They had seven children—four sons and three daughters—of whom Samuel R. is the third child and second son. He was brought up on a farm, but also worked at milling and carpentering. His education he received at the common schools. At the outbreak of the late war, he enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a three-months' regiment. On his return home from the service he re-enlisted on the twenty-fourth of August, 1861, in Company E, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer infantry for three years. He was in the battles of Winchester, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and front of Petersburg. In June, 1863, he was captured at Winchester, and for twenty-one days he was a prisoner at Belle Isle, and Libby prison; he jumped his parole, and after a French furlough, returned to his regiment. June 23, 1864, he was captured again in front of Petersburg, held in different prisons, including Andersonville, where he was kept until Sherman's army appeared. From there he was taken to other prisons: Blackshear, Thomasville, Albany (Ga.), and on Christmas, 1864, back to Andersonville again. April 8, 1865, he left Andersonville for Albany again, marched seventy-two miles to Thomasville, then to Baldwin, where he was finally released, and at the end of two weeks started for home, where he arrived June 15, 1865, after an absence of nearly four years. In 1866 he started for Ohio, but stopped a few months at Goshen, Ind., where he remained peddling pumps until the following spring, when he went to Ohio, where he farmed a few months, and then returned home. He was married in December, 1872, at York, to Rebecca Siffert. They have three children: Laura Jane, Edward and an infant. They settled at Round Town, about three and one-half miles northwest of York, in 1880. Mr. Miller is a Republican, was constable in 1875 and 1876, and was also tax collector for township and school at the same time.

SAMUEL MYERS, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Shelley) Myers, was the fourth of eight children, born on the 25th of December, 1802, at the old Myers' homestead, near where he now lives. He was reared on his father's farm and always followed farming. In 1823 Mr. Myers was married to Mary Ann Blausser, daughter of Matthias and Elizabeth (Bahn) Blausser, of Spring Garden Township. Ten children were born of this marriage: Samuel, Elizabeth (wife of Christian Brubaker), Mary (wife of Tobias Engle), Henry (deceased), Zacharias, Susan (deceased, wife of Jeremiah Shelley), Cassia (deceased), Ellen (wife of Amos Hively), Charles, and Eli (deceased). Mr. Myers is one of the oldest citizens of Manchester Township. He is held in high esteem by his neighbors; was director of the poor for York County in 1830–31–32.

EDMUND B. MYERS was born in this township, October 3, 1829. His parents, Benjamin and Louisa (Smyser) Myers (the latter, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Smyser, of West Manchester Township), were married February 28, 1828, and had a family of seven children: Edmund B., Alexander A. (deceased), Andrew J., Albert S. (deceased), Eli S. (deceased), Ellen E. and Louisa S. (deceased). His mother's ancestors, the Smysers, were among the very first settlers in West Manchester Township. Margaret Smyser (wife of Christian Eyster), was probably the first white woman that settled in West Manchester Township. She and her husband located in the vicinity of Wolf's Church, where they took up 600 acres of land, October 30, 1736, as shown by the records in the surveyor-general's office, at Harrisburgh, Penn., The treaty of session was made October 11, 1736. Edmund B. Myers has traveled extensively; has made an extended trip through Europe, and two trips to California. He has recently become widely known throughout the entire country in connection with the wonderful cures effected by him, by what is known as electro-vital nervaura, or laying on of hands (without medicine). Many invalids who failed to get relief from the best physicians of New York, Philadelphia and other cities, came to him, and in many instances have gone away in perfect health.

ANDREW J. MYERS was born February 6, 1833, in Manchester Township, near Emigsville, upon the same place now occupied by him, and which was occupied by his father and grandfather. His parents were Benjamin and Louisa (Smyser) Myers, of York County, and of German descent. They reared four sons and one daughter, and buried two children. Andrew J. is the third son. He grew up on his father's farm, but after he became twenty-three years of age learned the miller's trade, which he followed for six years. He attended the common schools, and had one term at the York Academy. After giving up milling, he resumed farming. January 24, 1860, he was married, at Jackson Township, to Mary Ann, daughter of Daniel Smyser. They had six children, of whom one, Lillie, died in her second year. The living are Allen, Jane (wife of Caleb Wogan), Lucy, Kurvin and Minnie. They are Lutherans. Mr. Myers has repeatedly held positions of trust, such as inspector, school director, and appraiser of merchandise. He is an active Democrat, and one of the organizers of the Drovers & Mechanics National Bank, and is yet a prominent stockholder. He also served five years as director and treasurer of the Paradise Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is one of the firm of Emig, Ruby & Co., manufacturers of cigars and dealers in leaf tobacco at Emigsville, employing about twenty-five hands. He owns and works a farm of 150 acres, and also owns eight dwelling houses at Emigsville. His father died in 1880, aged seventy-one years.

Edmund B Myers

JOHN B. PFALTZGRAFF is the second child of George and Eleanora (Braumer) Pfaltzgraff, and was born in Conewago Township, October 14, 1835. He was reared on the home farm, was educated at the public schools, and in 1856 married Susan, daughter of Henry Keeney, of Shrewsbury Township. Nine children have been born to this union, viz.: Elizabeth, Henry (deceased), John, Ellen, Leah, George, Annie, Joseph (deceased) and Susan (deceased). In 1865 Mr. Pfaltzgraff was elected county auditor, and served one full term, giving entire satisfaction to the people, who, in 1875, called him to the responsible office of county commissioner, which he filled for one term equally to the satisfaction of both parties. The parents of Mr. Pfaltzgraff were members of the German Baptist Church, while Mr. Pfaltzgraff is a member of the I. O. of R. M. and of the K. of P.

HENRY B. PFALTZGRAFF was born in Manchester Township May 10, 1854. His parents were George B. and Eleanora (Braumer) Pfaltzgraff, of Germany, who came to America soon after being married. They lived in Baltimore one year, and then removed to Conewago Township, where they remained only a few years, and then removed to York Borough, where they lived several years, and then removed to Manchester Township, about three miles west of York, where the father died in 1873. They had a family of six sons and five daughters, Henry B. was next to the youngest. As he grew old enough he began the pottery trade with his father, but in 1869 he commenced to manufacture pottery on his own account. For six years he manufactured red ware, and then removed his works to where they are now located, near the old homestead of his father. He employs four hands in manufacturing stone ware, to the amount of from 50,000 to 100,000 gallons annually. He receives the clay for his wares from New Jersey, and makes none but the best of goods. He also runs a small farm of forty acres. In 1878 he was married, at York, to Elizabeth Bentzel, who died September 25, 1881, leaving two children: Lucy and Elizabeth. October 2, 1882, he married, at Mount Wolf, Arabella Kohr, from which union two children issued: Henry and Isaac. Mr. Pfaltzgraff belongs to the Dunkard Church, is a Democrat in politics, and was a delegate to the county convention in 1883.

REV. WILLIAM S. PORR was born in Pottsville, Penn., February 19, 1830. His parents were Lewis and Lydia (Zeigler) Porr, who had four sons and four daughters, of whom subject was the eldest son. His father was a tailor, and William S. worked some at the same trade. When quite a small boy his father moved to Bernville, Berks Co., Penn. In his boyhood he spent much of his time with his grandfather at Reading, where he attended the common schools, and at the age of sixteen went to Stouchesburg Academy, where he remained two years, and thence went to Gettysburgh College, where he spent two years. On account of ill health he left, however, and prosecuted the study of theology privately, at Pottsville, under Rev D. Steck, D. D. In 1854 he was admitted to the synod and licensed to preach. His first charge was Ashland, Penn., where he remained three years, then Harrisburgh three years; Palmyra, four years; Centre Hall, Centre County, nine years; Lancaster, six years; Steelton, two years; in 1882 he came to Manchester, Penn.; has charge of three churches, and preaches in English and German. His father was German, but his mother was born in Pennsylvania. He was married, July 21, 1855, at Shaefferstown, Penn., to Henrietta, daughter of Tobias Fernsler, of German descent. They had six children, three of whom are now living: Theodore N., William H. and John Luther. Rev. Porr is an indefatigable worker in the church, and has organized a number of congregations, built and remodeled and beautified a number of churches, and was instrumental in bringing a number of able men into the Gospel ministry, among whom are Revs. J. Harpster, now in Ohio; M. Fernsler and S. G. Shanon.

DAVID S. QUICKEL was born in Manchester Township April 6, 1837. His parents were Henry and Magdalene (Strickler) Quickel, of York County, and of Dutch descent. The Quickel family in York County, descend from Michael Quickel, the founder of Quickel's Church, in Conewago Township, about the middle of the eighteenth century. David S. had two brothers and three sisters, of whom he is the eldest. He grew up on a farm and enjoyed the advantages of the common schools. While yet young he commenced to read medicine, but abandoned it and took up dentistry, which he followed up to 1869. He was married at Manchester, in 1860, to Leah Ginter, and in 1864 moved to Ohio, where he remained only one year, and then returned to Manchester, where he engaged at once in dentistry. He was appointed postmaster in 1869, and has held the office fourteen years. In 1872 he engaged in mercantile business, which he has followed since, gradually retiring from business, however, since 1880. In 1873 he took up dentistry again, which he intends to follow in the future. He had four children, of whom three are living: Annie M., Daniel S., and Harry David. Being a Republican he has held the position of township clerk for twenty years. He was also one of the incorporators of Manchester Borough. In 1869 his little boy was burned to death, and in his efforts to save him, the father was severely burned, disabling him for four years.

HENRY H. QUICKEL was born in Manchester Township May 2, 1846. His parents were Henry and Magdalene Quickel. Henry H. was the second son and the fourth of the children. He was reared on the farm and educated at the public schools. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-eight years of age. On the 1st of November, 1874, he was married in Hellam Township to Annie S. Stoner, and has three children: Edgar Stoner, Elmer David, and Cora Ellen. From the spring of 1881 to 1883 he was engaged in milling; also in dealing in grain, coal, lime, phosphates, etc., at Hellam Station, in partnership with L. S. Stoner. In the spring of 1883, he removed to his farm, about one and three-quarter miles north of York, containing about fifty-four acres. He is an active Republican.

WILLIAM REESER was born in Manchester Township September 2, 1814. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Shelley) Reeser, of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They reared a family of six sons and one daughter, of whom William Jr. was the third child, and second son. He grew to manhood on the farm, and engaged in distilling. In Newberry Township he learned the milling trade, and worked at it about six years. In 1840 he was married, in Manchester Township, to Elizabeth Good, daughter of Henry Good, a German. They had eleven children, one, Mary, the wife of Tobias Quickel, died at the age of twenty-eight years; Louisa, Mary, Henry, John, Eli, Amanda, William, Benjamin, Amos, Augustus and Edward. Mr. Reeser was county commissioner from 1864 to 1867; is a very active Democrat, a very industrious man, and has besides his farm of 134 acres, considerable property.

HENRY REESER, a retired farmer, is the son of William and Elizabeth (Shelley) Reeser, was born in this township in February, 1829, and is the sixth of the following family: John, Mary, William, Elizabeth (deceased), Alexander, Henry and George. Our subject's first marriage was to Eliza Burger, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Fortenbaugh) Burger, and to this union were born six children: William (deceased), Joseph, Susan, John (deceased), David and Henry. His second marriage was to Mary, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Nicholas) Hoppes, and this union has been blessed with three children: Hiram, Morris and Bertha. The second Mrs. Reeser was the widow of Jacob Test, to whom she had born three children: Ida J., William H. and Mary A. Mr. Reeser, through his own industry, has become the owner of two superior farms in his native township, and for some years has led a retired life in the borough of Manchester.

ZEBULON P. RODES, eldest child of Daniel and Susanna (Palmer) Rodes, was born February 28, 1834, and still resides in the house built by his grandfather, Christian Rodes, son of John Rodes, the pioneer of Manchester Township. In March, 1856, our subject married Sarah Zorger, daughter of Samuel Zorger, of Newberry Township, and by this marriage have been born to him five children: John M., Samuel (deceased), Christian, Rufus R. and Jesse J. Mr. Rodes is a warm friend of educational projects, and is a worshiper at the United Brethren Church.

CHARLES J. ROLAND, artist, is the son of Daniel and Ellen (Busey) Roland, of Manchester Township, and was born in York, February 16, 1857. He divided his earlier years between attending the public schools, working on the farm, and assisting his father in quarrying stone, and finished his literary education at the Emigsville Academy. He then turned his attention to house painting, which occupation he followed for seven years, although his inclinations led him toward art, for which he seemed especially gifted. He went under instruction to a Mr. H. Barrett, of York, and then took two courses at the Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, painting in oil and modeling in clay from life. He is one of the best crayon artists in the interior of the State, and is constantly and lucratively employed at his chosen profession. He has been a member of the P. O. and S. of A. and of the E. M. R. A., of Emigsville, his present post-office address.

GEORGE RUTTER, son of John and Elizabeth (Brillinger) Rutter, was born in Manchester Township, June 16, 1827. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and in attending the subscription schools. At the age of twenty-four years he began farming his father's farm, containing 167 acres, which he now owns. It is in a high state of cultivation, and produces all the cereals in abundant crops. Mr. Rutter devotes a great deal of attention to stock raising and fattening cattle for the markets. During Gen. Early's occupancy of York a squad of Confederates took his horses during harvest time: he was thus compelled to hitch a pair of green mules together with a horse to the reaper; they became unmanageable, and ran away; the reaper passed over Mr. Rutter and crippled him for life. Mr. Rutter was married in York, November 30, 1851, to Anna Mary, daughter of Charles Diehl. There were born to them eight children, three of whom are deceased. The living are George D., Jacob Charles, Edwin S., Albert C., Leah E., the only daughter living, is married to Philip Burg, of Hellam Township. Mr. Rutter and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. His father died March 13, 1868, aged seventy-two years four months and twenty-six days, and his mother died on the same day of the same month, 1879, aged seventy-nine years and eleven months.

SAMUEL RUTTER, the eighth child of John and Elizabeth (Brillinger) Rutter, was born June 15, 1835, and was reared on the farm which he still occupies. The homestead comprising 232 acres, is the joint property of our subject and his brother, is highly cultivated and is improved with a fine residence, barns and all the modern improvements. Mr. Rutter was one of the first to introduce blooded stock into the county and is a pioneer in the breeding of short-horn cattle. November 17, 1867, he married Emma J. daughter of Herman and Elizabeth (Free) Hoke, and has had born to him the following children: John H., Lizzie Ellen, James E. (deceased), Thomas B. (deceased, April 8, 1885) and Jennie May.

JOHN S. SCHISLER, son of John and Liddie (Shenberger) Schisler, was born December 20, 1828, in Windsor Township, and was reared to farming. The mother of our subject was the daughter of George and Mary (Zeigler) Shenberger, of Lower Windsor Township. In 1856 Mr. Schisler married Harriet, daughter of Daniel Brunaw of Conewago Township. Mr. Schisler has had born to him by this marriage four children, viz.: Henry (deceased), an infant (deceased), John and Sarah Ann. The Schisler schoolhouse, in Springfield Township, stands on the farm once owned by our subject's grandfather. Mr. Schisler is a consistent member of the Brethren Church. Grandfather Schisler emigrated from Europe and was well known as a teamster from York Haven to Baltimore; probably in the hottest contest of the Revolution, while on his way to Baltimore with a load of produce he was pressed to do service for the army. Subject's father, John Schisler, was born in 1800, and was married four times; first to Lydia Shenberger, of Lower Windsor; second to Magdelena Myers, of Springfield Township; third to Ester Sipe, of Newberry Township; fourth to Teeny Hildebrand, of Springfield Township; he had fourteen children born to him by the four marriages.

JOHN SHEPP, son of John and Elizabeth (Slagle) Shepp, of German descent, was born in West Manchester Township, Christmas day, 1834, and is the eighth child of a family of sixteen children—eight sons and eight daughters—six of whom are yet living. He remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he began to learn the trade of a miller with G. W. Lightner, at Brillinger's Mill, continuing three years as an apprentice and afterward worked there for a period of nine years as chief miller. For a number of years he worked in the Codorus Mills and in 1871 took charge of Myers' Mill on the Codorus Creek for P. A. & S. Small, and has shown great skill and ability in managing its interests ever since. He was married at the age of twenty-one, in Manchester Township, to Leah, daughter of Anthony Dessenberg. Their children are as follows: Henry C., cigar-maker; Susanna, wife of Franklin Dillinger, a miller; Mary Ellen, wife of Henry Strickler; Elizabeth Jane; John Wesley, a miller; Henry C., a teacher in the public schools. Mr. Shepp and family are members of the United Brethren Church, of which he has been a class leader for twenty years, and served one term as a school director of his township. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Pleasureville Building and Loan Association and owns a fine property in that village. John Shepp, father of our subject, was born in West Manchester Township in 1798; was a farmer, and died in 1856; subject's mother was born in 1801 and died in 1872.

DANIEL SMYSER (deceased) was born in Manchester Township, about 1807, and was married, November 25, 1841, to Sarah Ann Herman, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Herman, of West Manchester Township. Five children were born to this marriage: Amanda M., Albert, Emma J., Sarah E. and Jacob H. Mrs. Smyser was the second child of Jacob and Sarah Herman. Her elder brother, Adam, and a younger sister, Catherine, compose the family (see sketch of the Smyser family, for Daniel Smyser's ancestral history).

EDWARD SMYSER was born in December, 1837, in Manchester Township. His parents were George and Susanna (Brillinger) Smyser (of German descent), who had three sons and six daughters, of whom Edward is the eldest. He was brought up on a farm and educated at the public schools. At the age of twenty he began farming for himself; from 1860 to 1878 he was also engaged in the lime business, and made more lime in that time than any other one man. In 1878 he engaged in the lumber business in York and Lancaster Counties, and in 1882, also in Baltimore County, Md., in partnership with M. Schall. Their business has become very extensive. In 1883 they made 1,500,000 feet of lumber. At present he is also trading extensively in mules, horses and cattle; he farms also in Manchester Township. He removed to his present place of residence, about one mile north of York, in 1882. He was also an organizer of the Drovers and Mechanics Bank at York, and was for many years a director. Now he is a director in the Dover and Manchester Townships Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

MICHAEL SMYSER was born in Spring Garden Township, July 8, 1846. His parents were Henry and Mary (Emig) Smyser, of York County and of German descent. They had three sons and one daughter, of whom Michael is the eldest. One of the sons, Alexander, resides in Kansas; Horace in Spring Garden Township, and the daughter, who is married to Abraham Flory, in Lancaster County. Michael is a descendant of the elder Mathias Smyser, who came from Germany in 1738, and settled in Kreutz Creek Valley, in York County, where he carried on weaving in a small way. He took a large tract of land, much of which he afterward gave away in order to induce settlers to locate. He afterward removed to a place three miles west of York, where, in 1778, he died. He had three sons: Michael (probably grandfather of the subject of this sketch), Jacob and Mathias. Michael was captain of a company in Col. M. Swope's regiment, in the Revolutionary war, and was captured at Fort Washington, November 16, 1776. He was several times a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and from 1794 to 1798, a member of the State senate. The subject of this sketch was brought up on this farm in Spring Garden Township, and received his education in public schools and in the York Academy. He began for himself at the age of twenty-seven years, when he was married, at York, to Sarah Kauffman, daughter of Joseph Kauffman (deceased farmer of Spring Garden Township). They had two children: Henry K. and Susan M. In 1874 he removed to his present residence, known as the "Old John Brillinger Farm," of about 200 acres, to the cultivation of which and stock raising he devotes his entire attention. He belongs to the Lutheran Church, is a man that attends entirely to his own business, and is considered one of the most enterprising and successful farmers in York County.

JOHN C. SUNDAY was born in Dover Township, November 21, 1855. His parents were Jacob and Louvina (Cochenauer) Sunday, who were natives of Dover and of German descent. They had eight children, of whom two sons and two daughters are living, John C., being the eldest. Until his seventeenth year he lived on the farm and enjoyed a common school education, and began learning the trade of carriage-making and smithing with Mr. Gross, in Dover Borough. He learned the trade and worked at it, together with dealing in merchandise, for about five years. In the fall of 1877 he came to Manchester, and began manufacturing carriages, wagons, phaetons and buggies, and is doing good and solid work. He employs six first class mechanics. In February, 1877, he married in Berlin, Adams County, Alice E. Hantz, daughter of Joseph Hantz, and a native of York County. Two children have been born to them: Carlton P. and Harvey James. Mrs. Sunday belongs to the Reformed Church. Mr. S. has retired from farming.

AMOS G. THRONE was born in Spring Garden Township, May 16, 1844. His parents were Samuel and Harriet (Green) Throne, natives, respectively, of Adams and York Counties, Penn., and reared six children—four sons and two daughters—of whom Amos G. is the eldest son and second child. Until he became of age he lived on his father's farm, and attended the common schools in his township. At the age of twenty-five he began for himself. His father having died in 1862, he remained with his mother in charge of the farm until 1869. May 5, 1868, he was married at Harrisburg, Penn., to Amanda M. Smyser, of Spring Garden, daughter of Daniel Smyser. The Smyser and Throne families came originally from Germany, but the Green family came from England. This marriage was blessed with two children: Wilmer Clayton and Nettie Augusta. Both he and wife belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Throne is an active Republican. He was inspector of election in Spring Garden Township, and one term school director, elected in 1882, in Manchester Township. He takes an active part in the cause of education. In 1876 he removed from his home to Manchester Township, but in 1882 removed again to his home about one mile north from York. He also owns a very fine farm of upward of 150 acres, in the township, which he rents out. In September, 1884, he was elected a director of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Dover, Conewago, Newberry, East and West Manchester Townships, in the county of York and the State of Pennsylvania, and elected secretary of the company by the board of directors.

HENRY S. TYSON, son of Henry and Susanna (Shultz) Tyson, was born October 8, 1829. His father, of English descent, a native of Ohio, died in this county in 1879, aged eighty-one years. His mother, a descendant of a German family, who were among the first settlers of York County, died in 1881, aged eighty-seven years. By this marriage six sons and four daughters were born. The subject of this sketch was the fourth son and eighth child, and grew to manhood on his father's farm, afterward learned the carpenter's trade, and pursued it in York from 1849 to 1853. He practiced veterinary surgery for a few years; from 1863 to 1873, he followed mining at Smyser Iron Ore Bank, and for two years was an engineer on the York Water Works. In the spring of 1882, he took charge of "Sinking Spring Farm," of 335 acres, owned by P. A. S. Small. Mr. Tyson was married to Leah E., daughter of Herman Hoke. They had two children: Herman (deceased), and Mary Jane. Mr. Tyson and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

DANIEL H. WIER was born in Conewago Township, York County, September 28, 1848, and is the eldest of three sons of Moses and Catherine (Hake) Wier, natives of York County, and of German descent. He was brought up on a farm and worked some at the trade of carpenter. He was educated at York County Academy and Normal School, and at Gentzler's Practical Schools. He taught five terms in the public schools of York County, from 1868 to 1873, two in Conewago, and three in Manchester Township. He was married at York, May 8, 1873, to Leah Shindel, a native of Manchester Township. They have one child, Katie Ellen. He removed to the farm now occupied by him about two miles north of York, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and his wife of the Lutheran Church. He was clerk of Manchester Township in 1874–75–76, and auditor of Conewago Township in 1879–80–81. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN H. WOGAN was born in Manchester Township, December 16, 1837, upon the farm purchased by John Wogan from the sons of William Penn. From John it descended to his son, John, Jr., then to George, then to another John H. Subject was the only son, with one sister. He was educated at different academies in Pennsylvania. On his becoming of age he went into business for himself, such as farming, raising and dealing in leaf tobacco, handling as many as 1,600 cases at 400 pounds per case in a single year. At the age of twenty-one he was married at Lancaster, Penn., to Sarah Wolf. They had six children: Caleb L., Annie W., George, William W., Edmond and Ira Park. Mr. Wogan is an active Republican, was school director two terms, is a director in the Dover Fire Insurance Company, and is a member and manager of the York Agricultural Society. He owns and manages 800 acres of land in York County, employing from ten to thirty-four hands, all the year around. He is also a member of the firm of Wolf & Co., at Mount Wolf. His father died aged eighty years, but his mother is still living, now seventy-five years old. The Wogans are of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother was Margaret Hay, daughter of John Hay, and sister of Cols. George and Alexander Hay, who served in the late war. Mr. Wogan's grandfather, John, was a fifer in the Revolutionary war. The Wogans first settled in Maryland, but afterward came to York County, and settled a large tract of limestone land, on the west bank of the Susquehanna River, then in Lancaster County, and in New Holland, then an important lumber point. They had then five farms and owned a number of fox hounds, and the same breed of hounds are still on the place, and are used by the Wogans in fox chases. The present owner is an expert fox hunter.

CHARLES H. YINGER is the fifth of twelve children of Paul and Christine Yinger, of Manchester Township. Early in life, Mr. Yinger worked as a blacksmith in his father's shop, with whom he learned the trade. He carried on this business for twelve years—ten years in York Township, and two years in Manchester Township. March 15, 1849, Mr. Yinger married Mary Hoover, daughter of William and Rebecca (Matthias) Hoover, of Manchester Township. Three children have blessed this marriage: Margaret (deceased), Albert (deceased) and Ellen. Mr. Yinger has been school director two terms, also member of the council of Manchester Borough, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and all who know him. His ancestors were early settlers in Manchester Township.

GEORGE S. YINGER was born in this township, August 8, 1838, son of Paul and Christine (Snyder) Yinger. He began learning the carpenter's trade in his sixteenth year and commenced contracting on his own account at the early age of twenty years. He has been very successful in his business, and has erected some of the finest private residences in York and York County. In October, 1859, he married Cassandria Weigle, daughter of Martin and Mary (Schriver) Weigle, and six children have blessed this union: Annie, Brize, Alice, Aquila, and two infants (deceased). Mr. Yinger was a sergeant in the Two Hundreth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the late war, and participated in all the battles of his regiment, including Bermuda Hundred, Fort Steadman and the final charge on Petersburg. At the latter place his regiment was engaged immediately in front of the famous "Fort Hell."

JOHN S. YINGER is a son of Paul and Christine (Snyder) Yinger. His grandfather, Martin Yinger, lived and died near Lewisberry, York County. Subject's grandmother, Catherine (Grove) Yinger, was a daughter of Sam Grove, the gunsmith, well known in Lewisberry, where he resided. Paul Yinger, father of John S., was born September 17, 1793, was a blacksmith, was reared and lived on the homestead now occupied by our subject, and died May 7, 1876. Christine Yinger, his wife, was born July 24, 1794, and died June 17, 1870. They had twelve children: Jacob, born September 10, 1818; Samuel, born January 15, 1820, died September 11, same year; Elizabeth, born August 6, 1821; John S., born December 27, 1822; Daniel, born November 23, 1824; Charles Henry, born November 10, 1826; William, born September 10, 1828; Paul S., born April 30, 1830; Abraham, born February 9, 1832, killed in battle at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; Ann Maria, born November 29, 1833; Samuel (second), born October 6, 1836, and George S. born August 8, 1838. John S. Yinger learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, with whom he afterward worked two years. In 1847, he married Anna Good, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Strickler) Good, of Hellam Township. To this union have been born seven children: Franklin G., born December 6, 1849; Absalom G., born March 15, 1851; Emma G., October 12, 1852; Charles G., January 1, 1855; Henry G., July 17, 1856; Benjamin G.; September 20, 1858, and Amanda G., June 8, 1861. Mr. Yinger, though advanced in years, still carries on blacksmithing in the old shop where he learned his trade and where his father worked for many years.

JACOB YOST was born in York Township, July 7, 1820, and is the sixth of a family of fourteen children born to Abraham and Mary (Feiser) Yost, as follows: Elizabeth (deceased), Mary (deceased), Rachel (deceased), Rebecca, Charles, Jacob, Leah, Caroline, Abraham, Elizabeth Ann, Peter, Isaac, Jesse and Sarah. February 5, 1845, our subject married Leah, daughter of David and Mary Magdalene (Feigley) Brillhart, of Springfield Township, and this union has been blessed with two children: Sarah, wife of Charles Herbst, and Mary, wife of Peter Burgard, of Manchester Township. Mr. Yost's ancestry were among the pioneers of York Township, and his wife's forefathers, paternal and maternal, were among the earliest settlers of Springfield Township. Mr. Yost is a gentleman of industry and perseverance, and has secured for himself and family a handsome competence. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP.

HENRY BEELMAN was born April 26, 1840, and is the son of Adam Beelman, German Baptist minister of Carroll Township. His boyhood was passed on the farm until the age of eighteen, when he began to learn carpentering with his father. He afterward became a teacher, and while thus engaged was drafted in 1862, but was exempted on account of his profession. In 1863 he went to Washington, D. C., was secured by the government as a carpenter, and was employed a year at Alexandria, Va. In 1866 he married Maggie E., daughter of David Williams, of Monaghan, went to housekeeping on the old homestead, where he farmed six years, and then moved to Dillsburg, and followed carpentering ten years. In the fall of 1882 he bought the Williams homestead, took possession in the spring of 1883, and still resides there, engaged in farming. From 1881 to 1884 he was also engaged in the dairy business at Dillsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Beelman have been members of the German Baptist Church since 1869, and are the parents of six children—two boys and four girls. Mr. Beelman has served his township as school director and auditor.

JACOB COCKLIN was born January 30, 1797, in Upper Allen Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., and was reared a farmer. At the age of twenty-four he began farming on his own account in his native township, continued for several years, and then came to this township, and, until 1827, followed the same vocation; he then engaged in pomology and arbor culture for about thirty years. About 1855 he made a trip to Iowa, purchased 3,000 acres of land, returned to York County, and subsequently made twenty trips to Iowa, covering a traveled distance of over 40,000 miles; he also had dealings with over 1,500 persons; built seven houses, dug ten wells (four of which were over fifty feet deep), cut timber off 100 acres of land, burnt over 1,000 bushels of lime, built several hundred rods of stone fence, and planted three miles of hedging. He commenced business with $10,000 and increased his capital to $60,000, employing a host of laborers, who participated in his gains. He was a pioneer in the nursery business in the upper part of this county, and the country is filled with fruit trees of his introduction. He has never had a law suit, never been ill for any length of time, and never belonged to any secret order. He has assisted over fifty families to homes by advancing funds payable in from one to ten years, and in many other respects has proved himself a philanthropist. January 29, 1828, he married Catherine, daughter of Michael Hoover, of Lancaster County, and of German descent. This lady died March 13, 1872, the mother of six children, of whom two are living and have families: Sarah C. and Eli H. Mr. Cocklin's father was born in Lancaster County, and was the son of a native of France. On the maternal side Mr. Cocklin is of Welsh descent. He has served as school director, constable, supervisor, collector, clerk, auditor, and in other positions of public trust, but has always been a "poor customer" to saloons, preachers, doctors and lawyers. Mr. Cocklin says of himself: "I never was drunk, never used tobacco or opium, never was in a house of ill fame, nor gambled; have not eaten more than two meals a day—in the morning and noon. From 1877 to this date, June 3, 1885, the following work has been done: 500 rod stone fence, four feet wide and four feet high; planted 1,500 locust trees along the fence, 3,200 locust trees in a grove of five acres, 6,800 fruit trees in orchard; ten acres of raspberries and strawberries; digging and hauling stones for fence; planted 400 grape vines, etc. My great-grandfather wrote his name Jacob Caquelin (French), my father wrote his in German, Gacklin. Some write it Cockley, Gockley, Conklin, etc."

ELI H. COCKLIN is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Hoover) Cocklin, and was born in this township, March 8, 1835. He was reared as a farmer and nurseryman until the age of eighteen, when he went to Waterloo, Black Hawk Co., Iowa, and for two years engaged in the propagation of evergreen and deciduous trees; he then returned to his native township, and has since followed farming and fruit growing. He has originated several varieties of fruit, including the Ida strawberry and Ida cherry, a description of which is given in Downing's "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," third appendix. In 1861 he was elected school director, served six years, and in 1883 was re-elected for three years. He married Miss Sarah E., daughter of Chambers and Docey Caley, of Blackhawk County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Caley are of English descent, and came from England, with four small children, in the ship "Victory," in 1840, having been fifty-eight days on the ocean. To Mr. and Mrs. Cocklin have been born six children, as follows: Ida May, April 9, 1861; Charles Chambers, June 29, 1862; Russell Trall, October 1, 1864; B. Franklin, July 9, 1867; Alice Dunn, January 31, 1871, and John Ault, April 26, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Cocklin are members of the St. Paul's Reformed Church, of Mechanicsburg, Penn.

JOHN K. COCKLIN, son of David Cocklin, of this township, was born June 21, 1844, and was reared on the farm until sixteen years of age; he then served two years at carpentering. In 1863 he enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Col. Spear, took part in Big Bethel and other battles, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee; he served until August 20, 1865, when his regiment was discharged, after which he followed butchering two years. He next attended school at Dillsburg, under Prof. G. W. Hedges, with a view of becoming a teacher, and since 1867 has taught every year in York County, with the exception of one year in Upper Allen Township, Cumberland County, his terms in York consisting of sixteen in Monaghan Township and twelve at Filey's. July 13, 1867, he married Amanda J., daughter of James Collins, of Monaghan. Four sons and three daughters have blessed this union. Mr. and Mrs. Cocklin and two of the children are members of the Lutheran Church at Filey's, of which Mr. Cocklin is a deacon; he has also been superintendent of the Filey's Union Sunday-school for a number of years. He has been a K. of P. about eight years, and has served his township in the capacities of auditor, assessor, inspector and clerk.

HENRY DIETZ, son of Eli Dietz, of Lower Allen Township, Cumberland County, was born January 16, 1848, and was reared on the home farm. His first work on his own account was driving a mill team for Henry McCormick for two years and a half. In 1877 he commenced farming on the old homestead, but in 1879 moved to Andersontown, and started a blacksmith shop; never having learned the trade, however, he employed John Miller, an excellent workman and a finished coachsmith, to superintend; together they made a success, and through Mr. Miller's advice, coach-making in a small way was added, and the business so flourished that Mr. Dietz was compelled to erect a one-story blacksmith shop and a two-story carriage shop, and he is now conducting the leading industry of the village. Mr. Dietz and wife became members of the Bethel Church, at Andersontown, in 1882, and they have had born to them two children: Jacob Eby, August 21, 1877, died September 22, 1877, and John L. Ru, born in 1879.

JOHN EICHELBERGER, Esq., was born April 6, 1816, and is the son of John Eichelberger, Sr., a captain in the war of 1812, at Baltimore. He was born February 20, 1787, was of German descent and died July 15, 1833, at the age of forty-six years four months and twenty-five days. Our subject was sent to school two years at Lititz, in Lancaster County, and afterward was about ten months in a store at Baltimore, Md.; then for two years served as clerk in the store of Alexander Cathcart, in Shepherdstown, Cumberland Co., Penn., and was there married. He then moved to and farmed on the old homestead, near Dillsburg, for two years, and then settled on his present place near Andersontown, York County. He was elected justice of the peace for thirty-three years, and in 1880 was appointed to the same position by Gov. Hoyt; he has also been a very successful pension solicitor. November 2, 1837, he married Jane Eckels, of Upper Allen Township, Cumberland County, Penn., and to this union children were born as follows: James, born December 8, 1838, died August 30, 1861; William Henry, born March 25, 1841, died April 1, 1844; John J., September 13, 1843; Adaline, October 18, 1845; Jacob Trego, February 17, 1848; Alfred, April 5, 1850; Mary Jane, September 3, 1853; Alice, July 6, 1856, and George Washington, April 17, 1859.

HENRY S. FORRY, son of Henry Forry, Sr., of Upper Allen Township, Cumberland County, was born April 23, 1846. Reared a farmer, he commenced on his own account in 1869; in 1875 he bought a dwelling and sixteen acres of land in Andersontown, and engaged in growing small fruits and garden truck; he now ships about 5,000 boxes of strawberries each season, together with raspberries, blackberries, grapes, etc. Mr. Forry served during the late war, until August, 1865, in Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Stewart, and received an honorable discharge. He was married June 21, 1868, to Lydia A., daughter of Henry Kimmel, of Monaghan Township, and the result of this union is Laura Ellen, born February 18, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Forry are members of the Bethel Church.

ZACHARY TAYLOR FORTNEY, son of David W. Fortney, was born in this township March 21, 1847, and was reared a farmer. He began life for himself in 1868, and then, from 1876 to 1878, was engaged in saw-milling; in the latter year he opened a small store in connection with the saw-mill, etc., near Mount Pleasant; then in the spring of 1880 moved to Mount Airy, Warrington Township, where he spared no means but made every effort to build up and establish a permanent trade, and also established the postoffice at that place; remained about three years, but by that great effort sunk $2,000 in cash; and then returned to Monaghan again; where he has built a new store and is establishing a flourishing trade. He was the first postmaster of Fortney, and held the office about two years. January 2, 1868, he married Sarah A., daughter of George Wilson, of Upper Allen Township, Cumberland County, and to this union have been born George W., October 18, 1868; Francis G., April 4, 1870; Clara Melissa, October 2, 1871; Harvey Shopp, December 12, 1874, and Josephine Bertha, April 15, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Fortney are members of the Chestnut Grove United Brethren Church.

JOHN HYDE was born in this township, June 10, 1810, to John and Barbara (Wolf) Hyde. His grandfather, Michael, came from Germany. John Hyde (father of subject) was born in Cumberland County, was a shoe-maker and farmer, served in the war of 1812, and died in this township in 1850, aged eighty-three, the possessor of sixty acres of land, and the father of eight children, viz.: Michael, Barbara, Jennie, Elizabeth, Kate, Mary, Fannie and John (subject). Our subject is the owner of forty-five acres of land in this township, where, with the exception of one year in Fairview Township, he has passed his whole life, and is its oldest living citizen. His land he has gained through his own industry, and he still cultivates it. In 1853 he married Susan, daughter of Henry K. Kohlar, a native of York County, and this union has been blessed with the birth of ten children, of whom nine are living, viz.: Barbara, Elizabeth, Mary Angeline, Sarah, Margaret, George, Andrew and William. Mr. Hyde is a Democrat, has filled the office of commissioner, and has been for many years school director.

HENRY KIMMEL was born September 1, 1826, to John and Susannah (Wonders) Kimmel, in Washington Township, and is the second of three children: Leah, Henry and John. The grandfathers of subject, David Kimmel and Henry Wonders, were natives of York County and both farmers. John Kimmel, subject's father, was born in Washington Township in 1793, was the owner of two farms, and died in 1853. Our subject, at the age of twenty-five, began farming on his own account in Monaghan Township and at the death of his father fell heir to a fine piece of property of eighty-three acres, well improved with buildings, etc. In 1850 he married Mary M., daughter of Peter and Lydia (Crone) Ference, of York County. The six children born to this union were named as follows: Lydia A. (Ferry), Susan (Sutton), Sarah J. (Frysinger), John (deceased), Leah C. (deceased), and Alice (Myers). Mr. Kimmel has held a number of local offices, and with his wife is a member of the Church of God.

WILLIAM KIMMEL was born in Monaghan Township, October 14, 1854, and spent his early life on a farm, and in attending school. September 30, 1880, he married Miss Minnie, daughter of Warren Whipp, of Frederick County, Md. He has had born to him two children: Gertie May, August 6, 1881, and Norma Blanche, September 29, 1882. Mr. Kimmel began teaching school in 1877, filling six terms at Myers' school and one term at Andersontown. In the spring of 1881 he commenced farming on his own account. He has served his township as assessor and clerk, and is the present auditor. He is a deacon in the Bethel Church, at Mount Pleasant, of which Mrs. Kimmel is also a member.

DANIEL LANDIS, son of Jacob Landis, of Upper Allen Township, Cumberland County, was born January 4, 1829. He was married, October 14, 1851, to Barbara Ann, daughter of Joseph Solenberger, of Dickinson Township, Cumberland County. This lady died March 22, 1853, the mother of one son, who died at the age of twenty-one years and nineteen days. Our subject began for himself by doing days' work for about six years, and then farmed on shares for Jacob D. Mohler, near Mechanicsburgh, for twelve years, then moved to that village and worked in the warehouse of T. B. Bryson; from the spring of 1872 until the fall of 1873 he farmed for C. B. Hertzler, near Shepherdstown, Cumberland County, and then bought, from the executors of Mrs. Mary Kinsley, a farm that had been deeded, in 1746, to Roger Cook by Thomas and Richard Penn. April 10, 1874, he took possession of and still resides on this farm. He also leases to H. O. Shelly a magnetic ore mine of about eight acres. Mr. Landis' second marriage took place February 6, 1855, to Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Miller, of Mechanicsburgh, and to this union have been born one son (who died at the age of five years five months and seven days), and two daughters: Ellen and Nora. Mr. and Mrs. Landis are members of the German Baptist Church, of which Mr. Landis is a deacon, and which he joined at the age of fifty years. The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Landis came from Switzerland; he landed in America August 29, 1730, from the ship Thistle, which sailed from Glasgow, Scotland. His paternal ancestors came from Holland.

PETER A. MYERS, son of Jacob Myers, Sr., was born in Monaghan Township, April 12, 1838. He was reared a farmer, and was educated in the public school and select schools of Wellsville and at Dillsburg; subsequently he became a teacher and taught thirteen terms—two while single. May, 1, 1872, he married Elmira J., daughter of Daniel S. Hammacher, and to this marriage children were born as follows: Catherine L., June 19, 1863; Ulysses A., May 28, 1865; Will Penrose, February 24, 1867, died December 16, 1869; Clara E., December 31, 1869; John A., September 28, 1872; Anna M., February 18, 1876; Ira Calvin, March 23, 1879; Russel Melvin, October 1, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Myers started housekeeping in Henry Kimmell's spring-house, at an annual rental of $4; the next spring he rented a tenement from Samuel Myers, and for two years engaged in cultivating tobacco, in butchering and teaching. In April, 1865, he rented Daniel Frysinger's farm, and for a year engaged in cultivating tobacco, butchering and dealing in stock. In the spring of 1866 he purchased a house and thirteen acres of land half a mile south of Mount Pleasant, and turned his attention to fruit culture, planting 555 apple trees, 1,800 peach trees of twenty-five varieties, 100 pear trees, 50 apricot and 25 varieties of cherry trees, and two acres of small fruits. Twelve years later he purchased his present homestead of 150 acres. Here he has three acres planted in strawberries, and in one season has shipped as high as 16,000 boxes, besides 10,000 boxes of raspberries, together with grapes, plums, peaches, apples, cherries, apricots, etc. Mr. Myers has held several offices of public trust, including those of supervisor, assessor and auditor.

ELI D. MYERS, son of Jacob and Sarah (Miller) Myers, of this township, was born October 17, 1843, and grew to manhood on the farm, receiving his education in the public schools during the winter months. He began business for himself in the spring of 1869 on the farm of William B. Miller, in this township, remained one year, and then moved to his father's place near Siddonsburgh, where he still resides. He married Rebecca, daughter of Peter Huntzberger, of Newville, Cumberland County, and was born October 11, 1844. To this union have been born five children: Alvin G., September 21, 1870; Harry E., March 23, 1873, died May 7, 1879; Willie Clarence, April 17, 1875; Mervin Hayes, July 1, 1878, and Laura May, May 28, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Reformed Church, at Filey's, of which Mr. Myers has been a deacon for six years; he has also served his township as inspector and collector, one year in each capacity.

JACOB MYERS, son of Jacob Myers, Sr., of Warrington Township, was born December 20, 1850, and is of German descent. At the age of five years he lost his mother, when he went to live with his grandfather; at the age of nine he returned to his father, and at fourteen hired out to an uncle; two years later he returned to his grandfather, and remained with him until twenty-two years old, when, December 24, 1872, he married Anna, daughter of John B. Grove, of Warrington Township. He was employed in trucking with Mr. Cocklin a year, and then bought a tract of land near Mount Pleasant, where he is still engaged in trucking and raising berries. He has had born to him a family of five children—three boys and two girls—of whom one boy and two girls are living.

SAMUEL MYERS was born in Monaghan Township, July 3, 1820, and is of German and English descent. He was reared a farmer and, in 1843, began on his own account. January 2, 1845, he married Leah, daughter of John Kimmel, of Monaghan Township, and of German descent. The children born to this union were John A., November 6, 1845; Elmira Jane, May 14, 1847, died March 3, 1851; Susan, May 28, 1849; Samuel W., November 16, 1851; Henry W., March 15, 1853; Solomon B., December 3, 1854; George E., October 22, 1856;

David M., February 15, 1858; Elizabeth E., December 22, 1859; Daniel E., June 24, 1862, died March 14, 1863; Charles L., November 6, 1864. Our subject has been a member of the Bethel Church at Mt. Pleasant since 1844, and for over thirty years an elder; for twenty-five or thirty years he has been superintendent of the Union Sunday-school, and for about twelve years was superintendent of the Myers' Sunday-school; he organized the first Sunday-school convention in the upper end of the township and for a year acted as president; he served as supervisor for several years, and for seven years was a member of the Warrington Rangers, as orderly, having been honorably discharged in 1843. He assisted at the revival meeting at the Marshall farm near Wellsville in 1844, and was the first young man to make a public prayer in that neighborhood.

WILLIAM A. MYERS, justice of the peace, was born in this township, October 8, 1842, was reared a farmer, and at the age of twenty went to New York City, then to Lycoming County, this State, where he engaged in the lumber business, and in the fall of 1863 returned to his native county, and taught school in Washington Township six terms, and fourteen terms in Monaghan Township, doing farm work during the summers. He now owns two small farms devoted to fruit culture. He married Mary, daughter of Daniel S. Hammacher, of Monaghan Township. To this union have been born four children, viz.: Anna L., August 30, 1871, died September 17, 1876; Levi Milton, January 22, 1873; Elizabeth Ida, October 7, 1874, died September 15, 1876; and Harry Calvin, June 22, 1876. Mr. Myers has served as assessor one year, auditor three years, tax collector one year, and was elected justice of the peace in the spring of 1884. He is a member of the Church of God, at Mt. Pleasant, of which church he has been a deacon three years and an elder three years.

JOHN ANDREW MYERS, postmaster, was born November 6, 1845, and is a son of Samuel and Leah Myers, of this township. He was reared a farmer, engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account in 1866, and so continued until 1869, when he entered the mercantile trade at Siddonsburg; in 1873 he was appointed postmaster. June 3, 1884, he started on an extensive tour of the South and visited the southern part of Florida, and all points of interest in the Gulf States. He was married, December 26, 1865, to Sarah A., daughter of Peter Brenneman, of this township, and to this union were born Rosetta E., January 13, 1867, died October 8, 1870; Sarah Alice, November 13, 1868, died January 1, 1879; Clarence B., January 29, 1871, died March 29, 1871; Agnes, September 14, 1873; Jenny May, September 7, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Church of God, Siddonsburg, of which Mr. Myers has been deacon for a number of years, as well as superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Myers is a stockholder in the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, and a stockholder in and director and secretary of the Mt. Pleasant Hall Association.

DAVID D. MYERS, son of John and Eliza Myers, of this township, was born February 1, 1847, and is of German descent. He was reared on the home farm, of which he assumed charge in 1868. In 1871 he made an extensive tour of the West; in 1874 he commenced dealing in agricultural implements at Dillsburg, and in 1881 he bought the home farm of eighty-seven acres, of which fifteen acres are in woodland. Mr. Myers has taken great interest in politics; has served his township as inspector; was a delegate to the Republican county conventions from 1868 to 1884 twelve times; and to the State conventions of 1881 and 1883, and he is also a prominent member of the P. of H. In December, 1867, he married Eliza Jane, daughter of Joseph Elcock, of Mechanicsburg, and this union has been blessed with six children: Minnie Florence, Elizabeth Lillian, Walter Loudon, Mary Ellen, Eliza Edith and Lura (deceased). Mrs. Myers is a member of the Bethel Mt. Pleasant Church.

WILLIAM R. PROWELL, M. D., was born in Fairview Township, this county, March 20, 1854, and was reared on the home farm. He was educated in the public schools, and at the normal school, Millersville, Lancaster County. During the winter of 1872–73 he was engaged in teaching, and in the spring of 1873 began the study of medicine under Dr. Swiler, of Yocumtown. From 1874 to 1876, inclusive, he attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating March 10, 1876. He began practice April 11, 1876, at Siddonsburg, and now has a very large practice—has visited as high as thirty-five patients in twenty-four hours. October 5, 1876, he married Miss Jennie, daughter of the late John Elcock, Sr., of Siddonsburg, and this union has resulted in the birth of four children: Viola May, October 17, 1878, died September 13, 1882; Tolbert, born April 4, 1882, Ella and Nellie, born August 15, 1884. Ella died March 26, 1885. The doctor is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society.

GEORGE D. SHAFFER, son of James Shaffer, was born in this township, November 15, 1822. At the age of eighteen he began stone-masonry, but disliking the trade, after three or four years, undertook farming. April 16, 1846, he married Margaret, daughter of John Myers, of Monaghan Township, and went to housekeeping on the farm of Judge Dare, near Siddonsburg, for whom he was manager for nineteen years. After the Judge's death, Mr. Shaffer removed to his present farm of 130 acres near Bryson Stone Bridge, which farm he had purchased from Jacob Cocklin. In addition to this place, Mr. Shaffer is now the owner of two other farms, on which there are good buildings. In 1876 Mr. Shaffer embarked in the lumber and coal trade at Bowmansdale, Cumberland County, ten miles from Harrisburg, on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, in which road he is a stockholder; he has also traveled through the West and the Canadas, and was once a delegate to the Eldership of the Church of God at Findlay, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer joined this church in 1843, and Mr. Shaffer has been either deacon or elder ever since. He has also served his township as school director, treasurer and auditor. He is the father of eleven children: Dare G., in Kansas; Samuel M., mining in Colorado; James W., at home, assisting on the farm, and in the coal and lumber business, and eight daughters, of whom the eldest four are married, and two are dead.

JAMES WILLIAM SHAFFER was born March 16, 1852, in Monaghan Township, York Co., Penn. His father, G. D. Shaffer, being a farmer, his early life was spent upon the farm, and attending the district school. At the age of fifteen he entered the Cumberland Valley Institute at Mechanicsburg, remaining for several sessions, and then took a special course of instruction at the Chambersburg Academy. Wishing to learn a trade he engaged in the saddle and harness manufacturing business, and carried it on successfully from 1871 to 1874, when he sold out and engaged in farming. During the summer of 1875 he traveled extensively through New York State and the Canadas. Visited Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, New Jersey and Delaware, during the winter of 1880. Engaged in the lumber and coal business with his father in Bowmansdale, Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1876, and has continued it until the present. He also traveled through Florida and some of the Southern States in the summer of 1884. He was appointed enumerator of the tenth census, and held other offices of trust and honor.

DANIEL W. WENGART, M. D., was born in Monroe Township, Cumberland Co., Penn., May 1, 1830. He was reared a farmer until the age of seventeen, when he entered the Mechanicsburg Institute, and a year later took up the study of medicine under Dr. Eckert, near Shippensburgh. He first engaged in practice three miles west of Mechanicsburg, but, owing to ill-health, relinquished the profession until 1854, when he resumed at Mt. Pleasant, and in a short time established a remunerative business, which he held until his removal to Mechanicsburg to engage in the drug trade, in connection with practice. One year later he returned to Mt. Pleasant and resecured his old patronage, which he has also increased to a flattering degree, having been remarkably successful in obstetrics and the treatment of typhoid fever. He married, April 6, 1853, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Cooper, of New Kingston. To this union have been born three children: Mary E., September 26, 1857; John C., February 24, 1859; Daniel Webster, August 31, 1861.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS was born December 7, 1821, and is a son of Jonathan Williams, Sr. He assisted his father on the home farm until his marriage, February 18, 1847, to Margaret, daughter of Elihu Park, of this township. In 1849 he settled on his present farm of 140 acres, all under cultivation, and erected his dwelling and barn. There were born to him ten children, of whom four are living: Elspy J., at home; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Amos Fortney; Elverda Frances, wife of David Brougher, and Maggie C. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church at Dillsburg, having joined in 1860. Mr. Williams has served as school director, two terms; assessor, one year; assistant-assessor, three terms, and auditor, three years.

NEWBERRY TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES E. BAIR was born May 7, 1852, in Newberry Township, York Co., Penn., and is a son of Benjamin and Anna (Rudy) Bair, natives of Lehigh and York Counties, Penn., respectively, and of German descent. Charles E. is the eighth of a family of fifteen children. He is a cigar-maker by trade, and owns and controls a cigar factory near Newberrytown, Penn. Until his eighteenth year, he remained with his parents, and received a common school education. At the age of eleven years he began learning his trade, which he has since followed. In 1877 he opened a factory one mile from Newberrytown, but in 1883 removed to Newberrytown, where he is at present located, manufacturing about 400,000 cigars annually, and employing from six to ten men. In 1871 he was married to Ellen B. Beshore. They have had seven children: William, Fillmore, Annie, Harvey, Daniel, Vernon (deceased) and Ross. Mrs. Bair is a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Fink) Beshore, native of York County, Penn. She is a member of the Church of God. Mr. Bair started in life as a poor boy, and by his own industry and economy, has accumulated some property. He owns good property in town, and, eighteen acres of land. He is a Democrat, has been elected to various offices, and at present holds the office of justice of the peace of the township.

PROF. SAMUEL J. BAKER was born in Paradise Township, York Co., Penn., January 21, 1856. His parents were Samuel and Catharine (Jacobs) Baker, of the same township, and of English descent. They had eleven children—three sons and eight daughters, of whom Samuel J. is the third one in the family. At an early age he assisted his father at shoe-making and attended the public schools. At the age of eighteen years he commenced studying brass band music at Big Mound, and became so proficient in a short time, that he became leader of a band at Big Mound, in 1875; and, since 1878, has given his whole attention to music and band teaching. He is also a teacher of classes on the organ and violin. In 1880 he removed to Goldsboro, where he has since made his home. He has instructed nine bands in York County and one in Lancaster County, and is at present teaching four bands: Independent Band (Goldsboro), Manchester Cornet Band, Strinestown Band and New Salem Band. He is also leader of Baker's Orchestra at Goldsboro, and arranges and composes music for bands, etc. December 23, 1880, he married Susan Ziegler, of Wellsville, York County, Penn. They have one child, Lottie May. Prof. Baker is a member of the Reformed Church, also of the S. of A.

ELIAS D. BRECKINRIDGE was born in Lancaster County, Penn., April 22, 1834. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Duck) Breckinridge, natives of Chester and Lancaster Counties, Penn., and of Scotch-Irish and German descent, respectively. They were married in Lancaster County, Penn., and reared a family of three sons and five daughters, one infant deceased. Elias D. is the eldest son, and he remained on the farm until sixteen years of age, when he began learning the business of woolen manufacturing, which he followed for twenty-six years. In 1879 he was appointed storekeeper and gauger, and assigned to Reynold's distillery, Ninth District, Penn., but was transferred at the end of a few months to Kauffman's distillery, in the same district, where he remained a little over a year. In July, 1880, he took charge at Free's distillery, in York County, Penn., where he remained till June, 1882. In January, 1883, he came to Goldsboro, where he has since been keeping the Railroad Hotel. He was married, in Salisbury Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., May 21, 1857, to Susanna Nixon, of the same county, and of Irish descent. They have had nine children: Florence E., Cora A., U. S. G., Charles S., Oscar L. (deceased), Eugene O., Imogene M., William Robert and Roscoe G. (deceased). Mr. Breckinridge is P. G. of the I. O. O. F., and also a member of the K. of P. He is a Republican.

AMBROSE BRINTON was born in November, 1851, in York County, Penn., and is the third of nine children born to John and Sarah (Sunday) Brinton, natives of York County, Penn., and of English descent. The father followed farming until his death in 1876. The mother is still residing at the old homestead. Ambrose received a common school education, and remained with his parents until his twenty-second year, when he began business for himself. He followed farming until the fall of 1883, when he came to Lewisberry, Penn., where he opened a first-class hotel. His brother, John, has since torn down the old structure, and erected a fine frame building, which is an ornament to the borough. The hotel has seventeen rooms, elegantly furnished, and Mr. Brinton is prepared to furnish first class accomodations to the traveling public. He was married, July 26, 1874, to Margaret Shank. They have had four children: Emma J., Herman (deceased), Samuel H. and Annie B. In politics he is a Democrat.

ABRAM COBLE was born July 25, 1843, in York County, Penn., and is the fifth of eight children of Peter and Mary (Christ) Coble, deceased, of York County, Penn., and of Dutch descent. The father was a shoe-maker by trade, but quitted that occupation and began farming, which he followed till his death. Abram Coble was brought up a farmer, and followed that occupation until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and participated in the engagements of Mine Run, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Winchester and numerous others. He was discharged as corporal at York in 1864. In the fall of 1865 he began learning the blacksmith's trade, and moved to York, Penn., where he worked nine years. Thence he went to Fairview Township, where he remained three years, and then located in Yocumtown, Penn., where he is now doing a good business. In 1867 he married Susan Hartman, daughter of Cornelius and Mary A. (Danner) Hartman, of German descent. By this union they have three children: John W., Mary A. and Carrie E. Mr. and Mrs. Coble are members of the United Brethren Church.

MARTIN S. CRULL was born in Newberry Township, York Co., Penn., July 6, 1841, and is the eldest of the two children born to John and Lydia (Shelley) Crull, natives of York County, Penn., and of English and German descent. The father followed farming until 1856, then engaged in the mercantile business until 1861, when he enlisted in the United States army for two years. The hardships and exposure undermined his health, which he never recovered. He died July 17, 1876. Martin S. remained on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he assisted his father in the mercantile business until 1862, when he purchased his father's stock of goods and continued the business until 1876. He enlisted in the army; was mustered in Company B, Two Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the fall of 1864, and served till the close of the war in the Third Division, Ninth Corps. He took part in the battles of Spring Hill, Fort Steadman, Petersburg, was mustered out at Fort Ellsworth, Va., May 29, 1865, and discharged June 5, 1865. He was married to Mary Sipe in 1861. They have eight children: Henrietta, Grant, Clara J., Abraham S., Cecelia, Josephine, Daisy and Ada. In 1875 Mr. Crull removed to his present fine farm of 130 acres. For sixteen years he held the office of postmaster in Newberrytown.

DUGAN & FUNK, manufacturers and dealers in cigars, Goldsboro, Penn. This firm is composed of Ross W. Dugan and John C. Funk, of Newberry Township, York Co., Penn. They both learned the trade of cigar-making with Jesse Funk, father of one of the firm, and worked at it as journeymen for a number of years. They formed a partnership in 1878, and for some time did all the work themselves, but as the business increased they employed other labor until they had about eleven hands, manufacturing nearly half a million cigars in a year. In addition to their own cigars they handle and sell a great many made by other manufacturers. The senior member of the firm is a step-son of Jesse Funk, the father of the junior, under whom they learned their trade. They are both married. Mr. Dugan married Susan Berger, of Goldsboro, and has one child living, one having died. Mr. Funk married Lillie K. Reider, of Steelton, and has one child. Both gentlemen are members of the Church of God. Neither of them takes any active part in politics. Mr. Dugan is the only child of Levi and Catharine (Wolf) Dugan, natives of York County, Penn., of Irish and German descent, respectively. His father dying when he was but two years old, his mother was married to Jesse Funk, who had nine children.

WILLIAM EPPLEY was born February 3, 1852, in Newberry Township, York Co., Penn., and is the youngest of a family of three sons and three daughters of William and Sidney (Hays) Eppley, natives of York County; and of English and Welsh descent, respectively. The father kept hotel in Newberrytown for thirty-five years, but a few years before his death retired from business. The grandfather, Mills Hays, was once associate judge of York County. William Eppley was brought up in the village of Newberrytown, where he received a good public school education. At the age of twenty-one he went to Harrisburg, Penn., where he engaged as salesman in a cigar store; remained about one year. He then returned to his native town and engaged in the hotel business and the manufacture of cigars, which he has since followed with great success. He manufactures about 200,000 cigars a year. He was married, October 7, 1875, to Maggie Bower, a daughter of Henry and Mary J. (Kister) Bower, of York County, Penn., and of Dutch and English descent, respectively. By this union they have two children: William B. and Maude B. Eppley.

DANIEL F. FISHEL was born in Manor Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., October 13, 1838, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Frey) Fishel, of York and Lancaster Counties, Penn., and of German and English descent, respectively. Daniel F. is the eldest son in a family of four sons and seven daughters: two of the daughters died at the ages of six and seven; all the other children, with the exception of Daniel F. and another, still reside in Lancaster County with their father, their mother being dead. One sister resides in Indiana. At the age of eighteen, Daniel F. began learning the painting trade at Washington Borough, Penn., and worked at it five years. In August, 1864, he engaged in the saw-mill business at Washington Borough, and has since followed it. For three years he was a partner of Mr. Stamen, of that place. In 1880 he removed to Goldsboro, York Co., Penn., and took charge of Isaac Frazer's saw-mill, as superintendent. In addition to his duties as superintendent, he, in 1883, also took charge of a farm of 162 acres, which belonged to Mr. Frazer. In all, he has charge of thirteen men on the farm and in the mill. In the winter of 1862 he enlisted, at Harrisburg, Penn., in Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, a nine months' regiment connected with the Army of the Potomac. He was in the engagements at Bottom Ridge and Baltimore Cross Roads, and a number of skirmishes. Returning to his native county, he was married, December 31, 1871, to Mary E. Stamen, a daughter of his late employer. They have six children: Eugenia, Josephine, Mary, Stamen, Myra and Anna. Mr. Fishel is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was school director of Washington Borough three terms, councilman one term, and chief burgess one term.

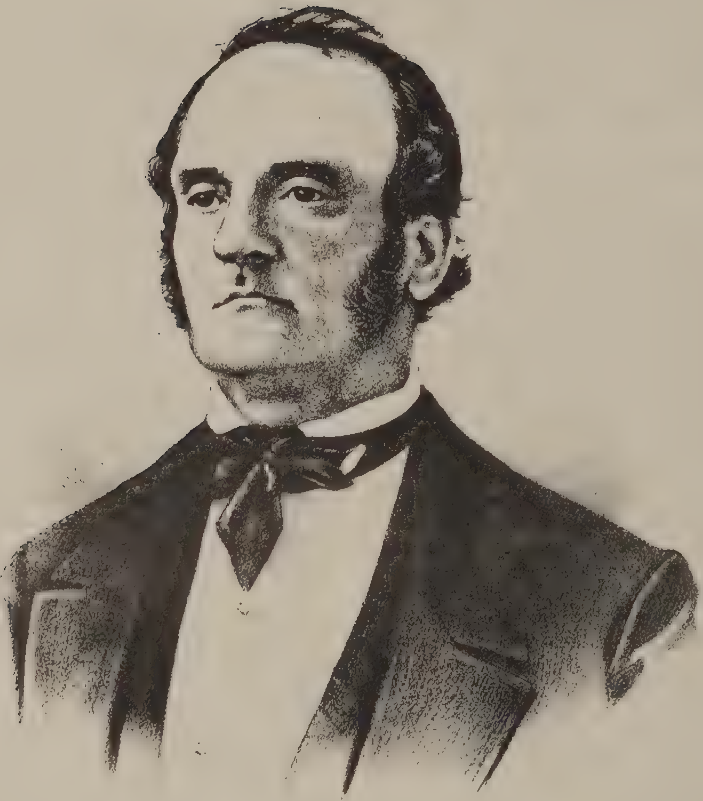
ELI H. FREE was born in 1825, in York Co., Penn., and is the eldest of eleven children of Adam and Mary (Hake) Free, natives of York County, and of German descent, respectively, and both deceased. The father was a carpenter, but at the age of twenty-five years, began farming and running a distillery, which he followed until his death in 1854. Eli H. was brought up a farmer, received a good education, and taught school for two terms, when the free school system was first introduced. In 1847 he married Mary Krafft, who died in 1865. They had six children: Oliver, Mary, Emma, Amanda, Sarah and Ida. In 1863, when the rebels came to York, Penn., they passed his residence, then in Manchester Township, and took one of his best horses. In the spring of 1863 he moved to York, Penn., and established a hotel, now known as the Pennsylvania House. He remained there six years, when he sold the hotel, and moved to his present farm, located in Newberry Township, which contains 112 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and finely situated. Mr. Free's second marriage was, in 1868, to Catherine Cassel. They have had three children: Clara E., Louisa and Daniel H. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Free belong to the Lutheran Church. He is a member of the I. O. R. M. Lodge 137, of York, Penn. In politics he is a Republican. He was a member of the school board in Manchester Township, and is a member of the board where he now resides. He served as justice of the peace in Manchester for five years, receiving his commission from Gov. William F. Johnson. He also enrolled Manchester Township in the fall of 1861, for the draft.

JACOB GARRETSON was born in 1826, in Warrington Township, York Co., Penn.; his parents were Israel and Ruth (Walker) Garretson, natives of York County, and of English descent. They had eight children, of whom Jacob is the eldest. His father was a son of Jacob Garretson, who was a son of William Garretson, one of the first settlers of Newberry Township, who left a farm, which was given by him to Jacob and by him to Israel, and by him given to the subject of this sketch. At his father's death subject was appointed administrator of his father's estate, and sold the old homestead, which had been in the family for over 100 years, and on which he had been reared. In 1877 he married Eliza Betz. In religion, the Garretsons have all been Friends, and in politics they had always been Whigs and Republicans. Mr. Garretson and family at present reside on the old Hoops property, in sight of the old homestead. He owns over 250 acres of choice land and is a prosperous farmer. Previous ancestry of Jacob Garretson were: Great-great-grandparents John and Content Garrctson. John Garretson was born 1715, his children were William Garretson, born in 1738–39; John, 1741; Ann, 1745; Samuel, 1750; Sarah, 1752; Content, 1754; Cornelius, 1756; Joseph, 1759. Great-grandfather, William Garretson, was born 1738–39; Lydia his wife was born 1744. Their children were William, born in 1762; Elizabeth, 1763; John, 1765; Jacob, 1767; Martha, 1769. Grandfather, Jacob Garretson, and Mary, his wife, were born in 1763; their children were Lydia, born in 1796; Israel, 1798; Jacob, 1800; Daniel, 1802; James 1809. Parents, Israel and Ruth (Walker) Garretson, and their children: Jacob Garretson, was born in 1826; Lydia, 1828; Ruthanna, 1833; Mary, 1836; Martha, 1839; Robert, 1842; and Marie, 1845. Jacob Garretson's wife's paternal ancestry: Great-great-grandfather Betz died at the age of one hundred and five years; he had six sons, who were all stonemasons, the grandfather of George Betz being one. The father of George Betz died about 1822; he was about fifty years of age. George had one brother, Michael, who died about 1832, aged about thirty years; he had four sisters, all dead except one. George Betz's mother was born February 1, 1775; died about December 9, 1844, aged seventy years. She was, before marriage, Elizabeth Sheaffer. George Betz was born 1812, died March 28, 1885, aged seventy-two years ten months and four days. Her maternal ancestry: Jacob Hummer, grandfather, born 1748, died, 1854, aged ninety-six years. Mrs. Jacob Hummer, born 1773, and died February, 1811, aged thirty-eight years; her maiden name was Treimyer, a family of very high standing; she had a brother, Jacob. Jacob Hummer moved from New Holland, Lancaster County; he had a sister, Rachel, who reached ninety years of age; he had a son, John, born in 1794, died 1855, aged sixty-one years; he was a man of culture. Jacob Hummer had four sons and four daughters. Rebecca Hummer, wife of George Betz, was born in 1811, died in 1871, aged fifty-nine years eight months and two days.

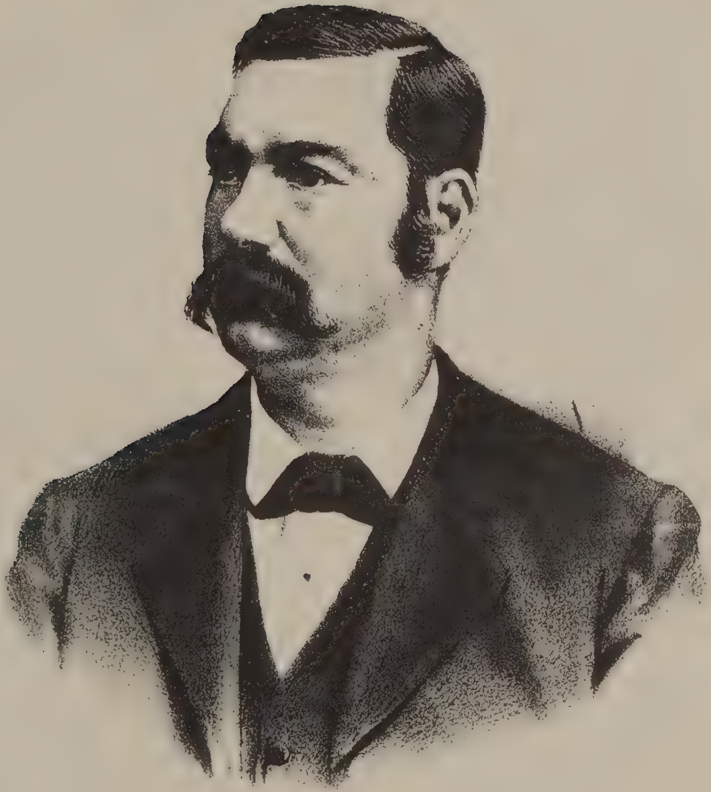
DAVID H. GOOD was born September 21, 1839, in Dauphin County, Penn., and is the fifth son and seventh child of a family of nineteen children born to Peter and Catharine (Zorger) Good, natives of York County, Penn. He was brought up a farmer and remained with his parents until his twenty-second year, when he enlisted in Company A, Second District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, January 17, 1862, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Fort Washington and second Bull Run. At the expiration of his term of service, three years, he was discharged, January 18, 1865, when he came home and resumed farming, and after two years engaged in the mercantile business, which he has followed since. He began business at Eberly Mills, Cumberland Co., Penn., but came to his present place in 1870. In 1871 he was commissioned postmaster of Yocumtown. In 1868 he married Mrs. Carrie (King) Tate, widow of Martin Tate, and daughter of Henry and Susan (Raffensberger) King, of York County, and of English and German descent. They have two children: Maggie and Catherine.

REV. WILLIAM JOHN GRISSINGER, resident pastor of the Bethel Church of God at Goldsboro, York Co., Penn., was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., January 16, 1844, son of Samuel and Mary (McNeal) Grissinger, natives of York and Huntingdon Counties, and of German and Irish descent respectively. They had three sons and six daughters. William was the eldest of the family. He remained on his father's farm till he was fifteen years old, attending the public schools, and also for one term the Millersville Normal School. He acquired a thorough English education, and at thirty years of age began studying for the ministry. In October, 1876, he was licensed and ordained to preach, and at once went to Newport, Perry Co., Penn., where he preached two years. His subsequent charges were Clearfield Mission at Clearfield, Penn., one year; Newville and Plainfield, Cumberland County, two years. He then returned to Newport and thence to Goldsboro, in October, 1882. Before studying for the ministry, he taught school for five terms. He was married at Mt. Carrol, Ill., in 1865, to Catharine Chitty, of Illinois. They have five children: Samuel C., Benjamin F., Clarence Rudolph, Carrie A., Juanita and Oliver L. Mr. Grissinger was brought up in the church of God, and became a member at the age of eighteen years. At present he has charge of four congregations: Goldsboro, Newberrytown, Yocumtown and Smoketown. From 1869 to 1876 he was engaged in mercantile business at New Grenada, Penn. His great-grandfather, John Grissinger, who came from Germany, located near Lewisberry, where he died in 1853, aged nearly ninety-eight years. He had 382 descendants: 123 grandchildren, 242 great-grandchildren, 3 great-great-grandchildren and 14 children.

HERVEY HAMMOND. About the year 1634, William Hammond, son of Admiral Hammond, of the English navy, embarked in the ship Francis, from Ipswich, England, and immigrating to America, joined the Boston colony, and settled at Watertown, Mass. He descended from a prominent family of his native country, and from him and his brother, Thomas, also an immigrant to Massachusetts, most of the Hammonds in this country descended. Like many other people of the thrifty and intelligent classes of Englnad, these brothers determined to seek a new home in the Western world, where civil liberty and religious freedom would be honored and respected. It was contemporaneous with this emigration, that the tyranny of Charles I. was greater than the liberty-loving people could endure, consequently most of the members of the Boston colony were generally enterprising and intelligent Puritan stock, and some of their descendants have become prominent and influential in the history of America. Among them were the ancestors of President Gar



Harvey Hammond



W. J. Hammond

field and Gen. Sherman, who also settled in Watertown and intermarried with the Hammonds. Jabez (or Jason) Hammond, grandfather of the subject, located in Canterbury Township, Windham Co., Conn., about 1760; when the Revolutionary war opened, he entered the military service and participated in several hard-fought battles in that prolonged struggle for American freedom. Elisha Hammond, his son, was born in Connecticut, February 7, 1769. He received an excellent education in the schools of his native State. He was acquainted with I. M. Singer before he invented the sewing machine; met him in Pittsburgh and examined his rough model, approved, suggested some improvements and loaned him $10 to go ahead with his invention, but the money was never returned. Elisha afterward became a skillful and successful teacher; understood the higher mathematics and theoretical surveying. While yet a young man he removed to Marbletown, New York, and taught there in 1791, and later followed the same profession at Owego in the same State. His endorsements of qualifications and success in his work are still kept by his grandson as family relics. Leaving Owego, he entered the Wyoming Settlement in Luzerne County, Penn., and from thence came down the Susquehanna River on an ark, then a common craft for floating lumber and produce down the stream to market. He located in Fairview Township, in the vicinity of Lewisberry, about 1797. He brought with him many books of science and literature, and soon afterward engaged to teach the youths of the intelligent Quaker settlement. He was a man of undoubted integrity. He married Rebecca Frankelberger, of a prominent family in the Redland Valley. They had ten children, viz.: Hervey, Maria, Mary, David, William, Hannah, John, Thomas, Philip and Sarah. Elisha Hammond died March 28, 1824, at the age of fifty-five years. He was highly respected in the village in which he lived. His widow survived him until January 31, 1863, and died at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Hervey Hammond was born December 23, 1800; grew to manhood in his native town; attended his father's school and that of Isaac Kirk, the distinguished surveyor. The youth soon became the most active pupil of the school, and early in life followed the same profession as his father. From his ancestors he inherited a thirst for study, and soon became proficient in the ordinary branches of learning, and under his father's private instruction, pursued advanced studies. As early as 1825, he introduced the study of scientific English grammar in his neighborhood. The book used was Greenleaf's Practical Grammar. He was also of a mathematical turn of mind, which endowment he turned to practical account by his invention of the famous Hammond Window Sash Spring, which has since had an immense sale. It was patented in 1837, and during the following year he placed his springs in the windows of the White House at Washington; received a recommendation for them from the noted orator, Henry Clay, and from other distinguished persons. Mr. Hammond traveled extensively wholesaling goods and merchandise and introducing his window springs and appointing agents for the sale of them. In those times there were very few appliances for window sashes, in general use, and Mr. Hammond had to first teach the people the necessity of ventilating their dwellings in order to create a market or demand for his springs. In the year 1840, the annual sales of springs numbered 85,000. He introduced many improvements into the village of Lewisberry; was a supporter of the cause of free education; became one of the first school directors under the new school law, and was an active director, present at the election of his friend and neighbor, the Hon. Jacob Kirk, as the first superintendent of the schools of York County. He was married at Carlisle, Penn., September 15, 1825 to Katherine Ann Harman. They had nine children, viz.: Andrew (deceased); Bennett, died of cholera at Aurora, Ind., in 1849; Caroline E., in Wichita, Kas.; Delilah A., in Missouri; Edward W., in Oregon; Rebecca R., in Cantrall, Ill.; Mary (deceased); Winfield Scott, and Ida C., in Waynesburgh, Green Co., Penn. Mrs. Hammond was born August 31, 1807, in Warrington Township; was a daughter of Adam and Rachel (Diceman) Harman, members of the Methodist Church, and representatives of intelligent families. She, herself, was possessed of a well-trained mind. She died July 31, 1863; Hervey H. died August 27, 1855.

WINFIELD SCOTT HAMMOND, the youngest son of Hervey Hammond, was born in Lewisberry September 11, 1847. He attended the public schools and studied the higher branches at home. When quite young he acquired a fondnesss for reading, and hence made good use of his father's library, and such other libraries as the town afforded. In the spring of 1865 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and remained in the service until the fall of the same year. Shortly after the war he went to southeast Missouri, and remained in that section about eighteen months, spending a part of the time in a printing office as compositor and local editor, and assisting in the United States land office, which was under the charge of one of the proprietors of the paper. While there Mr. Hammond became intimate with the leading business men and politicians of the county; one was State senator, and afterward land agent for a leading railroad in the West; another, a prominent lawyer, pleading before the Supreme Court of the United States; another, State treasurer of Missouri; another, delegate from the State-at-large to the National Democratic Convention; another, district attorney, etc. This was under the "carpet bag" *regime*, and Mr. Hammond being a "Radical" (in Missouri politics) was offered the office of county clerk in one of the southeastern counties, which he refused and returned home to take charge of the window-spring business, and became owner and controller of the popular springs, which he has manufactured and sold with great success. He introduced some new improvements in the construction of them, and entirely changed the process of manufacture, doing by machinery what was formerly done by hand. He has recently invented some new styles of springs, and is engaged in their manufacture, and has a number of workmen in his employ. Large quantities of the springs are sold annually to wholesale dealers. Early in life Mr. Hammond developed a taste for painting, and now spends his leisure hours in sketching places interesting to the scenes of his childhood, and the picturesque ravines and hills of the upper end of the county. Mr. Hammond is the artist who furnished the sketch, from which we have engraved the cut of the "Old Friends Meeting House," two miles east of Lewisberry; which engraving will be found in this work. Mr. H. is at present secretary of the school board, and was a member of the committee on resolutions in the late Republican State convention. Mr. Hammond was married, in 1873, to Miss Jeannette Starr, daughter of Reuben T. Starr, and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Starr, of Lewisberry. They have two children, viz.: Edward and Grace. Mrs. Hammond is a descendant of the Friends of Chester County, her ancestors being of the celebrated Taylor, Sharpless, Lloyd and Starr families, and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hammond keeps himself abreast of the times in literature, science and art, being a constant reader of various periodicals, literary and art magazines, mechanical, scientific and architectural journals, etc., etc., and is a book buyer.

MORRIS M. HAYS is a lineal descendant in the fourth generation of Jesse Hays, who in 1770 immigrated to York County from Chester County, Penn., and purchased land one mile north of the village of Yocumtown. Jesse Hays was of Welsh descent. His ancestors were among the first immigrants to America from Wales, who located in the northern and western parts of Chester, and most of whom became prosperous citizens in this country. Being a member of the Society of Friends, who, in principle, were non-resistants, when Jesse Hays was drafted during the Revolutionary war, his land was sold to furnish a substitute in the army. His occupation was that of a tailor. In 1780 he married Margery, daughter of James Mills, who built the historic stone house, one-half mile east of Yocumtown, known later as the "Brubaker property." Their children were Susan, Hannah and Mills, who in 1851 was elected associate judge of York County. A sketch of him will be found in the chapter on the Bench and the Bar, in this work. Mills Hays was married to Eve Crull. They had children as follows: John; Sidney married to William Eppley; Mary, married to George W. Hall; Jesse, born July 24, 1818, and now living in Mechanicsburg, married to Mary Miller; and Jane, married to Samuel P. Herman. John Hays, the eldest son of Judge Mills Hays, was born October 11, 1810, in Newberry Township, where he spent his entire life, a highly respected citizen. He served for many years as a director in the Dover Fire Insurance Company, and filled many local positions of trust and responsibility. He was married to Jane Morris, daughter of Charles Morris, of Warrington Township, of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1814 he marched with a company of soldiers to the defense of Baltimore. Jane (Glass) Morris, his mother, died in Warrington at the age of ninety-six years. The children of John Hays are Sidney, married to David Ort; Adacinda, married to A. B. Kurtz; Morris Mills; Granville, married to Kate Reiff; Crull, a soldier of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers during the Civil war, and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Ellen; Lucetta; Servatus, married to Kate Feiser, and now a merchant in Newberrytown, and John Pierce, a graduate of Shippensburg State Normal School, married to Maggie Flora of Franklin County. Morris M. Hays, the eldest son and third child, was born September 13, 1841. He spent his early days on the farm and attending the public schools; afterward was a student in the Normal and Classical School, at York, and in the Millersville State Normal School. He taught school three successive terms. In 1867 he was married to Emma Fisher who died August 23, 1872. On the 20th of February, 1876, he was married to Sara M. Krone. They have three children: Ira, Kent and Boyd. In November, 1882, Mr. Hays was elected a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, and while a representative in that body, served with great acceptance on the committees on labor and industry, insurance, military and geological survey. He now owns a farm on which he resides, located one mile east of Newberrytown, and is engaged in cultivating it. He is a practical surveyor, and has served in various township offices. Mr. Hays, in the midst of his farm and professional labors, finds time for reading and general literary culture, and has accumulated a library of well selected books.

LAFAYETTE M. HERMAN was born in Newberrytown, York County, September 13, 1853, and is the second son of William P. Herman, of German descent, who was born in Fishing Creek Valley, York County, and was the father of eight children—two sons and six daughters—and of Jane, daughter of Joseph McCreary, who was of Irish ancestry, though native born, and who, during his life time, held the offices of supervisor, overseer of the poor, justice of the peace, and commissioner of the County of York, and under whose supervision the present county alms house was built. William P. Herman, after the death of his father, Samuel Herman, resided in Fishing Creek Valley, among the friends of his mother (whose maiden name was Mary Prowell), until becoming of age, when he married and removed to Newberrytown, where he remained engaged in the manufacture of cigars, until the time of his death, which occurred September 25, 1868, in the forty-eighth year of his age, leaving to survive him a wife, two sons, Clayton and L. M., and two daughters, Sadie E. and Eva. L. M. Herman, at the time of his father's death, was fifteen years of age, and had to support the remaining family, consisting of a mother and two sisters. At the age of fifteen years he left the public schools and continued to work among the cigar factories for two years, at the end of which time, by his own exertions, and through the kindness of others, he attended a select school at Goldsboro, Penn., and was enabled to procure from W. H. Kain, county superintendent, a provisional certificate to teach in the common schools of the county for one year. He applied to the directors of his township and they granted him a school, which he taught three successive terms. During the summer vacations he attended the Cumberland Valley State Normal School until enabled to procure a professional certificate, granted by county superintendent, D. G. Williams, and up to the present writing he has taught twelve successive years in his native township. June 10, 1882, he received from Prof. E. E. Higbee, superintendent of public instruction, a permanent certificate. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of township clerk for seven successive terms. At the expiration of his seventh term he was elected to the office of justice of the peace of Newberry Township for the term of five years, beginning on the first Monday in May, 1882. At various times he has been committeeman, and represented the district as delegate to county conventions. January 1, 1883, he engaged in manufacturing cigars. He is unmarried, and still remains at the old homestead, with the family, which consists of his mother and one sister, Eva—Sadie E. having died April 14, 1884, in Urbana, Ohio. The family are members of the Bethel, or Church of God.

ALFRED HUMMEL, was born at Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Penn., July 12, 1833, and is a son of David and Barbara (Shirer) Hummel, natives of Dauphin County, Penn., and of German descent. His great-grandfather, Hummel, came to this country some time in the eighteenth century, and located the village of Hummelstown, and laid out the lots and sold them (60x198 feet) at an annual rent of $2.22. David and Barbara (Shirer) Hummel reared a family of nine children—eight sons and one daughter—of whom Alfred is the eldest. Two of the sons are dead, and four of the sons and the daughter still reside in Dauphin County, Penn. Alfred moved to Goldsboro in 1879, where his family followed him the following spring. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade with his father, but at the age of seventeen years went to Harrisburgh, where he worked as journeyman for three years. He then returned to his native place and engaged as a builder and contractor until 1869. He was married at Harrisburgh, Penn., January 1, 1854, to Harriet W. Kennedy, a native of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish descent. They had nine children: William D., died July 4, 1877; Emma L., Arthur L., Lizzie B., Winfield Scott, Calvin F., Estella H. and two who died in infancy. Mr. Hummel is a Lutheran, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has held various public offices: Assessor of Derry Township, Dauphin County, in 1862; collector of taxes for the same township; school director nine years; treasurer of Dauphin County in 1868, and since coming to York County, as school director. He is in the employ of Isaac Frazer, as manager of the large planing-mill at Goldsboro, and has from twenty-five to thirty men under him.

ISAAC KISTER was born in December, 1823, in Newberry Township, York County, and is the fourth of nine children of Henry E. and Tacey (Hart) Kister, natives of York County, and of German descent, both deceased. The father was a farmer, and acted as justice of the peace several times during his life. Isaac Kister was brought up as a farmer, and remained with his mother until he was sixteen years of age, when he hired out to work on a farm, performing any kind of labor until he was thirty-three years of age, when he purchased some land, where he finally made his home. He built large and commodious buildings, adding acre after acre to his farm, and has now a fine farm of seventy acres, as the result of his industry. In 1856 he married Letitia H. Shelley, who died in 1874. They had nine children, four now living: Crull S., Ulysses G., Annie E. and Harry. Those who died were Viola, Flora E., Ida and two infants. In 1876 he married Mrs. Sarah Gross, widow of Daniel Gross; they have one child: Charley. Mr. Kister enlisted in February, 1865, in Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Although in no engagement, he received a severe injury in the right knee in crossing a fence, the top rail giving way and throwing him to the ground. In politics he is very liberal, always voting for the man rather than the party.

DAVID H. KISTER was born in Newberrytown, York County, Penn., September 2, 1830, and is a son of Jacob E. and Catherine (Hart) Kister, of York County. At the age of ninteen years he began to learn the cigar-maker's trade, which he has continued to the present day. He manufactures from 100,000 to 800,000 cigars per annum. He enlisted, in Harrisburgh, Penn., February 20, 1865, in Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, to serve for one year, or during the war, and was honorably discharged at the end of his term. On his return home he purchased several tracts of land, which he also cultivates. July 16, 1854, he was married to Mary J. Mills, of the same county, and daughter of James and Elizabeth (Miller) Mills, who was born July 2, 1835. To this union have been born eleven children: Elizabeth M., born July 1, 1855; Jane M., born March 7, 1857; Inza M., born March 11, 1859; Ellsworth M., born May 4, 1861: Catherine M., born June 29, 1863; John M., born October 6, 1865; Mary M., born March 1, 1868; Annetta M., born September 8, 1870: Charles M., born January 11, 1873; Gertrude M., born March 20, 1875; Lulu M.. born March 21, 1878—all living.

JOHN KISTER was born in Newberry Township, York Co., Penn., June 24, 1833, on the place where now stands a part of Goldsboro. His parents were Jacob G. and Nancy (Bowen) Kister, natives of York County, of German descent, who had eleven children, of whom four sons and three daughters grew up, and of whom John was the sixth child. At the age of nineteen years John left the farm, and followed saw-milling, running a stationary engine in York County, until he was twenty-six years old, when he engaged in farming, which he followed eight years. June 27, 1863, he enlisted at Harrisburgh, Penn.. in Company B, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—six months' men—and served until October 3, 1863. August 17, 1864, he re-enlisted at Harrisburgh as second sergeant of Company B, Two Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. His regiment was connected with the First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Corps, and fought at Fort Steadman, Petersburg, and until Lee's surrender. At the close of the war he returned to Goldsboro In 1867 he quit farming, and again ran a stationary engine. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster at Etters, Penn., and has held that office since. In 1855 he was married, at Shiremanstown, Penn., to Hannah Willis, who died January 8, 1867, leaving two children: Frazer and Nora. The son Frazer is engineer for Mr. Isaac Frazer, occupying his father's old position. The daughter, Nora, died a short time after her mother. March 10, 1868, Mr. Kister was married, at Goldsborough, to Mrs. Catherine A. Wise, daughter of G. C. Wentz, and widow of W. Wise, who was killed in the late war. They had one child: Robert, who died in infancy. Mr. Kister belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the Junior Mechanics; he was chief burgess four terms, councilman two terms, and school director two terms. He is a Republican. He owns a farm, is a stockholder in the Star Building & Loan Association of York, and keeps a confectionary store in the postoffice building. In 1883 he organized the Independent Cornet Band, of Goldsboro, and equipped it with uniforms and instruments at his own expense. He has traveled a great deal, but lives now within 300 yards of his birthplace.

JACOB S. KOCH was born March 26, 1823, in Newberry Township, York Co., Penn., and is the ninth of the eleven children of Daniel and Mary (Stair) Koch, natives of York County, Penn., and of German descent. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-six years of age, when he began for himself, first working on a farm, and then farming for himself, which occupation he followed until 1868, when he engaged in milling, and followed that for three years. He next engaged as foreman in the manufacture of cigars, employing from four to eight hands, and making about 335,000 cigars annually. In 1849 he married Ann Fry, a daughter of Conrad and Nancy (Burger) Fry, natives of York County, Penn. They have had eleven children: Henry (deceased), Daniel (deceased), Benjamin, Samuel (deceased), Silas, Rosetta, Paul, George, Mary, Kate and Reuben. Mrs. Koch is a member of the Church of God. Mr. Koch is a strong advocate of temperance, and was a member of the S. of T. until the order went down.

LUTHER M. LANDES was born in Baltimore County, Md., April 26, 1856. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Fair) Landes, of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, and of English descent. They had seven children—four sons and three daughters—of whom Luther is the fifth child and third son. At the age of fourteen years, he entered John Bahn's mill in Carroll County, Md., where he remained two years. He then came to York County, Penn., where he worked two years in A. Miller's mill, in Lower Windsor Township. He afterward worked for P. A. & S. Small five years, at Loucks' mills; then went to Selin's Grove, Snyder Co., Penn., where he worked in Schoch's mills two years, and in the spring of 1880, came to Goldsboro, where he took charge of P. A. & S. Small's mill, and where he has been since; he is a thorough miller, and gives entire satisfaction to his employers and patrons. May 26, 1880, he was married at Selin's Grove, to Ada Ott, daughter of Daniel Ott, a farmer of Snyder County, Penn.: they have one child—George Erskine. Mrs. Landes belongs to the Lutheran Church.

I. LEO MINGLE, M. D., was born September 15, 1839, in Berks County, Penn., and is the third of four sons in the family of ten children of Jacob and Hannah (Leoscher) Mingle (both deceased), of Berks County, Penn. The father was a mason by trade, but spent the last thirty-six years of his life in farming. Our subject was brought up to farming, attending the public schools until he was eighteen years of age, and then attended two years at Freeland Seminary, now Ursinus College, in Montgomery County, Penn. He then taught school in Berks County for four terms. In the fall of 1861 he began studying medicine under Dr. F. B. Nice, and in July, 1862, joined the State militia; after leaving it he resumed the study of medicine with his former preceptor, and remained with him until the fall of the same year, when he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he remained until the following spring. March 8, he entered Long Island College, Brooklyn, N. Y., and remained until midsummer, when he returned home, opened an office and practiced one year. In the fall of 1865, he again went to Jefferson College, graduated in 1866, and returning home resumed his practice again. He practiced six years in Lebanon County, and eight years in Northumberland County, Penn. In the fall of 1878, he came to Newberrytown, where he has a lucrative practice. He was married, August 20, 1864, to Lydia A. (Loose), who died, leaving one child—Lu Annie L., May 29, 1865. Dr. Mingle next married, November 5, 1868, Mary M. Herr; they have had three children: Otis W. (deceased), Lillia G., and Almeda C. Dr. Mingle and wife, belong to the German Reformed Church.

HIRAM PAUP was born August 3, 1829, in Warrington Township, York Co., Penn., and is the eldest of the eight children of Valentine and Catharine (Raffensberger) Paup, natives of York County, Penn., and of English and German descent respectively, both deceased. Valentine Paup, was a weaver by trade, but gave it up and went farming, which he followed until his death. Hiram, at the age of eighteen years, began learning the trade of blacksmithing, which he has followed, with the exception of a few years, until the present time. He came to Newberry Township in 1851, first locating in the country, and then in 1872, removed to Lewisberry where he has since carried on business. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served as blacksmith until August 16, 1865. In 1853, he married Phœbe A. Hoopes. They have had six children, of whom four are living: Emma J., Mary E., James M. (deceased), Catharine (deceased), Amanda A. and Marlette C. Mrs. Paup is a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Nicholas) Hoopes, of York County. Mr. and Mrs. Paup are members of the Evangelical Church. He is a Republican, and has been elected chief burgess of Lewisberry, and school director. He is a class leader in the church.

JOHN A. RYNARD M. D., was born in Cumberland County, Penn., September 19, 1839, and is a son of Cyrus A. and Susan (Landis) Rynard, natives of Cumberland County, Penn., and of German descent, who had eight children—six daughters and two sons—of whom John A., is the eldest. The pioneer of the Rynard family was Christian Reiner, born in Wurtemburg, Germany, who came to this country about the year 1750, and settled in Northampton County, Penn., where he spent the rest of his life. His eldest son, John, who was born in Northhampton County, Penn., and died in Cumberland County, Penn., aged ninety-five years, was the great-grandfather of John A., and wrote his name Reinert. His son John, who spent his life in Cumberland County, Penn., was the first to write his name Rynard. The whole family has been more or less interested in agriculture. Our subject spent his younger days on his father's farm; for one year he worked at cabinet-making, but in 1858 he attended the normal school at Newville, Penn. The year following he attended a select school at the same place, and in 1860 he attended the Big Spring Academy. In the same year he was licensed to teach in the public schools, and taught eight years, and at the same time followed surveying. In 1869 he began the study of medicine with Dr. S. H. Brehm at Newville, Penn., and in the fall of 1870 entered Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he graduated as M. D. in the class of 1872. He first located at Bloserville, Penn., but after a short time removed to Greasonville, Penn., where he practiced medicine until 1875, when he located at Goldsboro, York County, Penn., where he has since practiced medicine and surgery. In 1880 he was appointed railroad surgeon at Goldsboro by the Northern Central Railway Company, which position he still holds. He was married, in 1863, to Sarah A. Daelhousen, of Cumberland County, Penn., daughter of Daniel Daelhousen. They have four children: Mary E., teacher; Mina B., wife of George W. Wise, of Goldsboro, Penn.; Charles W. and Norman B. Dr. Rynard was a member of the I. O. O. F. Encampment at Newville, while he resided in Cumberland County. He was at one time justice of the peace, which office he resigned when he began the study of medicine. He and his wife are Lutherans.

JACOB F. SCOTT was born October 31, 1848, in Baltimore County, Md., and is the eldest of seven children born to Frederick T. and Elizabeth A. (Cook) Scott, natives of Maryland, and of Irish and German descent, respectively. He remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, when he began business for himself. He served an apprenticeship in a machine-shop in Baltimore, and came to York, Penn., about 1868, and worked at his trade. He was married, in the fall of 1872, to Ellen T. Ihnen, daughter of Henry S. and Eliza (Sigersmith) Ihnen, of German descent. They have had five children: Frederick I., Jeanetta C., Oscar C., Emma H. and an infant, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Scott belong to the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 240, at Whistler, Ala.; and of Division 93, Jackson, Tenn., of the brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is an engineer and has run the engine on the Peach Bottom Railroad for seven years. He is also working his father's farm and saw-mill.

ABRAHAM SHELLEY was born in Dauphin County, Penn., October 3, 1809, and is the seventh of eight children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Shuman) Shelley, of Dauphin and York Counties, Penn., respectively, and of German descent, now deceased. Abraham Shelley, at eighteen years of age, began serving an apprenticeship at shoe-making, but followed his trade only one year, when he began farming, and has since followed that occupation. At one time he operated two saw-mills in connection with the farm. For more than sixteen years he ran timber on the river. At one time he was said to be worth $18,000, but lost most of it by giving securities. For about eight seasons he followed shad-fishing. June 14, 1832, he married Henrietta Crull, who died in 1855. They had twelve children, four living: Bartram, Henry, Walter and Abraham. Those deceased are: Martin, Oliver, Daniel, Elizabeth, Catharine, Albert, Jane and Mary E. He married Annie M. Hess, February 2, 1862. They have had eleven children: Edward, Mary, Clymer, Latimer, Lewis, Ida (deceased), Lydia (deceased), Swiler, Ella, Russell S. (deceased) and Mina. Mr. Shelley is still hale and hearty. He and his wife belong to the United Brethren Church. He cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson. Although formerly a Whig he has, since Taylor's time, cast his lot with the Democrats.

HENRY C. SHELLEY was born March 3, 1844, in York County, Penn., and is the eighth of eleven children of Abraham and Henrietta (Crull) Shelley, the former a native of Dauphin County, Penn., and the latter of York County, and of German descent. The mother died in 1856. The father is living in Newberry and is overseeing his farm. Henry C. remained on the farm until 1864, when he enlisted in Company B, Two Hundreth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Divens and Capt. Hoover. He was in two engagements—Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865, and at the capture of Petersburg. At one time he suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever. He was discharged at Washington, D. C., May 31, 1865. October 11, 1863, he married Prudence B. Prowell, by whom he has had nine children: Ella K. (deceased), John P., Fannie E., George (deceased), Myrtie, Ettie R., Lloyd (deceased), Harry E. (deceased) and Edith. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Shelley was born September 30, 1846, daughter of John M. and Barbara Prowell, of York County, Penn., now of New Cumberland, Penn., and of English and Irish descent. After his return from the army Mr. Shelley engaged in huckstering for five years. In the winter of 1872 he engaged in his present business—groceries and confectionery.

LYMAN L. SHETTEL was born in Lewisberry, Penn., June 7, 1851, and is the youngest of the four children of John and Caroline (Harman) Shettel, natives of York County, and of German descent. Lyman L., at the age of fifteen years, began to manufacture matches, and prospered so well that now he owns and controls the factory at Lewisberry, Penn., where he manufactures block or percussion matches, which have a rapid sale. July 6, 1873, he was married to Laura A. Stonesifer, daughter of Henry and Eliza (King) Stonesifer, of Maryland. They have one child—John H. Mr. Shettel manufactures about 1,200 gross of matches in his factory.

JOHN A. SMITH was born in 1857, in Maytown, York Co., Penn., and is the fourth of eleven children of William and Harriet (Jacobs) Smith, natives of York County, Penn., and of English descent. His father is a carpenter by trade, and is a resident of Lewisberry. John A. was brought up in a small village, and received a common school education. In the fall of 1873, he, in company with his parents, came to Lewisberry, Penn., where he assisted his father at his trade, until he was seventeen years of age. He then took up the trade of silversmith, and, though having no instructor, made such rapid progress, that at present he has a good paying business. In politics, he is a Republican.

DR. W. H. SPANGLER was born in York County, Penn., in 1856, and is the third of seven children of David and Louisa (Melsheimer) Spangler, of York County, and of Dutch descent. Until he was twelve years of age he remained on the farm, but after that he commenced looking out for himself. He began the study of veterinary surgery, when he was twenty-one years of age, under a German graduate—Dr. Joseph Keiser, of York, and remained under his instruction for four years. He then went to Urbana, Ohio, where he opened an office, and remained there one year and a half. He then went to Minnesota, and located in St. Paul, where he remained for a short time and then came to Lewisberry, where he has since been doing a good business, and has been very successful. With the help of his father he is now very comfortably situated. In politics he is a Republican.

J. C. STEM, M. D., was born July 26, 1855, in Cashtown, Adams Co., Penn., and is the son of William and Eliza (Watson) Stem, natives of Adams County, and of German and Irish descent, who had two children (twins), J. C. and Annie. The father is a retired physician in Cashtown, and his father, Reuben, now eighty years of age, is a retired merchant and resident of Adams County, Penn. Our subject's grandfather, on the mother's side, James Watson, died at the advanced age of one hundred and two years. Dr. J. C. Stem spent his younger days in Cashtown, where he attended the public and select schools, and afterward attended a select school at Gettysburg for five terms, and taught school at Buchanan Valley, Adams County, three winters. At the age of seventeen years he began the study of medicine with his father; then attended the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated in the class of 1878. He then took a tour through the West, after which he settled in Lewisberry, Penn., in the fall of 1878, where he has built up a lucrative practice. He was married, in 1880, to Mary Paup, daughter of Hiram and Phœbe A. (Hoopes) Paup, of York County.

ROBERT N. STONESIFER, justice of the peace, was born in Carroll County, Md., in March, 1852, and is the eldest of a family of eleven boys and two girls born to Jacob H. and Eliza (King) Stonesifer, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English descent, respectively. His father is a resident of Harrisburg and a dealer in produce. Robert N. at the age of sixteen began learning the tinner's trade, which he has followed ever since. He learned his trade at York, Penn.; went from there to Mechanicsburgh, and soon after settled in Lewisberry, where he is at present doing a good business. June 9, 1878, he married Alice M. Griest, daughter of Jonathan and Harriet (Prowell) Griest, of York County, and of English descent. They have two children: Vernie M. and Anna A. Mrs. Stonesifer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat, and was elected justice of the peace in 1883. In 1871 he started business at Lewisberry, as dealer in stoves and tin-ware, and established a good business.

REUBEN P. STROMINGER, Esq., was born in Newberry Township, York Co., Penn., October 8, 1838, son of Michael and Catharine (Eterman) Strominger, of York County, Penn., and of German descent, who had a family of four sons and four daughters, of whom Reuben P. was the youngest son. April 21, 1861, he left the farm to enlist, at York, in Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served three months. August 12, 1863, he re-enlisted as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served till the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Hart's Island. His regiment was connected with the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battles of Mine Run, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run and Wilderness, besides numerous skirmishes. After his return home he worked for about four years at carpentering and bridge building, and in 1869 removed to Goldsboro, where he has lived since. He was married at Goldsboro, in 1866, to Elizabeth Millard. They had two children, one of whom died in infancy, the other, Jennie, is married to Charles Breckinridge, of Goldsboro. Mr. Strominger was elected constable in 1870, and has held that office six terms. He was again elected in 1878, and held the office three terms. In 1882 he was appointed justice of the peace, to serve the unexpired term of F. R. Prowell, and in the ensuing election was elected for five years. He engaged in the fire insurance business in 1878, and is now the agent of the Farmers', of Dover; Manheim, of Lancaster; Valley Mutual, of Lebanon, of which latter he is also a director; Farmers', of York; Sun, of England; Pacific, of New York, and the Pennsylvania Mutual, of Columbia. He is also a dealer in tobacco.

J. M. SWEIGART was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1829, and is the second son in a family of four children born to Adam and Ann (Hartley) Sweigart, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and of French and German descent, respectively, both deceased. The father was a school teacher and wagon-maker, and died in his eighty-fifth year. Subject's grandfathers, Sweigart and Hartley, were in the Revolutionary war, in which the latter received a serious wound, from which he never fully recovered. J. M. Sweigart was brought up a farmer, and remained with his parents until he was nineteen years of age, when he began the trade of milling, which he has followed through life. He came to York County, Penn., in 1840, with his parents, who resided there until they died. He purchased several old farms, improved them, and sold them again, and finally, in 1838, purchased what was known as Oil-Mill, a dilapidated structure, which he rebuilt, and which is now one of the best flour-mills in the county. Its capacity is twenty barrels per day. In 1850 he was married to Jane Stetler. Having no children they adopted one—Jennie R. Stetler.

WILLIAM E. SWILER, M. D., was born in Cumberland County, Penn., October 23, 1833, and is the second child in a family of three boys and two girls of John and Isabella (Eckels) Swiler, natives of Cumberland County, and of Scotch-Irish and English descent. The father followed farming and teaching for a livelihood, and died in 1839. The mother died in 1858. At the age of six years William E. was taken by his grandfather, who owned a farm, where he grew up, attending school until he was sixteen years old, when he went to Mechanicsburg, Penn., where he engaged in the mercantile business with his uncle. Here he remained two years, and then attended the academy at Mechanicsburg for two years. His health becoming impaired he quit the academy and went to Harrisburg, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He next came to Yocumtown, where he engaged in the mercantile business for a year, after which he went to Shiremanstown and commenced the study of medicine under Drs. Robert G. Young and Jacob C. Black. Under their instructions he remained one year, and then entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, in 1855, and graduated in 1857. In the following spring he located at Yocumtown, Penn., where he still resides, and has acquired a large and lucrative practice. He was married, November 26, 1859, to Kate E. Pretz, who died December 9, 1878. They had five children: Minnie I., Lizzie L., Robert D., Carrie E. and Annie (deceased). November 9, 1880, he married Mrs. Matilda Groom, widow of William Groom, and daughter of Hiram and Susan (Reeser) Prowell.

JOHN H. TROUP was born in Lewisberry, Penn., in 1861, and is the second of eight children born to Abraham and Mary (Fox) Troup, the former a native of Adams County, Penn., the latter of Prussia. The parents are residents of Lewisberry, where the father carries on the trade of blacksmithing. John H. was brought up in the borough of Lewisberry, where he attended the public schools until he was twenty years old, when he went to Lockhaven, Penn., where he studied one term. He began the study of music at twelve years of age, and made such rapid progress that, at the age of seventeen, he began teaching music, and has since made it his profession. He also sells pianos and organs. He attended the Musical Normal School, held at Kittanning, Penn., with Dr. Maas and Eugene Thayer, as instructors, for one term. He was married, May 14, 1882, to Lizzie Swiler. They have one child—Vernie. In politics he is a Republican. At present he has a class of 100 scholars, and never has less than sixty.

JOHN A. WILLIS, Esq., was born in Newberry Township, York Co., Penn., March 1, 1835. His parents were George and Emma (Kister) Willis, of Newberry Township, and of English and German descent, respectively. They had six sons and six daughters, of whom John A. was the second son. He remained on the farm until fourteen years of age, when he went into the lumber business. At the age of nineteen he began working for Small, Stair & Co., and continued with them twenty-six years, spending seven years of that time in Clearfield County, Penn. Since 1871 he has been in the employ of Isaac Frazer, at Goldsboro. In 1856 he was married, in Cumberland County, Penn., to Caroline Crome, daughter of George Crome. She died April 3, 1884. They had eleven children, five of whom are living: Ida, Charles, Edwin, Latimore and John Guy. Mrs. Willis was a member of the Church of God. Mr. Willis has held various offices of trust, as borough councilman, school director, inspector, secretary of I. O. O. F., and at present he holds the office of justice of the peace, having been elected in the spring of 1884. He was one of the organizers of the Goldsboro Building and Loan Association.

GEORGE S. WOLF was born in York County, Penn., near the Maryland line, August 5, 1831. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Souders) Wolf, of York County, and of German descent, who had seven sons and five daughters—five children deceased. George S. was next to the eldest child. He remained on the farm until he was nineteen years old, when he commenced to learn blacksmithing, which he carried on for himself at the age of twenty-five, and which he has since followed. In his youth he attended the common schools at Goldsboro, walking in from the country a distance of nearly three miles. He was married, November 16, 1856, on Hill Island, Dauphin Co., Penn., to Lydia Groom, daughter of William Groom, a mason by trade, and of English descent. They had five children, all of whom are dead: Carrie, Cecilia, David, Laura and Maggie. Mr. Wolf belongs to the Church of God, and is sexton of that church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, at Goldsboro, and of the American Mechanics. He has held the office of borough councilman for two terms, that of treasurer for three years, and chief burgesss since 1879. He was one of the organizers of the Goldsboro Loan Associations, Nos. 1 and 2.

GEORGE D. ZEIGLER was born January 22, 1840, in Wrightsville, York Co., Penn., and is the eldest of eleven children born to George and Susan (Delingler) Zeigler, natives of York County, and of German descent. When fifteen years of age he began learning the tailoring trade, and followed it for eighteen months; after that he worked in a saw-mill until August 22, 1861, when he enlisted at Wrightsville, Penn., Company I, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Col. J. M. Powers, and was at Fort Wagner, and also in the second attack on the same fort, where he was wounded in the left shoulder by a piece of shell. He was then taken to New York; thence to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he remained until fit for duty. He next engaged in the campaign against Hilton Head, at Butler's Front, S. C., and Petersburgh, and was wounded May 7, 1864, in the left arm. He was discharged July 28, 1864, and on account of wounds received in the army, is receiving a pension of $10 per month. April 7, 1864, he married Elizabeth Thompson. They had thirteen children, of whom six are living: Mary, Flora, George, Robert, Charley and Alide. Mrs. Zeigler is a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Thompson. Mr. Zeigler is a Republican. He owns considerable property in Goldsboro, Penn., and is at present a street commissioner.

NORTH CODORUS.

DR. W. F. BRINKMAN, a son of Henry N. and Catherine Brinkman, of Carroll County, Md., where our subject was born, in the village of Manchester, May 20, 1822. After attending the public school and the Manchester Academy he began to read medicine with Dr. Beltz, of Manchester, and after attending three full terms at Washington University, of Maryland, graduated at this institution, and began the practice of medicine in Manchester. After three years he removed (1849) to Jefferson, Codorus Township. In October, 1849, Dr. Brinkman married Sarah Ann Motter, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Roat) Motter. Eight children have been born to them: Rosetta, Virginia, Sarah, Emma, Josephine, Adolf, Harman and Horatio. Dr. Brinkman's ancestors came from Germany. The Doctor is a member of Mount Zion Lodge, I. O. O. F., also of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and attends the Lutheran Church. He is one of the leading physicians of York County; has a large practice in Codorus and adjoining Townships, and is one of the most influential citizens of that section.

M. T. CRIST, son of John and Sarah (Thoman) Crist, was born April 25, 1845, in Jefferson Borough. He was the fourth in a family of twelve children; received a common school education in his native town, and began life as a clerk in Brodbeck's store, in Jefferson. He began business for himself at the early age of twenty years at Glenville, then removed to North Codorus Township, near Spring Grove, having embarked in the saddlery and harness business; he then removed to his present location, New Salem, North Codorus Township. January 13, 1867, he married Susan Rohrbach, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Runkle) Rohrbach, of Codorus Township. Seven children have blessed this union: Aggie S., William C., Alice C., Lizzie, Joseph (deceased), Mollie and John. Mr. Crist was a mercantile appraiser for York County in 1875; has been justice of the peace for his township, and taught school three terms. He attends the German Reformed Church.

WESLEY GLATFELTER, recorder of deeds for York County, is the second son of George and Christiana Glatfelter, and was born December 7, 1848, in North Codorus Township. Mr. Glatfelter received only a common school education, but took advantage of every chance that was afforded him to improve his mind by study, and he is to-day one of the best informed men in North Codorus Township, and has taught school for seven terms in his native township. March 12, 1874, he married Melinda C. Rohrbach, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Rohrbach, and five children blessed their marriage: Warren A., Laura I., Jennie L., Elizabeth A., and Annetta W. Mr. Glatfelter has held various township offices at various times, and is a member of the order of K. of P., also a member of the Jeffersonian Democratic Association of York.

JOHN M. HENRY was born in York County, September 10, 1856, to George Henry and Susanna (Martin) Henry, also natives of York County. The father was a carpenter, then a farmer, and about 1860, became a merchant at Stoverstown. John M. was reared a farmer, and was educated in the district school, and at York County Academy. In the fall of 1877 he began teaching in North Codorus, and has taught each consecutive term since, with the exception of that of 1880, when he was the secretary of the Seven Valley Mutual Aid Association. December 4, 1881, he married Barbara Alice, daughter of Samuel G. Hildebrand. Mr. Hildebrand was also a school teacher, then a farmer, afterward a merchant, and is now a cigar box manufacturer. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and are the parents of one child, Robert Pattison. They own ninety acres of land at Stoverstown and the lot on which the church edifice stands was sold to the congregation by Mr. Henry. Daniel M. Henry, brother of the above, was born in Stoverstown, November 2, 1860. He was reared a farmer and was educated in the district and select schools of his native place, and has been teaching since 1882. He is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

DR. H. KEHM, son of Henry and Anna M. (Swope) Kehm, was the seventh of nine children, and was born October 10, 1848, in Oxford, Adams Co., Penn., and was educated at Dr. M. D. G. Pfeiffer's Æthenia et Hygea, of Oxford. Our subject read medicine under Dr. G. H. Jordy, and after two courses at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, was graduated from this institution, March 13, 1871, and immediately began the practice of medicine at Kralltown, York County; after four years there he removed to Hagersville, Bucks County, remained six years, then returned and located at Dover, York County; after four years at Dover he came to his present location. The Doctor's ancestors came from Darmstadt, Germany.

JOHN S. KLINE, youngest of three children of John and Eve (Schultz) Kline, was born November 23, 1813, in Hellam Township, where he was reared and sent to his trade (miller) in his nineteenth year at Weist's Mill. He rented this mill and began business on his own account in 1838; taught school in North Codorus Township, two terms. In 1834 Mr. Kline married Lydia Glatfelter, daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Folkomer) Glatfelter, of North Codorus Township. Four children were born to this union: Franklin, Henrietta, Sarah and Julia Ann. Mrs. Kline died in 1850. Mr. Kline next married Melvina M. Raber, daughter of Abraham and Julia Ann (Bletcher) Raber. Six children were born to this marriage: M. Alice, Fannie, Clementine, Ellen, John H. and Emma. John H. is the only child yet living, born to the last marriage. Mr. Kline was constable four years, ten years justice of the peace, and postmaster thirteen years, school director and secretary of the school board. In 1880 he was appointed enumerator for North Codorus Township and New Salem Borough, and at the present time, secretary of the school board of New Salem Borough. He learned surveying in 1829 and followed it ever since. Mr. Kline is the oldest surveyor of York County, with possible exception of Daniel Ettinger, of York.

DR. WILSON A. LONG, son of Jonathan and Sue (Boyer) Long, of Rabersburg, Centre County, was born January 31, 1860. Dr. Long attended school there until his tenth year, he then came to Glen Rock to attend normal school under Prof. Gray; he taught school three terms in Codorus Township; then began to read medicine with Dr. Stick, in Codorus Township, attended two courses at College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, and was graduated from this institution in 1882; began the practice of medicine at New Salem, North Codorus Township, where he is at present located. On the 25th of March, 1883, Dr. Long married Annie Grothey, daughter of Charles and Annie E. (Marker) Grothey, of York, Penn. One child has blessed their union—Blanche Edith. The Doctor took a special course on diseases of the chest and throat and operative surgery.

DR. EDWARD STERNER, son of Jesse and Leah (Dagen) Sterner, was born June 15, 1855, in Codorus Township. The Doctor is the eldest child in a family of eight children. In 1875 Dr. Sterner married Lydia Spangler, daughter of Bernard and Susan (Asper) Spangler, of Jackson Township. Five children have been born of this marriage: Maggie G., Flora (deceased), Joseph F., Edward M. and Charles Austin. Dr. Sterner was reared on a farm. After receiving a common school education he began to read medicine with Drs. Jones and Evans. The Doctor began the practice of medicine in Jefferson, in 1880; and, although a young physician, has met with flattering success.

DR. J. J. STEWART, second of six children of James W. and Martha L. (Campbell) Stewart, was born March 1, 1862, in Lower Chanceford Township. The Doctor read medicine with Dr. W. F. Smith, of Lower Chanceford Township, and after attending three terms at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, was graduated from this institution April 2, 1885, and began the practice of his profession at the village of New Salem, about five miles from York. Dr. Stewart's ancestors settled early in York County, his grandparents being natives of the county. Dr. Stewart is a hard student, loves his profession and will make his mark in his chosen profession.

PETER STRICKHOUSER, son of Peter and Polly (Rennoll) Strickhouser, was born January 26, 1827, in North Codorus Township. Our subject was the youngest of two children, James Kelly and Peter. December 25, 1848, Mr. Strickhouser married Mary Hetrick, daughter of John and Wilhelmina (Wolfrom) Hetrick; eight children were born of this marriage; Wilhelmina; infant, deceased; Amanda; Fannie; Calvin; Howard; Clayton; and Edward, deceased. Mr. Strickhouser was reared on his father's farm. He held the responsible office of commissioner of York County from 1869 to 1872, with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to the people of York County. At present Mr. Strickhouser is keeping hotel at Hanover Junction. He has been school director in his native township at various times.

ISRAEL K. ZIEGLER was born in North Codorus Township, October 11, 1840, and is the son of John E. and Barbara (Coller) Ziegler, the former born in North Codorus, April 14, 1806, and the latter in Shrewsbury Township, January 20, 1804. They died, respectively, November 19, 1874, and March 25, 1883. They were the parents of five children. Subject's grandfather, John Ziegler, was born December 18, 1767, was married November 23, 1790, to Catherine Epley, and died July 9, 1845. He donated the land on which Ziegler's Church now stands, and, with his son John E., helped to build the edifice. Our subject was married, April 27, 1865, to Ann Maria Stick, daughter of Henry Stick. To this union have been born the following children: William H., February 16, 1866, died August 3, 1867; John C., born July 13, 1868; Janny M., December 16, 1869, and Edwin, May 17, 1878. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Ziegler settled down to farming on the old homestead, which comprises 300 acres, which he now owns, and which is renowned for its dairy and grain products. Mr. Ziegler is also owner of 300 acres more at different places, and other valuable real estate in York, Seven Valleys and in Gettysburg. Both the Ziegler and Stick families are among the oldest and most respected of York County, and have always been firm adherents of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Ziegler is now a resident of York Borough, to which point he removed in 1882, to obtain better educational facilities for his children.

JOHN K. ZIEGLER, farmer, son of John E. and Barbara Ziegler, was born in North Codorus Township, on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Ziegler married Elizabeth, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Shaffer, of Codorus Township. This marriage was blessed with five children: Emma J., John C., William (deceased), Paul and Allen. Mr. Ziegler has been for many years a director in the York National Bank. He is widely and favorably known in York County, and has always been a prominent and influential man in his section of the county.

PARADISE TOWNSHIP.

P. S. ALWINE, son of Samuel and Mary Shaeffer, was born November 4, 1831, in North Codorus Township, and removed in 1840 to Paradise Township. When seventeen years of age he began to make brick, and frequently made the trip to Peach Bottom Township where he was engaged to make brick. When he attained his majority he began the brick business for himself and has followed this occupation ever since. September 20, 1860, Mr. Alwine married Catharine Dahlhammer, daughter of William and Sarah (Sour) Dahlhammer. Eleven children were born to them: Emma J., Sarah E., Ida, Harvey, Samuel, William, Lewis H., Cora A., Edward R., Percy and Emery S. Mr. Alwine is widely known in York and Adams Counties. He taught school twelve terms in Jackson and Paradise Townships, and is one of the best informed men in Paradise Township. His father was a native of Lebanon County.

A. Z. LEIB, son of Abraham and Matilda (Zeigler) Leib, was born February 3, 1853, in Jackson Township; was reared to farming; began to learn his trade (saddle and harness-maker), at Davidsburg. In 1876 he began business for himself at Baughmansville, Paradise Township. December 30, 1879, Mr. Leib married Sallie Baughman, daughter of J. B. and Lydia (Schwartz) Baughman, of Paradise Township. Three children have blessed this marriage: J. B., Lydia R. and Matilda G. Mr. Leib's ancestors were early settlers in Paradise Township. Abraham Leib died when our subject was only six years of age. Matilda (Zeigler) Leib, the mother of our subject, is still living. Mr. Leib is held in high esteem by his friends and neighbors in Paradise Township. There were eight children in Abraham Leib's family, viz.: Emanuel, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Agnes; Jesse, deceased; John, now in Illinois; Jonas, in Adams County; A. Z. and Alice. Mr. Leib is a member of the Paradise (Lutheran) Church.

E. C. MASEMER, son of Jesse and Catharine (Joseph) Masemer, was born January 18, 1854, in Hellam Township, and for the past twenty-two years has been a resident of Paradise Township (his father having purchased the mill property, where our subject now resides, in 1876). Our subject began to learn his trade with Peter Kimkel, 1873, in Warrington Township, York County, and began business for himself in the spring of 1884. February 10, 1883, he married Ida Ramer, daughter of Henry and Annie (Myers) Ramer, of Paradise Township. One child was born to them—Ira.

JOHN S. TRIMMER, son of Barnet and Catharine (Schriver) Trimmer, was born January 13, 1812, in Paradise Township, where he now resides. He was reared to farming, and when eighteen years of age learned the carpenter trade, and followed it about seven years. He then began the mercantile business, which he followed for twenty-two years, then retired from active business. He began business at Big Mount forty-eight years ago (1837).

PEACH BOTTOM TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM E. AILES, son of William and Elizabeth (Black) Ailes, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., December 8, 1840, and was married, December 11, 1867, to Martha Jane Carrick, daughter of Alexander Carrick, of Philadelphia, and has had born to him nine children: Alexander C., William B., Robert E., George M., Elizabeth H., Joseph H., Charles M., Franklin A. and Edwin H. In the fall of 1869 Mr. Ailes came to York County and purchased the "Gordon property," a farm of 172 acres, and since that time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He served with the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, "Emergency" men, and participated in the battle of Antietam, and was drafted afterward in the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania, and served one year, mostly at Suffolk, Va. He is a member of Corporal Baer Post 277, G. A. R., and also a Master Mason.

EPHRAIM ARNOLD was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 3, 1834. His parents, William and Julia A. (Barnett) Arnold, were natives of that county, and of Irish extraction. They reared a family of eight sons and two daughters, and lost four by death in infancy. William Arnold was for many years a slate operator, but late in life his attention was given to mercantile pursuits. Our subject is the fifth of the children reared to maturity, and his early life was passed on a farm. After receiving a liberal education at Chestnut Level Academy and Millersville State Normal School he taught several terms in the public schools. When grown to manhood he passed several years as a canal boatman in summer, and continued to teach in winter. From 1862 to 1866 he was engaged as clerk with McConkey Brothers at Peach Bottom; later with Rufus Wiley, same place; then with Lewis C. Wiley, Slate Hill, and again with Rufus Wiley. In the spring of 1873 he formed a partnership with Hugh N. McConkey, and bought out L. C. Wiley, general merchant at Slate Hill. About one year afterward he bought out his partner's interest and admitted James A. Towson, of Harrisburg. In 1878 Mr. Towson sold out to his son, who continued in the firm until 1882, having in the meantime removed their store to Delta. Mr. Arnold married Eliza A. Patton, in Philadelphia, November 28, 1867. Mrs. Arnold is a native of York County, and is a sister of John F. Patton, druggist, of York. The family are of Irish origin. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have five children: John P., William E., Mary L., T., Frederick and Edith R. Mr. Arnold was a member of the first council of Delta, was active in securing its incorporation, and has held and acceptably filled a number of other offices under the corporation. He was a charter member of Esdraelon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has been its secretary since its organization. He is also secretary of Mount Hebron Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is vice-president of the Delta Building and Loan Association.

SAMUEL JOHN BARNETT was born in Peach Bottom Township, York County, Penn., January 5, 1846, the son of John and Catharine A. Barnett, who came from Lancaster County in 1838. His mother was a woman of great vigor and business activity. She was of German descent, with an admixture of Irish blood. His paternal grandfather was John K. Barnett, who lived near Fairfield, Lancaster County; his great-grandfather was Mark Barnett, who moved from Upper Hartford County, Md., to Ohio when that State was the "far West," and who is said to have lived to the age of one hundred and ten years. The nationality of the Barnett ancestry is involved in some obscurity, though the original members in this country probably emigrated at an early period from the north of Ireland. The name appears to be derived from the Roman title "baronettus," Norman French "baronette," English "baronet," from which comes the English-Irish name Barnet, Barnett or Barnette. Samuel J. Barnett was the fourth son of his parents, his elder brothers being Martin Sylvester, now a book publisher in St. Louis, Mo.; Sergt. David Alva, who lost his life in defense of his country in the war of the Rebellion while color-sergeant of his regiment, and William James, now a prominent farmer in Peach Bottom Township. Besides these there were two younger sisters, both now dead. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and trained to agriculture. When he was six years old he lost his father, and his education was entrusted to his mother, who struggled hard to give all her children as good an education as the public and private schools of the community would afford. Samuel J. was fond of reading and an apt student. He early developed a talent for mathematics, and soon distanced most of his teachers in that line. Later, however, his tastes led him more into philosophical and metaphysical subjects. Early in the year 1866 he spent a few weeks at the Millersville State Normal School, where he almost immediately gained recognition as an original thinker and strong debater. His attendance at this school was broken by terms of teaching to raise funds. In 1869 he graduated in the elementary course. After further teaching and study he finished the scientific course in 1874, his only fellow-graduate being Frank Ibach, since a teacher in Pierce's Business College, Philadelphia. With the exception of a few intervals he followed the vocation of teacher from 1864 to 1884, most of the time in the public and private schools of his native township. In 1869, after finishing the elementary course at Millersville, he became principal of the public schools at Shamokin, Penn., and organized the high school of that town. In 1874–75 he filled a similar position in Lehighton, Penn. As a teacher he was enthusiastic and thorough, and as a disciplinarian very successful. During the years of his teaching he usually gave a few months each year to farming. In 1865 he went to Cincinnati, where he was engaged for a time clerking for the National Publishing Company. In 1872 also he served as clerk to the Presbyterian Board of Education, Philadelphia. In 1880 he purchased the *Delta Herald*, after the paper had had a precarious existence of eighteen months. Under his care it has become not only a success as a business venture, but a power for good which is widely felt, the paper taking high rank with the older papers of York County. In 1884 he quit teaching and devoted himself to the editorial and business management of his paper. September 14, 1869, he was married to Miss Martha McCurdy, daughter of W. J. McCurdy, of Peach Bottom Township, and sister of J. C. McCurdy, publisher, Philadelphia. She was a most lovely woman in heart, life and person, and proved a valuable helpmeet; but after three years of happy wedded life death removed her to a brighter world. After trying the world alone for eleven years, September 27, 1883, he married Miss Fannie K. Vogt, daughter of Herman Vogt, of York. Miss Vogt had for several years been a successful teacher in the public schools of York, and is a lady whose culture, vivacity and personal attractions win her friends wherever she goes. Her attainments render her an efficient help to her husband in his literary labors. Following this marriage a son was born November 6, 1884. In life, character and business, Samuel J. Barnett is upright and very conscientious. He has been a warm advocate of temperance, and an active worker in church and Sunday-school. In youth he united with the Slateville Presbyterian Church, with which he is still connected, and has for several years filled the position of Sunday-school superintendent. In politics he has been a Republican. Three times he ran as candidate for county superintendent in York County; but though acknowledged to stand head and shoulders above any other candidate, the strong political sentiment which was brought to bear against him caused his defeat. Mr. Barnett now lives in Delta, where he has built for himself a commodious dwelling and printing office.

WILLIAM BARTON was born in Peach Bottom Township, York County, May 23, 1832, on the farm of 180 acres now owned and occupied by him. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Heaps) Barton, were both natives of Harford County, Md. The subject of this sketch has passed his entire life on a farm, and by his industry and skill has acquired a competence. He has held the offices of assessor, inspector and school director. He married Miss Sarah M. Fulks, daughter of Benjamin Fulks, May 23, 1860, and has two sons: John A. and Harry A. Mrs. Barton is a member of the Slateville Presbyterian Church.

WALTER BEATTIE was born February 13, 1810, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. His parents, Simon and Nancy Beattie, came to America in 1817, and settled in Peach Bottom Township. The family consisted of the parents and fourteen children—six sons and eight daughters—one daughter having died on the passage over. Walter, like his brothers and sisters, was brought up on the farm, and from his earliest boyhood was accustomed to hard and incessant labor, receiving his education during winters in the indifferent county schools of that day. He purchased in 1838 a tract of land known as the "Warm Spring Farm," and at present owns four farms in addition to a fine mill property known as Wiley's Mill. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Walter has been active in works of charity in the community where he resides. His too confiding disposition has occasioned him frequent pecuniary losses, nothwithstanding which he has, by his industry, become one of the solid men of the county. In politics Mr. Beattie has never aspired to office, though his fellow-citizens have conferred on him various local positions, among others those of supervisor, assessor and collector.

EMANUEL J. BLAIN was born in Fawn Township, York County, July 16, 1840. His parents, Moses and Sarah (Bulett) Blain, were natives of the same place, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. He is the second of fourteen children, being the eldest son. His early life was passed on a farm and as a clerk in his father's store. Having received a good education at Bryansville High School and York County Academy, he devoted about four years to teaching a public school. He married, November 21, 1861, Mary S. Webb, daughter of William Webb, a prominent citizen of Fawn Township. About 1863 Mr. Blain embarked in the mercantile business at Bryansville, and continued in the same at that place and at Delta until the opening of the York & Peach Bottom Railroad in 1876, when he entered the employ of that company as baggage master, which position he acceptably filled until February, 1884. He then resigned and resumed his old business as a member of the firm of Lloyd & Blain at Delta. While a merchant in 1875, Mr. Blain invested a large part of his capital in slate-mining, which proved a failure, and forced him to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. On settlement of his affairs, however, every claim was fully paid, which is a conclusive proof of his business integrity. He has held the office of councilman of the borough of Delta, and is a Past Master of Esdraelon Lodge A. F. & A. M. He and wife are members of the Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church.

CAPT. ASAPH M. CLARKE was born in Jefferson County, Penn., February 11, 1844. His parents, Dr. Asaph M. and Rebecca M. (Nichols) Clarke, were of English extraction. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of six children—four daughters and two sons. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry (three months' men), and served chiefly in Virginia, taking part in the battle of Falling Water and others. He was honorably discharged July 9, 1861, and in November following entered Company F, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry as orderly-sergeant, and was promoted to second lieutenant July 27, 1863. December 13, 1864, he was made first lieutenant of Company K, and commissioned as captain of the same company May 1, 1865. During his latter term of service he took part in the battles of Berryville, Opequan, Winchester, Mine Run, both engagements at Weldon Railroad, both at Hatch's Run, Brandy Station, Petersburg, Cedar Creek, Middletown, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, White House, Fisher's Hill and a number of others of minor importance. At Winchester, June 15, 1863, he received a wound in his left ankle, breaking the bone, which caused his capture and subsequent confinement in Libby and Belle Isle until August, 1863. The promotions he received were for meritorious conduct and distinguished services, and since the close of the war he receives a pension on account of his wound. After his discharge he spent some time in the study of medicine, and afterward registered as a law student, but did not complete a course in either. He was married, June 13, 1869, to Clara F. Butler, of Brookville, and has one son, Milton B., living, having lost a daughter, Nora, in infancy. Capt. Clarke is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Grand Army, Odd Fellows, I. O. K. M., K. of P. and other societies; is at this writing a justice of the peace, and was a candidate for the legislature in 1884. He is engaged in the jewelry business at Delta. The father of our subject, Dr. A. M. Clarke, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 22, 1808, was taken by his parents in infancy to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and in 1819 brought to what is now Elk County, this State. He was married, March 6, 1831, and celebrated his golden wedding in 1881, and died suddenly in the spring of 1884.

JESSE T. CRAWFORD, second son of Joseph and Frances (Taylor) Crawford, was born in the extreme southeastern part of York County, March 25, 1831. His father was of Scotch-Irish origin, and his mother of the English Taylor family, well known in the southern part of Harford County, Md. Soon after their marriage they located on a small farm in Peach Bottom Township, where they reared a family of four sons and four daughters—two sons and two daughters are still living. The subject of this sketch received a fair education at Chestnut Level Academy, and adopted the profession of teaching, a pursuit which he followed almost continuously for thirty years, in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kentucky. He taught one year in York, three years in Hanover, Penn., and for eight years had charge of the high school at Delta, where a large number of young persons of both sexes were prepared for teaching. He served five years as justice of the peace in Peach Bottom Township, and after the incorporation of Delta, was elected to the same office in the borough, which office he still holds. He took an active part in this incorporation, made the survey, and has been town clerk ever since. He, in addition to his official duties, does an extensive business as a surveyor and conveyancer.

He was one of the charter members of Esdraelon Lodge No. 176, A. F. & A. M., as well as of the Delta Building and Loan Association, of which he is the secretary. He was, in 1884, a candidate for county commissioner, but failed to secure the nomination. He married, September 5, 1860, Sarah A. Healey, of Harford County, Md., a descendant of the Ellicott family, of Ellicott's Mills, Md., and has had five children, four of whom, Elizabeth F., Agnes I., James C. and Joseph R., are living, and one Minnie J., dead. The eldest daughter is a teacher. His mother died in 1861, and his father in 1872.

RUDOLPHUS D. DODSON, born in Peach Bottom Township, February 27, 1856, is the youngest of four sons of Henry and Elizabeth (McCurdy) Dodson, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of York County, and also of Irish parentage. The subject of this notice was reared on a farm, attending school in the winter until, at the age of sixteen, he entered a drug store in York, where he remained a year and a half. Some time after this he began the study of dentistry with Dr. W. C. McCurdy, in Baltimore County, Md., with whom he remained two years. Returning to York County he practiced about two years, and then entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, where he remained one term. In the fall of 1882 he entered the University of Maryland, from the dental department of which he graduated in March, 1883. Since that time he has pursued his profession with success at Delta. He married Miss Rose A. Poist, of Peach Bottom Township, April 17, 1876, and has two children: Henry M. and Elizabeth O. He is the owner of a fine house in Delta, lately erected, and though a young man, has a lucrative practice.

CONSTANTINE F. DOUGHERTY, a native of Donegal, Ireland, was born October 10, 1839. He, with his parents, Henry and Mary Dougherty, came to America and settled at Delta in 1852. Constantine is the eldest of eight children—four sons and four daughters. He received a fair education in the public schools, and was for some time employed in a slate quarry. At the age of eighteen he began the trade of blacksmith, and has successfully carried it on ever since. During the war he spent about two years in the government employ in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore. He married Miss Kate Barr, daughter of Hugh and Fannie Barr, of Donegal, Ireland, at Philadelphia, June 6, 1866, and has ten children: James H., Mary E., Fannie, Michael H., Charles, Francis, Joseph, Kate, Susan T. and Sarah A. (living), and John F. (who died at the age of five years). In politics Mr. Dougherty is a Democrat. In 1884 he was elected chief burgess of Delta, though two-thirds of the voters of the place are Republicans. This fact is an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his neighbors. His father died in 1879, at the age of seventy-three; his mother is still living. The family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Harford County, Md.

EDWARD W. EVANS was born in the slate district of north Wales, December 7, 1838, and came to America in 1860. He located in Peach Bottom Township, where he began work for John Humphrey in his slate quarry. In the spring of 1861 he went to California, where he, for several years, engaged in gold mining with varied success. He afterward traveled extensively through New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, meeting with numerous adventures in those almost unexplored regions. In 1865 he came East, and was employed about two years in Utica and in Washington County, N. Y. On his return to Pennsylvania in 1868, he engaged in mercantile business at West Bangor, as a member of the firm of William E. Williams & Co., where he remained four years. He then resumed work as a quarryman, and has been so engaged ever since. In December, 1881, he leased about ten acres of slate land, and reopened a quarry. After working a year and a half to remove the accumulated rubbish, he has succeeded in developing a paying quarry. He married Miss Mary F. Roberts, at West Bangor, in 1869. She is of Welsh parents, and was born on the ocean, while her parents were on their way to America. They have one child—Hugh. Mr. Evans is one of the trustees of Esdraelon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a Republican.

ROBERT T. FRY, son of Elias and Martha (Groff) Fry, was born at York Furnace, January 20, 1855. His parents are natives of Lancaster County, but came to York Furnace in 1854, where they still reside. Robert was married, May 18, 1880, to Ella E., daughter of R. K. Boyd, of Lower Chanceford, and has one child—Elias K. He has held the offices of clerk of Lower Chanceford and assessor of Peach Bottom Township. His present occupation is that of general merchant at Coal Cabin, on the Tide Water Canal.

DAVID FULTON was born in Peach Bottom Township, May 12, 1816. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Creswell) Fulton, were like most of the early settlers of this township, of Scotch-Irish descent. John Fulton was, for many years, a prominent school teacher, as well as farmer. He acquired a large tract of land by his industry and economy, and was the father of five sons and two daughters. David, the eldest of the family, was educated as a farmer, and was married June 29, 1839, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Allen and Margaret (Regan) Miller. They have had six children: John H., Robert A., Martha A., Margaret A., Elizabeth J. and Agnes M., all of whom reside in Peach Bottom Township, except Margaret, wife of Thomas Gregg, of Lancaster County. Mr. Fulton has filled with credit the offices of supervisor and school director in his native township, and by his own industry has acquired a competency, while enjoying the respect and confidence of his neighbors. The family are connected with the Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church.

CUNNINGHAM R. GLASGOW, son of Hon. Hugh Glasgow, was born June 29, 1806, on the old homestead, near Slate Hill, York County. His father was a native of Chester County, and removed when a young man, to York County, where he resided on the above mentioned farm until his death, in 1818. He was chosen to represent the district in the national congress and was associate judge of this county. While in congress, he secured the establishment of Peach Bottom Postoffice, the first and for many years the only one in the township. Prior to that time, the nearest office was Bel Air, Md. His mother Maria (Ramsay) Glasgow, was a native of York County, a member of a family, which for many years has been prominent in this township. They were married in 1804, and she died in 1820, leaving four sons, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor. He remained on the farm until the age of thirteen, when he entered a store in Wrightsville, Penn., where he remained about six years, and then went to Baltimore, Md., where he remained six years; returning to York County, he engaged in farming a vocation which he has since followed. In 1841 he purchased the farm of 125 acres, on which he now resides. This farm is mostly in York County, though the dwelling house is in Harford County, Md. In 1837 Mr. Glasgow married Mary A. Beven, a native of York County. He has held the office of commissioner of Harford County, and has always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors.

J. WILLIAM HICKMAN, M. D., is the eldest son of William C. and Victorine E. (Gibbons) Hickman. His father was a native of Chester County, and his mother of Fayette County, Penn. They are of English descent, and reared two sons and four daughters. The Doctor was born in Chester County, September 28, 1856, and passed the first sixteen years of his life on the farm and in the public schools. Later he spent two years in the State Normal School, at Westchester, and then entered the Washington and Jefferson College, where he began the study of medicine. In 1873 the family moved to Michigan, where the father died in the fall of the same year, aged fifty-eight. The remainder of the family resided there two years, our subject teaching in the public schools. In 1876 he entered the office of Dr. G. A. Dougherty, at Washington, Penn., where he pursued his medical studies, attending one year's lectures at Baltimore, and then entering Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in March, 1879. Shortly afterward he came to Delta, where he enjoys a remunerative practice, in addition to which he conducts a drug store. He was married to Miss Hannah J. Hickman, at York, October 3, 1879, and has one child—Carrie R. He is a member of the borough council, a Master Mason, and a member of the York County Medical Society, and of the Slateville Presbyterian Church. The Hickman family own and occupy the same land in Chester County which was taken up by their ancestors on their arrival in America.

SAMUEL P. JOHNSON, son of James W. and Sarah (Wilson) Johnson, was born July 20, 1845, on the homestead in Peach Bottom Township. His father was a native of Peach Bottom, and a son of James Johnson, who came from Dublin, Ireland, and purchased about 500 acres of land, a part of which still remains in possession of the family. James W. Johnson, father of Samuel P., was for several years justice of the peace. He was noted for his charity and benevolence, and suffered many pecuniary losses, in consequence of designing persons taking advantage of his too confiding nature. He died September 16, 1884, at the age of seventy-four. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and for many years had its management. In 1882 he purchased about 300 acres of it, and has since continued a successful farmer. He married Martha A. Fulton, December 7, 1869, and has four children: Sally W., James, Grace A. and Samuel P. In 1862 he enlisted in Independent Battery I, of Pennsylvania, and served nine months. Like his father, Mr. Johnson is respected by his neighbors and regarded by all as a good citizen.

ROBERT L. JONES, a prominent slate manufacturer of Peach Bottom Township, is a native of Carnaervonshire, in north Wales, was born March 15, 1841; came to Peach Bottom Township in 1860, engaged in slate quarrying, in the employ of a Philadelphia company, and afterward for John Humphrey. August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and served until June 14, 1865. During the last eighteen months his company was on the gun-boat "Shrapnel." He was never on the sick list nor lost a day from duty. He was discharged with the rank of first sergeant at Camp Hamilton, Va., and returned to West Bangor, where he resumed work at his old place, and continued so employed until 1871, when he became associated with four partners in operating a quarry. Selling out in 1879, he, in company with P. B. Shank, leased about twenty-five acres of slate land, and opened a new quarry about one-fourth mile from West Bangor, which has proved one of the most productive on the ridge. He manufactured, in 1883, with about twenty hands, 2,800 squares of roofing slate. Since 1882 Mr. Jones has been sole owner, and his entire time is given to the management of the business. Though he attended school in Wales only two years (between seven and nine), and about two months in America, yet he keeps his own books, and directs his large business unassisted. He married, in Philadelphia, in 1870, Miss Isabella Roberts, a native of Wales, and has four children: Emma, William J., Arthur and Isabella. Both Mr. Jones and wife are members of the Calvinistic Methodist Church, and he is treasurer in the Esdraelon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also treasurer of the Building and Loan Association of Delta.

FOULK JONES was born in Carnaervon County, Wales, December 25, 1822, and came to America in 1848. He settled in Peach Bottom Township, and engaged in slate quarrying for about eighteen months, and then crossed to Lancaster County, where he operated a quarry for about nine years, after which he returned to Peach Bottom, and bought a tract of slate land at Slate Hill, on which he, with a partner, opened a quarry, and worked it with varied success until 1873, when it was abandoned. He was active in building the York & Peach Bottom Railroad, and was a member of its first board of directors, and he also contributed largely to the construction of the Maryland & Central Railroad, being, for a time, a director and president of the Pennsylvania Division. Mr. Jones owns three fine farms in Peach Bottom Township, besides one in Harford County, Md. On one of his York County farms he has conducted a successful dairy. He has a fair English education, received in Wales and after he came to America. He married, in Lancaster, Penn., November 5, 1885, Miss Rebecca Marshall, a native of that county, and has had born to him six children, three of whom are living: Maggie J., Dienal Wyn and Marshall F. Mr. Jones has held the office of township auditor and school director. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM HOLLINGSWORTH KILGORE, M. D., of Delta, Peach Bottom Township, was born in Lower Chanceford Township October 31, 1815. His parents, John and Margaret (Nelson) Kilgore, natives of the same township, were of Scotch descent, and had eight children, of whom Dr. K. is now the only one living. His father was a farmer, and subject remained with him until he was fifteen years of age, attending the common schools. In 1830 he attended a Latin and Greek school in his township for one year and nine months, when he entered the office of Dr. Levingston, of Chanceford Township, and continued the study of Latin and Greek. In 1833 he went to Newark, Delaware Academy for one year, then to York Academy for two years, first as a student and then as assistant teacher. From there he went to Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, for two years, and graduated in 1836 as A. B.; then he taught at the Academy at Wheeling, Va., until the spring of 1837. At the office of Dr. McIlvain he next began the study of medicine, and in the fall of 1837 he entered the Jefferson College at Philadelphia, graduating in 1839. He first began to practice at Liverpool, where he resided four years, then removed to York, and remained until 1848; then to Peach Bottom Township. In 1851 he removed to Delta Borough, where he has since resided, and is very successful in his practice. November 24, 1840, he married Maria Louisa Haller, daughter of George Haller, Esq., and is the father of ten children: Edwin Haller, William Nelson, Frances Louisa, Florence Susan, Ida Augusta, Clara (deceased), Thomas P., Lucy J., John G. (deceased) and an infant unnamed. The Doctor has held a number of township offices, such as school director and judge of elections.

THE McCONKEY FAMILY. About the middle of the last century Hugh and James McConkey, two brothers of pure Scotch-Irish origin, emigrated from north Ireland to America. Hugh purchased land, and located in Lancaster County, Penn., and James went to Baltimore. John McConkey, probably a brother, came to America soon afterward, and during the Revolutionary war enlisted in Capt. Matthew Smith's company of Lancaster County Volunteers, in 1775, and endured all the perils and hardships of the famous march to Canada and the attack on Quebec. Judge John Joseph Henry, of the Lancaster and York courts, in his personal reminiscences of this battle, speaks in glowing terms of the endurance and bravery of his comrade in arms, John McConkey. Hugh McConkey, the ancestor of the family in this county, was born March 14, 1757, and on May 13, 1783, was married to Jane Neeper, of Lancaster County, who was born September 5, 1760. Their children were Jesse, James, Anne, Andrew, Margaret, Janetta and Hugh J. The father, Hugh McConkey, who was a Revolutionary soldier, died at Peach Bottom, August 11, 1839.

James McConkey, the second son, was born in Lancaster County, May 27, 1787. In the year 1808 he removed to Peach Bottom, and was in the employ of John Kirk, who then owned the ferry at this place, and conducted a general merchandise business. He soon became a partner with Kirk on a capital of $500, borrowed from his father, which he soon returned with interest. Subsequently he purchased the entire business interest of the place and a tract of 300 acres of land on Cooper's Upper Rock Run. At the time of the invasion of the British toward Baltimore, in 1814, he enlisted and marched with his regiment to the defense of that city. He subsequently procured the bounty land on the western frontier for the members of his company. In the militia service afterward he attained the rank of major, by which title he was familiarly known. Early in his business career his father joined him in the management of the grist-mill at Peach Bottom. On account of the scarcity of wheat in the vicinity, caused by the sterility of the soil, in that vicinity, they floated wheat, corn and potatoes down the Susquehanna River in arks and keel-bottom boats. Here he ground the wheat into flour, corn into meal, and supplied the inhabitants over a large extent of country. In the year 18— he was elected by the Whig party to represent York County in the State senate at Harrisburg. He took a prominent part in urging the construction of the Susquehanna Canal from Columbia to join the Tide Water Canal in Maryland, which, when completed, in 1839, greatly increased the business interests of Peach Bottom. It was then that the farmers of this section began to use lime so extensively as a fertilizer, and he brought immense quantities of the stone down the river and burned it here. In every respect he was a prudent, exact and prosperous business man, and at the time of his death, in 1861, had accumulated a handsome competence as the result of his assiduous labors. In every respect he was a prominent and influential citizen of his township, and intimately connected with the affairs of the county and State. In 1815 Maj. McConkey was married to Julia Ann Wiley, by whom he had eleven children. Of these two are now living: Stephen D., of Baltimore, and John Q. A., of Peach Bottom. Henry F., the eldest, died at home, while in business with his father, in 1859. William moved to Wrightsville, and became a very influential citizen of that town, and was largely interested in the business affairs of that place. He was elected a member of the legislature from York County, which he represented with acknowledged ability and credit. He died in 1880. The first wife of Maj. McConkey died in 1833. His second marriage was with Rachel Ramsay, who lived but a short time afterward. In 1838 he was married to Mary A. Ramsay. Their children were Charles R. McConkey and Mrs. Julia A. Ross, widow of the late William G. Ross, Esq., of Lower Chanceford.

John Quincy Adams McConkey, son of Jame McConkey, by his first marriage, was born February 20, 1828. He received his mental training in the schools of the township, and also grew up as a clerk in his father's store. At the age of thirty-three years, upon his father's death, he and his brother, Charles R., succeeded the father in the mercantile business at Peach Bottom. In 1866 he purchased the interest of Charles R. in the store, grain and boating business, in which he is at present engaged. He has served the township in various local offices. In 1874 he was nominated for county treasurer by the Republican party; in 1880 he was the party nominee for State senate. In both instances he received a large vote, but not sufficient to overcome the large majority of the opposition. In 1882 he declined the nomination of his party for congress. He was appointed postmaster in 1878, and has since held the position. As partners, he and his brother Charles own all the business interests of the village of Peach Bottom and a tract of 350 acres of valuable farming land. Mr. McConkey is an active Mason, a member of the K. T., Columbia Commandery, at Lancaster. In 1860 he was married, in Harford County, Md., to Sarah S. Whiteford, daughter of Hugh Whiteford, a descendant of Col. Whiteford, who commanded at Havre de Grace during the British invasion of Baltimore in 1814. They had two children, one who died young and Edward Everett McConkey, now in business with his father.

Charles R. McConkey, son of James McConkey, by his last marriage, was born in 1839; attended the public and private schools of the vicinity, and afterward, for a time, was a pupil in an academy in the city of Philadelphia, then taught by Gen. Joshua T. Owens. Returning home he assisted his father in business until at the age of twenty-two, when his father died. Then with his brother, John Q. A., engaged in the lumber, lime, coal, grain and store business. Disposing of his interests at Peach Bottom, in 1870, he removed to Philadelphia, and was engaged there in the wholesale boot and shoe business. At the expiration of two years he returned to his old home, and embarked in the lumber trade and the selling of fertilizers, which he still continues, and also assists in the management of a tract of 350 acres of farming land, of which he and his brother are joint partners. In 1872 he was elected a director in the York & Peach Bottom Railroad, and was subsequently elected to the office of president of the railroad. For a time he was appointed receiver of the corporation. He then assisted in reorganizing the road, and was again elected its president. He has served his township very satisfactorily as school director, and in various ways has been a public spirited and enterprising citizen. Mr. McConkey was married, December 27, 1866, to Rachel S. Alexander, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, daughter of James and Elizabeth (McGregor) Alexander. Her mother was a native of Peach Bottom. They have three children: Henry Alexander, Charles Reynolds and Mary E. Mr. McConkey and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, to which nearly all of his relatives and ancestors belonged.

WILLIAM J. McCURDY, son of James and Martha (Hepburn) McCurdy, both natives of County Derry, Ireland, who immigrated to America in 1808, was born March 16, 1813, in Lancaster County, Penn. His parents soon afterward removed to Peach Bottom Township, in York County. February 25, 1840, he married Alice J. Fulton, daughter of John Fulton, and has five children living: James C., in Philadelphia; John F., in Chicago, Ill.; William H., a physician of Delta, and two daughters, Alice and Guianna, residing with their parents. He purchased the farm, on which he lives, in 1844, and by a judicious system of tillage has brought it into a high state of cultivation. In 1880 he became engaged in the business of canning fruit and vegetables, which he has since then successfully carried on in connection with farming. Mr. McCurdy has held the offices of supervisor, auditor and school director, is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a deacon in the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM H. McCURDY, M. D., was born in Peach Bottom Township, October 26, 1854. His parents were William J. and Alice J. (Fulton) McCurdy; the former a native of Lancaster County, the latter of York County, and were respectively of Irish and Scotch-Irish origin. They were parents of nine children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living, and one son and three daughters dead. William H. McCurdy left home at the age of fourteen to attend Lewisburg University, Penn., and at the age of seventeen entered Lafayette College, where, in 1876, he graduated. After teaching in the common schools two years, meantime reading medicine under Dr. Scarborough, of Dublin, Hartford Co., Md., he entered Jefferson College, at Philadelphia, in 1878. After graduating in 1881 he began to practice near State Hill, and in May, 1884, removed to Delta, where he is now in practice. He married Miss Laura J. Jenness, a native of Maryland, February 8, 1883, and has one child—Russell W. In 1879 he began the canning business in Peach Bottom Township. In 1881 took his father into partnership, and in 1883 consolidated thirty-one canning firms into the Northern Harford Packing Association, an incorporated company, with a capital stock of $200,000, of which he is the secretary. He was among the organizers of the Delta Building and Loan Association, is a member of the York County Medical Society and chaplain of Esdraelon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at South Delta. His wife is a member of Slateville Presbyterian Church, while he is connected with the Delta Baptist Church.

WATSON A. McLAUGHLIN, proprietor of the Railroad Hotel in Delta, was born to John and Mary (Miller) McLaughlin, in Mifflin County, Penn., February 14, 1842, is of Irish descent, and is the eldest of six children. The family immigrated to Dayton, Ohio, when the children were young, and there the parents died. Watson returned to Pennsylvania soon after this event, and for some years lived in Lancaster, attending school and clerking in his uncle's store. He began the miller's trade at the age of eighteen, and followed the business about ten years in Conestoga Township. During the war he enlisted in 1862, as teamster, served a year and then passed about one year in government employ at Washington, D. C., and next worked eighteen months at milling, after which he worked at milling and on a tobacco farm at Lancaster County. In 1864 he married Miss Elizabeth Moore, a native of Lancaster County. They have had seven children, five of whom are dead. Those living are Daniel and Nora O. In 1874 he removed to Fawn Township in York County, and kept hotel for one year, and afterward came to Peach Bottom. The following year he moved to Centreville, in Lower Chanceford Township, and then to Delta, where he still resides, having conducted a hotel ever since leaving Lancaster County. In 1879 he embarked in slate quarrying, and spent a large sum of money in prospecting, having since then opened five different quarries, without finding a profitable vein. He is at this writing engaged in a new quarry in Harford County, Md., which promises to be remunerative. Since June, 1884, he has acted as superintendent of a slate quarry in Peach Bottom Township for a Lancaster firm.

WILLIAM T. McLAUGHLIN, second son of Theodore and Sarah (Eckman) McLaughlin, was born in Harford County, Md., May 19, 1847. The family are widely known as millwrights. James McLaughlin, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, with his sons Theodore, Parke, Daniel and Joshua, having for a great number of years worked at this trade in York and the adjoining counties of Lancaster, Cecil and Harford. The grandfather was a man of immense physical strength and endurance, and was highly respected for his integrity of character. He died in Harford County, in 1876, at the age of ninety-nine. He was in Chester County, Penn., and it is reported that his infant slumbers in the cradle were broken on the morning of September 11, 1777, by the cannonading at the battle of Chad's Ford. The family are of Scotch-Irish origin. William T. McLaughlin's boyhood was passed on a farm, and his education obtained in a public school. At the age of twenty-six he formed a partnership with Foulk Jones, and for five years carried on farming and butchering at Slate Hill. With the same partner he then engaged in the hardware business at Delta. In 1883 he became sole proprietor, and has since successfully conducted it. He married Annie M. White, January 31, 1873, and has three children living: Howard L., Jarett B. and Theodore, besides one who died in infancy. He has served one term as borough auditor, and is a member of Mount Hebron Lodge, I. O. O. F. His parents are both living.

WILLIAM McSPARRAN, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., was born November 20, 1820. His parents, James and Eleanor (Neal) McSparran were of Irish extraction, the paternal great-grandfather having come from Ireland and settled on land purchased from the Indians, in the southern part of Lancaster County. This tract has ever since been owned and occupied by the family, which is a large and influential one. The subject of this sketch, after having received a training in farm life and a fair education, entered the mercantile business at the age of twenty-one at Liberty Square, and after two years removed to Chestnut Level, where he remained two years more. He then removed to Peach Bottom in York County, where for five years he was engaged in the lumber and lime trade and in boating. In 1850 he removed to West Bangor and formed a partnership with James A. McConkey, which continued one year. At about the age of thirty-three he commenced farming, which business he continues to pursue with eminent success. When about twenty-five years of age he married Miss Alice Caldwell, who lived only three months after marriage. He next married when about thirty, Miss Masaline Williamson, daughter, of Maj. Thomas S. Williamson, who was the pioneer of the Peach Bottom Slate business. She died in May, 1883, leaving one daughter, Henrietta, who now resides with her father. On the land occupied and managed by Mr. McSparran, all the slate quarries now operated in York County are located. This tract comprises about 700 acres, fifty of which are leased as slate quarries. These pay a royalty on all slate taken out, which yield an income of about $3,000 per year. Three schoolhouses and three churches are located on the property, which in addition to the slate leases, is divided into three fine farms, two of which are rented out. Mr. McSparran's second wife was a near relative of Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa. The family are members of the Slateville Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT W. MORRIS, a member of the Peach Bottom Slate Manufacturing Company, is a native of Dinorwig, Carnaervonshire, north Wales.

He was born January 27, 1847. His parents, William and Catherine (Roberts) Morris, had three sons and five daughters, all of whom, except one brother and two sisters, came to America. Robert came to Slatington, in Lehigh County, and for eighteen months worked there in a slate quarry, then came to West Bangor, in York County, where he has pursued the same vocation ever since, having obtained an interest in the quarries of the above mentioned company in 1884. He was married, September 5, 1870, to Anne Jane, daughter of Hugh and Margaret Roberts, and has two sons and four daughters: Hugh R., Catharine, Annie, Bertha, Maggie and Willie. They removed from West Bangor to Delta in 1884 after the death of his father-in-law, and Mrs. Roberts, his mother-in-law, resides with him. Mr. Morris is a member of the Calvinistic Methodist Church at West Bangor. His parents died in Wales.

WILLIAM ORR, son of Mordecai and Mary (McNutt) Orr, both natives of Harford County, Md., was born June 3, 1820, near Darlington, Harford County. He came with his parents to York County, Penn., when about fifteen years of age, and settled in Lower Chanceford Township. He married September 11, 1842, Dorcas Jones, daughter of Theophilus Jones, of York County, and has five children: Mary A., Blain, Mordecai J., William B., Rachel W. and Alverda. Since his removal to Peach Bottom, twenty-seven years ago, Mr. Orr has been engaged in farming and shoe-making. He has been collector of taxes for the township, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors. He is a member of Mount Hebron Lodge, I. O. O. F.

JAMES M. PARKER was born in New York City, February 19, 1838. His parents, Isaac and Margaret (Mill) Parker, came to York County in 1857, and here the father purchased a lease, in Peach Bottom Township, of what was then called the "old quarry." After carrying on the business here successfuly for some years he purchased another lease of a quarry in Harford County, Md., and operated the two for a number of years. They reared two sons and three daughters, of whom James M. is the eldest. He is a graduate of the University of the City of New York, and while his father was engaged in slate mining in Pennsylvania, he was general manager of the business. In 1871 he went to Philadelphia as book-keeper in a shoe house, but after one year returned to York County, and became the principal of Pleasant Grove Academy, near High Rock. He next accepted the position of book-keeper in a wholesale house in Baltimore, and remained one year. He then resumed the profession of teaching, which he still follows, having for several terms had charge of the Delta High School. While the York & Peach Bottom Railroad was being built, he was for a time connected with the engineer corps. He was also the first postmaster appointed at Slate Hill, and served two years. In 1881 he was elected justice of the peace in Peach Bottom Township. He married Elizabeth R. Beattie, June 30, 1859, and has three children: John M., James D. and Margaret A. He is a skillful accountant and is frequently employed in settling estates as well as in conveyancing. The family are Presbyterians and of Scotch-Irish descent.

ROBERT RAMSAY, son of John Ramsay, was born in October, 1795, in York County. His father died in 1797, and the son passed the days of his boyhood on a farm, receiving such an education as could be had in the common schools of that time. When the militia were called out in 1814 for the defense of Baltimore, Mr. Ramsay was enrolled as a substitute, joined the company of Capt. F. T. Amos, of Harford County, and with it marched to the defense of the threatened city. They did not, however, reach there in time to participate in the engagement. For his services he has for several years received a pension from the Government. He married in April, 1821, Jane Whiteford, daughter of Hugh Whiteford, of Harford County, Md., and niece of James Ross, of Pittsburgh, a gentleman distinguished in the political history of the State. Mrs. Ramsay died in 1876. To her and husband were born the following-named children: J. Ross, Hugh W., William, Robert, Joseph G., Sarah E. and T. Cooper. Mr. Ramsay is a farmer owning 220 acres. A large part of the borough of Delta stands on what was once his land, he having sold it in lots. He has held the office of supervisor in the township, and was one of the first council of Delta. Notwithstanding his age, nearly ninety years, he is active and intelligent, manages his own affairs and attends Slateville Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member, regularly. He called upon the writer of this sketch to-day (December 22, 1884), having traveled on foot through snow half a mile to transact a matter of business relating to his real estate.

HUGH W. RAMSAY, third son of Robert and Jane (Whiteford) Ramsay, was born in Harford County, Md., February 11, 1827, his parents were of Irish and English extraction, and their children were reared on a farm, now a part of the borough of Delta. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools and at the age of twenty-three began the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked four years. He then embarked in the mercantile business at West Bangor, and with the exception of two years on a farm, has remained in business at Delta, Philadelphia and (since 1876) at Delta Station, of the York & Peach Bottom Railway. At about twenty-eight years of age he married Priscilla Hatton, a native of Lancaster County, and has two children living: Edgar L. and Eliza P. He is an Odd Fellow, and has held several offices in the township and borough, as judge of elections, councilman and supervisor. He is not connected with any church. His father is still living and is one of the few surviving "Old Defenders."

T. COOPER RAMSAY, youngest son of Robert and Jane (Whiteford) Ramsay, was born in Peach Bottom Township, July 31, 1839, on the homestead near Delta, where he resided until the age of seventeen, when he became a teacher, which profession he abandoned after two years, and with his brother, Joseph G., purchased a farm of 181 acres near Muddy Creek, on which he still resides, having bought his brother's interest. In 1871 he purchased a property at Coal Cabin on the canal and embarked in the mercantile business, which he conducted until 1877, when he returned to the farm. Since then, he has to some extent, been connected with the canning business. He married, December 16, 1865, Miss Ritchie, of Peach Bottom Township, and has five children: Luella, Jane O., Robert R., Howard I. and Eva E. Mr. Ramsay is at present a school director, and is superintendent and secretary of the packing firm of Eby, Barnett & Co. The family are members of the Slateville Presbyterian Church.

JOHN C. RAMSAY was born on the farm now owned and occupied by him near Slate Hill, September 17, 1825. His parents, William and Matilda (Cooper) Ramsay, were both natives of York County, and acquired by purchase, a farm of 130 acres, where they resided until their death. William Ramsay was one of the "Old Defenders," having been at Baltimore with the militia in 1814; he died in 1841, his widow surviving him until 1882. They left two sons and one daughter: James D., John C. and Mary A. James went to Nebraska about the time of its admission as a State, and was a member of its legislature; he died a few years after his return to York County; he was prominent here in local politics, and was one of the leading citizens of the township. John C. has never taken an active interest in politics, but has for many years been noted as among the most intelligent and successful farmers in the township. He is unmarried.

JAMES H. RAMSAY, deceased, was born in 1844 in Peach Bottom. He began teaching at fourteen years and at seventeen years entered Princeton College. He did not graduate on account of losing his eyesight. He was a very remarkable young man and possessed a wonderfully vigorous mind. He died February 22, 1884.

HUGH WHITEFORD RAMSAY, son of Robert S. and Isabella R. Ramsay, was born in Peach Bottom Township, March 5, 1850. He remained on the farm until 1883, having, most of the time, been engaged in teaching in the common schools. He began teaching school in the district in which he resided, in 1867. From that time on until 1883 he spent much of his time teaching and in attending the State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster Co., Penn. During the period spent as teacher he was engaged three years at Lititz, Lancaster Co., Penn., and two years in the schools of Harford County, Md. He has given some attention to the study of law, and has acted as an attorney in securing pensions for disabled soldiers; was a member of Company A, Pennsylvania National Guards, and was stationed with a part of the regiment at Shenandoah, Schuylkill Co., Penn., June 13, 1875, at which place he remained until the suspension of the trouble, ten days later. Since 1883 he has been engaged with the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York. He is unmarried.

WILLIAM J. RITCHIE, son of Joseph A. and Nancy J. (Barnett) Ritchie, was born in Lancaster County, December 31, 1844, and, in 1846, came with his parents to Peach Bottom, where they located on a farm of forty-six acres. Here they continued to reside until the father's death in 1866. Our subject having purchased the homestead and added to it about forty-five acres, has carried on farming successfully, and for the past few years has also been concerned in fruit canning. December 31, 1867, Mr. Richie married Annie E. Hickman, who died June 4, 1881, leaving four daughters: Dora L., Marian C., Nannie and Mary A. His second marriage, December 17, 1884, was with Miss Sallie E. McConkey, daughter of S. D. McConkey, of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Ritchie is a member of the Slateville Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, deceased, son of James and Rachel (Kerr) Robinson, natives of Ireland, was born in Peach Bottom Township, on the farm now occupied by his family. He married, in 1861, Margaret Ailes, daughter of William Ailes, of Lancaster County, Penn., and had born to him three children: Lizzie B., Rachel K. and Mary B. The homestead contains about 220 acres, on which Mr. Robinson successfully pursued farming until his death, which took place March 23, 1876. Mrs. Robinson remarried in November, 1879, with John T. Smith, a native of Baltimore, Md., who came to Peachbottom in 1872. The family are members of the Slateville Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIM F. RUFF, a native of Harford County, Md., was born April 29, 1820. His parents, Richard and Lovina (Montgomery) Ruff, were of English descent. His father was one of the "Old Defenders," having been with his company at Baltimore in 1814. He died in 1823. The subject of this sketch spent his early life on a farm, and received his education in a subscription school, and at Abington Academy. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship at blacksmithing at Bush Furnace, and afterward worked at Patterson's Iron Works, in Baltimore County. In 1842 he came to Peach Bottom Township, rented a shop one year from James Ramsay, after which he built a shop at Slate Hill, where he now resides. He was married in 1845, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Bankhead) Alexander, of Harford County, Md., and had born to him five children, all of whom died soon after they were grown up. His wife died in 1862, and in a few years he entered into a second marriage with Virginia, daughter of John L. and Mary Ann (Gibbons) Sterns, by whom he has two sons: Purlee and James Ross. His second wife died February 22, 1884, and she as well as the first, was interred at Slateville Presbyterian Church, of which the family are members. Mr. Ruff enjoys a reputation among his neighbors for strict integrity of character and upright dealing. By his industry he has acquired a fair competence.

REV. JOSEPH D. SMITH was born May 30, 1828, in Londonderry, Ireland, and accompanied his parents to America in 1847, landing at Philadelphia, where the family resided until 1860, when the father died at the age of sixty-five. In 1872 the mother came to reside with the subject of this sketch until the time of her death in June, 1882. Her age was ninety years. Joseph was the eldest of the family, which consisted of three sons and one daughter. William resides at Philadelphia; David at Edgewater Park, N. J., and the sister resides with our subject at Slate Ridge. Joseph was partly educated in Ireland, and after coming to America attended the preparatory department of the freshman class in Danville, Ky. In 1853 he entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Penn., and after graduating there passed a theological course in Princeton, N. J. He was licensed to preach in 1859 by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and a few months later came to York County, and assumed the pastorate of Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church. As a minister Mr. Smith has endeared himself to his people by his eloquence and earnestness in the pulpit, and his zealous advocacy of everything tending to the benefit of the community and the elevation of morality. During the past ten years he has prepared several young men for college, in addition to his ministerial duties. He has also purchased about thirty acres of land, which he cultivates principally with his own hands. Mr. Smith is unmarried.

ASAHEL STEWARD, M. D., the eldest son and sixth child of the ten children of Nehemiah and Amelia (Cooper) Steward, was born in Peach Bottom Township, March 10, 1841. His parents were natives of York County, his father of Irish and his mother of English extraction. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, and his early education received in the common schools, and at York County Academy. At the age of twenty-two he began the study of medicine with Dr. James Y. Bryan, and graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in the class of 1868–69. His first practice as a physician was in Fulton Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., where he remained about eight years. In 1877 he returned to Peach Bottom Township, where he still pursues his profession, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. He was married, December 9, 1875, to Miss Cassandra I. McCullough, daughter of Robert K. McCullough, of Lancaster County. Their children are William J., Amelia F., Montgomery L., Asahel, who died in August, 1884, and Robert King, who died in infancy. Mr. Steward is a member of Mount Hebron Lodge No, 516, I. O. O. F., and also of Esdraelon Lodge No. 176, A. F. & A. M. His parents are both living at the age of seventy-five years.

REV. ALFRED WELLS, pastor of the Baptist Church, of Delta, is a native of Wales, and came with his parents to Minersville, Penn., in 1859. He is the sixth of eight children, and was born August

8, 1846. At the age of seventeen he began the trade of carriage smith at Tamaqua, and worked about a year and a half, when he went coal mining, which business he continued to follow for several years. His education was acquired at common schools, and by making use of the hours that could be spared from his labor. At the age of twenty-nine he was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church, though he had been for ten years before a licentiate. His first charge was at Mahanoy, Schuylkill County, from which he went to Coleraine, Lancaster County, next to Green Valley, Chester County, and in 1879 came to Peach Bottom Township, York, where he took charge of a small congregation at Glenwood School House. On the completion of the new church in Dela in 1884, he removed there. From the age of nineteen until 1873 he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married in 1870, Martha Boughey, a native of Pennsylvania, and has four children living: Adeline, William A., Josiah B. and Joseph T. Mr. Wells, by his earnest devotion to his chosen work, has been largely instrumental in building up a flourishing congregation in Delta. He also has charge of the Drumore Baptist Church, Lancaster County.

CHARLES H. A. WHITEFORD, the eldest son of Hugh C. and Cassandra (Silver) Whiteford, was born in Harford County, Md., March 27, 1839. His parents were of Scotch-Irish and Welsh descent, both families being prominent in the politics and business of Harford County. He remained on his father's farm until the age of twenty years, having, in the meantime, obtained a fair education. In 1865 he entered the mercantile business at Delta, in which he continued until 1872. He then opened, at the same place, a photograph gallery, and gave his attention to that business for some years. He married Miss Cassandra Findley, a native of Lancaster County, December 4, 1866. They have one child living—Lizzie Grace—and have buried one in infancy. He has held the office of borough auditor for two terms, and is now principally engaged in the business of slate roofing. The Railroad House, one of the principal hotels of the place, is owned by Mr. Whiteford.

E. HOWARD WILEY was born in Peach Bottom Township, September 13, 1859. His parents, David E. and Margaretta (McConkey) Wiley, were both natives of this township, the former the son of Joseph D. Wiley, for many years the leading business man in the community, and the latter is a daughter of the late Andrew McConkey. The subject of this sketch is an enterprising farmer, occupying a farm of 140 acres of fine land, near Slate Hill. He married, April 14, 1881, Miss Anna M. Jenness, a native of Cecil County, Md., who has borne two children: Paul C. and Margetaretta. The family are members of the Slateville Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS is the third son of Evan and Elizabeth Williams, and was born in north Wales August 5, 1830. His parents died in Wales, and he, with two brothers and a sister, came to America in 1852, and settled near the slate quarries of York County, Penn., where he worked for John Humphrey for several years. He afterward entered the mercantile business, first with E. D. Humphrey, and later with E. E. Williams and H. Evans, under the firm name of William E. Williams & Co. Besides the store at West Bangor, the firm now own several tracts of slate land, both in York County and Harford County, Md. They have a large and productive quarry in the latter place, purchased in 1874 from Isaac Parker, from which, in 1883, they took out more than 3,000 squares of roofing slate. Mr. Williams was married, at Manchester, Wis., in 1863, to Elizabeth Roberts, and has five children: John R., William, William R., Elizabeth Maritte and Maggie. He has held the office of judge of elections, and has been a school director two terms. He has also been assistant postmaster at West Bangor for about twenty-eight years. The family are connected with the Calvinistic Methodist Church.

SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP.

REV. EDWARD EVANS ALLEN was born in Accomack County, Va., August 15, 1805, of very pious parents, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father, who was a planter of means, died while Edward was yet an infant, leaving three sons. Their mother removed to Baltimore shortly after the death of the father, where she had the boys educated. When seventeen years old, Edward attended Light Street Church at Baltimore, and there, influenced by a powerful sermon of Rev. Val. Cook, he embraced religion. Choosing the ministry for his profession, he entered it in 1827, and was first assigned to the Bellefonte Circuit, Penn. As he was a member of the Baltimore conference, he was, by request, transferred to Baltimore, where he was stationed many years, the members petitioning the conference to have him remain. He was a zealous worker, and beloved by all who knew him. He was of a kind, genial disposition, full of humor and wit. Ex-President Buchanan and ex-Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, were warm friends of his, the former saying that he was one of the finest speakers he knew. He was a member of No. 45, A. Y. M. of Baltimore. While in Bellefonte he was married to Senator Wilson's daughter, of Williamsport, Penn., and had three children, the eldest died in infancy: Thomas Edward and Mrs. Mary R. Campbell, of Baltimore. His second wife, Lizzie Wiley, of Baltimore, left five children. He died in Shrewsbury, May 28, 1872, to which place he came to recruit his health. As one of the old ministers remarked: "He died in the harness, and did not rust out." He was buried in the Baltimore Cemetery.

MILTON W. BAHN was born June 26, 1839, in Hellam Township. His parents, David and Rachel (Witman) Bahn, natives of York County, had six children, two died in childhood, and Milton W. is the only son and the youngest of the family living. He was brought up on a farm and educated at the York County Academy, and State Normal School, at Millersville, Penn. From the age of eighteen to twenty-four, he taught in York County public schools. In January, 1865, he engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with W. H. Emig, at New Freedom, which he has since followed. Mr. Emig retired from the firm in 1880. Mr. Bahn was married November 4, 1864, at Emigsville, to Miss Ella S. Emig, of that place, daughter of John Emig (deceased), and has had four children—two have died: Lillie Alice, aged eleven years, and Corrinne Ella, aged eight years. The living are Arthur W. and Walter D. Mr. Bahn was appointed postmaster of New Freedom, in 1865, and with the exception of one year (1881–82) has held the office since. He is also agent of the Northern Central Railroad Company, and of the Adams Express Company. He is interested in a new railroad enterprise between Stewartstown and New Freedom; was one of the organizers and president ten years out of twelve of the "New Freedom Building and Loan Association," and was a member of the borough school board, three years, ending in 1879, and a member of the borough council one year (1880). He is an active Republican; also an elder in the Reformed Church, in which he and wife have been brought up. His father died in 1863, aged sixty years.

JEREMIAH BAILEY, farmer, was born in Springfield Township, June 2, 1825. His parents, John C. and Barbara (Allison) Bailey, were natives of York County, and of German and English descent, respectively. They reared a family of twelve children—seven daughters and five sons—of whom Jeremiah is the eldest. He was brought up on a farm and educated at the common schools. At the age of nineteen he went to New Market, Md., and learned the trade of wheelwright. He worked at Logansville, Wrightsville, and West Manchester, at which latter place he remained five years; then returned to Wrightsville; there he worked three years, then went back to West Manchester, at which latter place he remained for four or five years. He then went to Maryland, where he worked at his trade, and farming nineteen years. He also worked about four years at New Freedom. In the spring of 1880, he removed to his farm in Shrewsbury Township, near the Maryland line, where he has since been farming and working at his trade. In 1848 he was married at Wrightsville, to Elizabeth Jane Detweiler, of Wrightsville, who died October 24, 1874, leaving ten children—three of whom died also. The living are William G., Charles G., Emma J., John M., Webster O., Jeremiah D. and Ida L. He was next married, March 11, 1877, at York, to Barbara Bahn, widow of Samuel N. Bahn, who was mother of ten children, by her first husband—seven girls and three boys: Alice, Agnes Ammeda, Sylvester, Ida, Anna, Barbara, Ellen and Samuel Howard; Walter and Rosetta are deceased. The family were members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Bailey belongs to the P. of H., was a director of schools three years; a trustee in Maryland twelve years, and is a director of New Freedom Cemetery Association.

D. A. BECKER, son of Peter and Sarah (Henry) Becker, was born in North Codorus Township, September 9, 1849, was reared on his father's farm until the age of sixteen, when he rented Bott's store at Smyer's Station, Northern Central Railroad. He then began the business of manufacturing cigars. March 5, 1869, Mr. Becker married Matilda Krebs, daughter of Jere and Rachael (Schwartz) Krebs, of North Codorus Township. Three children were born to this marriage: Annie M., Leona M. and Jeremiah E. T. Mr. Becker is a member of the firm of Bortner & Becker, wholesale ice cream manufacturers and ships largely in this line through Pennsylvania and Maryland.

FRANCIS R. BLASSER, D. V. S., was born in Shrewsbury Township, March 2, 1845, and is the youngest of the twelve children born to John and Esther (Ritchey) Blasser, natives of Pennsylvania, but of German and Scotch-Irish descent. He was reared a farmer, but subsequently followed pump-making for twenty years, both in Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1872 he began the study of veterinary surgery, and since 1874, has been in active practice, having met with the most flattering success, as is instanced by the fact that for the past four years he has lost but four animals in a list of of 450. He has care of some of the finest trotting horses in the land, is the regular professional of the Ashland Iron Company, and also surgeon of Post 342, G. A. R. In 1866 he married Mary J. Miller, of Maryland, and has had born to him ten children—of these are living only four: Harry G., Lulu May, Della G. and William H. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; was promoted to drum-major and served a term of nine months.

EMANUEL K. BOLLINGER, born in York County, October, 1825, is the son of Peter and Catherine (Klinefelter)Bollinger, of Swiss and German descent. Joseph and Henry Bollinger, with their mother, came to America about the year 1754, and from Joseph has descended the subject of this sketch, who began life on a farm, and entered the milling business under his uncle, N. Seitz, at the age of fourteen years, and at the age of twenty-two, having saved $750 from his earnings, he began business for himself at Seitzland, where he has since resided, engaged in connection with milling, in mercantile business, as a member of the firm of Klinefelter & Co., sixteen years, and in the milling and grain business exclusively, eight years; bought the real estate now occupied by him, in his business in 1866; in 1874, began the manufacture of Bollinger's Ammoniated Phosphates, and is now doing business as miller, grain dealer, and manufacturer and dealer in phosphates; has been agent of the Northern Central Railway Company, at Seitzland, since 1872, and postmaster since 1875; is president of the Glen Rock Manufacturing Company, and a director of the First National Bank, of Glen Rock, and was a charter member of both organizations; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment. In Gettysburg, Adams Co Penn., in 1849, he was married to Barbara Roser and they have had eight children: Stephen R., Abtil, Aaron, Amanda (wife of E. Dickson, Esq.), George W., Uriah G., Angelina (deceased), and Eva Jane, wife of T. B. Seitz, Esq. Mr. Bollinger is an elder and the whole family are members of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB G. BORTNER is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Garbeck) Bortner, of Codorus Township, where our subject was born November 23, 1826. He was reared on his father's farm, and after learning his trade, at Krouse tannery, Maryland, married March 10, 1852, Matilda Messomer, daughter of Daniel and Christine (Reitz) Messomer, of Manheim Township; this marriage has been blessed with seven children: Castila A.; Syrian P.; Josephine A.; Levina H., deceased; Catherine A.; Alvan J., deceased; and Matilda H. He built his tannery in 1851, and has kept it running at its full capacity ever since, employing on an average ten to twelve hands. Mr. Bortner manufactures (in connection with his tanning) flavine and extract of black oak bark. He built his present residence in 1852. Mr. Bortner is one of the leading business men of Shrewsbury Township.

JOHN L. BOYER was born in York County, Penn., November 7, 1820. His parents, Samuel S. and Sarah (Le Fevre) Boyer, were natives of Pennsylvania. Samuel Boyer, the great-grandfather, came from Switzerland. John L. spent the first twenty-one years of his life on the farm, in York County, getting his education at the local schools. At the age of twenty-one, his parents removed to Carroll County, Md., where they lived twenty years and then removed to Frederick County, where they died. John L. was married in Carroll County, to Nancy La Mott, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Hershey) La Mott, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and of French and German descent. Joshua La Mott was a general in the war of 1812. To this union were born four children: Sarah Jane, deceased; Elizabeth W.; Joshua H. La Mott; and Belinda W., deceased. In 1870 Mr. Boyer removed to New Freedom, where the family has since resided. Mr. Boyer is a member of the German Reformed Church and his wife a member of the Mennonites. Joshua Henry La Mott Boyer was born in Carroll County, Md., November 22, 1857, was educated at the common schools, and taught singing when but sixteen years of age. He is organist and choir leader and quite a speaker.

WILLIAM H. BRENISE, superintendent of

Young & Co's. flavine and extract works, at Shrewsbury Station, was born in Shrewsbury, December 29, 1856. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Klinefelter) Brenise, of York County, who had six children, of whom he was the youngest. He was educated at the public schools, and at the age of sixteen years he began working in the above works, and April 1, 1883, became superintendent. He has under him fifteen men, and under his supervision 2,000 tons of bark are annually converted into flavine and extract. His father, who was a carpenter, died at Shrewsbury, May, 1883, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Brenise belongs to the K. of P., of Glen Rock.

FRANKLIN W. BROWN, merchant, was born in West Manchester Township, October 10, 1850. His parents, Jeremiah and Christiana (Geise) Brown, were natives of Adams and York Counties, respectively, and of German descent. They had four children, of whom Franklin W. is the third son. He was brought up on a farm and attended the public schools. Until 1882 he was clerking in different places. From 1869 to 1870, he worked at cigar-making at Loganville. In April, 1874, he came to Glen Rock, and clerked for Miller & Glatfelter for seven or eight years. In 1882 he began business for himself by engaging in the merchandising business. November 5, 1878, he was married at Loganville, to Elenora Goodling, daughter of Daniel Goodling. They have one child—Thomas Morris. Mr. Brown is a member of the German Reformed Church, and his wife a member of the Evangelical Association. He is also trustee of the K. of P., and held the office of district deputy from 1883 to 1884; he was auditor of Glen Rock from 1876 to 1878.

HENRY G. BUSSEY, M. D., was born at Green Spring Plantation, Harford Co., Md., in 1816, and is the third son of Henry G. and Elizabeth (Harris) Bussey, of French and Scotch descent, respectively. The paternal grandfather was a colonel during the Revolutionary war, and the maternal grandfather a captain. Henry G. Bussey was a captain in the war of 1812. Our subject received his elementary education at the Green Spring Academy, on his father's premises; he then read medicine for two years with Dr. W. J. McElheney, of Bel Air, Md.; then, in 1834, entered the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1837; he practiced in Peach Bottom Township, this county, a few months, then in Maryland until 1840, when he settled in Shrewsbury Borough, where he has ever since enjoyed a lucrative practice. In 1837 he married Miss Catharine Boarman, who bore him two children (Mary Elizabeth and Henry G.), and died in January, 1884. The Doctor has held a number of offices, among them those of inspector and judge of elections, school director, physician to the county prison, physician to alms house in his native county, prothonotary, 1857 to 1863, and in 1874–76 State senator In 1848 he was nominated for congress, but declined in favor of J. B. Dana.

ALEXANDER DAVID COLLINS was born in Hopewell Township, York County, February 14, 1853, and was the third son and child in a family of four sons and two daughters. His parents, Cornelius and Elizabeth (Gordon) Collins, were natives of York County, and of Scotch-Irish descent. He grew up on the farm; was educated at home and in Stewartstown Academy. He entered the Shrewsbury Savings Institution, in 1876, as assistant cashier. In 1879 he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, where he clerked in a bank two years. He returned to Shrewsbury in the spring in 1882, when he was elected cashier of the old bank, which position he has since held. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

REV. FREDERICK EMANUEL CREVER was born in Carlisle, Penn., April 9, 1826. His parents, James and Mary (Cart) Crever, were natives of Carlisle, and of German descent. His father was one of the founders, and for many years the editor and proprietor of the *Carlisle Republican*, now the *Carlisle Herald*. Frederick K. was educated in the public schools of Carlisle, and beginning at the age of nineteen, served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade, and worked three years more as journeyman; was baptized in infancy, and brought up in the Lutheran Church; united with the Methodist Episcopal Church; early felt called to the ministry, but learned his trade to satisfy his father; joined the conference as a candidate in 1853, and was appointed to Sinnamahoning Circuit; at once applied himself to the course of study required by the rules of his church, and, at the end of two years, was ordained deacon, and two years later elder, and was appointed to Newport Circuit, Perry County, Penn., remaining one year; continued in the regular work of the ministry until 1876, holding some of the most important charges in Pennsylvania and Maryland the full time; was placed on the supernumerary list in 1878; a year and a half later, on the superanuated list. His last regular charge was Castle Fin. He removed to his farm of ninety-five acres, two miles south of Shrewsbury, where he now resides, and is still a member of the conference, preaching where he may be called, averaging about twice a month, often in York and vicinity. In 1861 he made a war speech in McConnellsburg, in connection with the raising of troops, and during the war acted as volunteer chaplain, visiting hospitals and battle fields. He has always been an active temperance worker. He was married, February 26, 1857, to Rachel Ann Hendrix, of Shrewsbury Township, and daughter of Isaac Hendrix, and they had seven children, of whom five are dead: Katie, aged eighteen months; Charles A., aged four years; Susan, aged two years; James F., aged eighteen months, and Benjamin A., aged fourteen years. The two living are Annie Rozilla and James Willis, student. Mrs. Crever is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although brought up in the Lutheran.

REV. EDWARD CRUMBLING, resident pastor of the Evangelical Association at Glen Rock, was born in Hellam Township, January 27, 1856, and is the eldest of two sons of Tobias and Sarah (Bupp) Crumbling, of Scotch and Swiss extraction. His early life was spent in the country, and from the age of twelve to seventeen he was engaged, when out of school, as clerk in the mercantile business. From the age of seventeen to twenty-two he taught in the public schools during the winter months. Having been educated in the public schools he began studying with a view to the ministry at about the age of twenty, and at once entered the local service. At twenty-two he entered the active work of the ministry, uniting with the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, as preacher on trial. After traveling Baltimore Circuit, Md., two years he was ordained deacon, and returned to Alberton Station, a part of the same circuit, where he was retained two years more. After an experience of four years he was ordained elder, which is the highest order in his denomination. He was appointed to Glen Rock in 1882, and Yorkana Circuit in 1885. He was married, March 15, 1881, at East Prospect, to Miss Arvilla Kise, a native of York County, and has two children: Mary Edith and Annie Elva. His only brother is also in the ministry. His parents reside in Lower Windsor Township, aged fifty-eight and forty-five years, respectively. He is an honorary member of the society of Rechabites.

JOHN L. DAY, born in Shrewsbury Township, August 4, 1817, was the eldest of a family of three sons and two daughters of David and Rebecca (Low) Day, natives of York and of English descent.

His grandfather, Matthew Day, was born in Chester County, Penn., and came to York County in the latter part of the eighteenth century. John L. grew to manhood on the farm, was educated in the schools of his neighborhood, and has never followed anything else but farming. At the age of eighteen he began farming on his own account. He was married, in September, 1847, in Shrewsbury Township, to Susan L. Taylor, daughter of John Taylor. He has had six children: John Millard, died, aged two and a half years; Sherman E., died, aged eight months; Rebecca C., wife of Henry Nonemaker; Otis C., Emma A. and Wilbert S. He went to Ohio before marriage, remained one year, returned to Pennsylvania, and after marriage removed to Maryland, where he farmed twelve years; removed to where he now lives in 1864, and owns forty acres of land. He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Freedom, of which church himself and wife are members, and he also is a member of the I. O. O. F., at Shrewsbury. He has one brother in Maryland and one in Ohio, and two sisters in York County. His father died January 7, 1871, aged eighty years; his mother in 1839, aged fifty years. His wife's father, John Taylor, died November 27, 1861, aged seventy-three years, and her mother, January 24, 1873, aged seventy-eight years. Mrs. Day is a sister of Dr. John A. Taylor, of Shrewsbury Township.

ADAM DIEHL, a farmer, and son of Adam and Catherine (Shafer) Diehl, of York County, and of German descent, was born near Hametown, February 25, 1821, and is the third son and sixth child in a family of eight children—four boys and four girls. He was brought up on a farm, and attended the public schools. Early he learned the blacksmith's trade, and to do repairing of farming implements. At the age of twenty-one he began working for his father, and worked for him until twenty-seven years of age. His father died in 1848, aged sixty-two years, and his mother died aged eighty-two years. November 26, 1846, he was married at York, to Annie Tyson, of York County, and of English descent, who died in 1882, leaving eight children, one of whom died. The living are Isabel, Agnes, Harrison, Emma, Adam, Alexander and Ezra. Mr. Diehl is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has donated a good deal of money to all churches. He is a director of the Shrewsbury Bank, and has been for eight or nine years. The farm on which he resides contains about 155 acres, and has been brought to the highest point of cultivation by his untiring energy.

SAMUEL K. DIEHL, son of Isaac and Rose Ann (Klinefelter) Diehl, of York County, was born in Shrewsbury, December 24, 1848, and was the second of ten children. He remained on the farm until twenty-one years of age, attending in the meantime the public schools, and in his twentieth year he taught school two terms. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the mercantile house of J. S. Seitz, at Hametown and Seitzland, as clerk, and until 1875 he clerked for different firms at Hametown and Seitzland. In 1875 he went into business at Seitzland with Henry A. Young, having purchased the interest of Mr. Seitz. In 1878 Mr. Young retired, selling out to an elder brother of our subject, of Nebraska, the business being then conducted by S. K. Diehl & Bro., dealers in general merchandise, phosphates, etc. He was married in Shrewsbury in 1872, to Rosa Hildebrand, of Hopewell Township, Penn., of German descent, and has six children: Charles Schuyler, Isaac Palmer, Mabel Ella, Mary Naomi, Minnie Estella and an infant. The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Diehl was inspector of elections in 1880. In 1882–83 he engaged in the manufacture of cigars with Seitz & Co., Seitzland.

REV. ALFRED FRANKLIN DREISBACH, A. B., resident pastor of the Reformed Church, at Shrewsbury, was born in Northampton County, Penn., September 8, 1851. His parents were Jacob and Matilda (Gormanton) Dreisbach, of Pennsylvania, and of German and French descent. They had a family of eight children—three sons and one daughter (of whom Rev. Alfred is the youngest) now living. Of the parents, the mother died in 1861, at the age of forty-nine years, while his father is still residing at his native place. The primary education of our subject was received at the public schools, but at the age of sixteen years he went to Easton Collegiate Institute, where he remained nine or ten terms. He studied the languages under Rev. Dr. E. W. Reinecke, of Nazareth, Penn., for two years, and also taught school for six terms. At the age of twenty-one he entered Franklin & Marshall College at Lancaster, Penn., and graduated in 1877 as A. B. He at once entered the theological seminary at Lancaster, from which he graduated in May, 1880, and in August he was called to his present charge, and was ordained as soon as called. June 29, 1880, he was married at Lancaster, Penn., to Mary E. Hoffmeier, daughter of William M. Hoffmeier, of Lancaster, and of German and Scotch-Irish descent. He reorganized a neglected congregation at New Freedom, and built a church and parsonage at Shrewsbury. At present he preaches at Shrewsbury; at St. Peter's, in Springfield Township; at Jerusalem, in Shrewsbury Township; and at Bethlehem in Codorus Township, and at New Freedom.

DAVID C. EBERHART, D. D. S., was born in Mercer County, Penn., November 19, 1826. His parents, Abraham and Esther (Ammond) Eberhart, were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Paulus Eberhart, the progenitor of the Eberhart family in America, came from Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1744, the original seat of the Eberharts (who were reigning dukes for over 300 years), and settled in Baltimore County, Md. It appears from tradition his eldest son Paul was born on the ocean. He settled the manor in Westmoreland, Penn., where the grandfather and father of the subject of this sketch were born, and where a number of the old members of the family are buried. Sergeant Lawrence Eberhart, of Frederick County, Md., one of the family, distinguished himself in one of the engagements with the British, in South Carolina, during the Revolutionary war, by rushing to the rescue of Col. Washington, who was beset by a British officer and some dozen dragoons, and handing the colonel his sword, thus enabling that officer to cut his way out [see Romances of the Revolution, by Bunce]. He died in Frederick in 1840, aged ninety-five years. Abraham, the father, died at Chicago Lawn, Ill., in 1880, aged eighty-four years, where the mother is living at this writing (1884) aged eighty-four years. David C. is the third son of a family of seven sons and three daughters; grew to manhood on a farm in Mercer and Venango Counties; received an academic education, and at the age of twenty-one began the study of dental surgery; also studied medicine awhile at Middlesex, Penn., and at Warren, Ohio, and practiced that profession at New Bedford, Penn., a few months. In 1850 he went to Baltimore, Md., where he practiced dentistry for two years, studying theology in the meantime, and was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and assigned to Shrewsbury Circuit. His health failing, he abandoned the itinerant ministry, and resumed the practice of dental surgery, preaching only occasionally. He was appointed chaplain of the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in February, 1863; was captured at Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863; taken to Castle Thunder, transferred to Libby

Prison, released and rejoined his regiment October 7, 1863, and was mustered out in October, 1864, and resumed the practice of dental surgery at Shrewsbury. He was married, in 1854, at Shrewsbury, to Mary E. daughter of Dr. James Gerry, and had born to him five children, two of whom are now living: James Gerry, a distinguished minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Illinois, and Zelia C. His wife died in 1867, aged thirty-two years. He was next married, in 1872, at Shrewsbury, to Wanetta I, daughter of William D. Benton, of Maryland, and they have had two children: Winona S. and David Cleon. Dr. Eberhart is Past Master, and now secretary, of the Masonic Lodge at Shrewsbury; is chaplain of Post No. 342, G. A. R.; was justice of the peace from 1874 to May, 1884; school director four terms; chief burgess in 1876. He is an active Sunday-school worker, having been superintendent of a Sunday-school for twenty years.

SAMUEL D. EHRHART, son of Henry and Julia A. (Diehl) Ehrhart, of York County, was born March 20, 1858, and is the fifth of seven children. His ancestors came to America before the Revolution. He was brought up in Shrewsbury Township, and educated at the district schools, and was two sessions at Glen Rock, teaching one year in Shrewsbury Township. When seventeen years of age he began huckstering in York, and continued it two years, and then engaged in the butchering business in Shrewsbury, which he carried on for two years; he also engaged in the horse business (sale and exchange), in which latter business he is still engaged, selling about one car-load per week. In February, 1879, he was married to Tillie Blosser, daughter of George Blosser, of Shrewsbury, and has three children: Erastus, Lester and Hannon. Mr. Ehrhart is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 143, K. of P., and Friendly Circle No. 287 of Glen Rock. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE P. EVERHART, merchant, and a native of Manchester, Md., was born March 11, 1840. His parents, George and Catherine (Shower) Everhart, were natives of Maryland, and of German descent. Their ancestor, Paulus Everhart, came to America in 1744, and settled in Germantown, going to Maryland in 1752, to what was then Baltimore County, Bachman's Valley. His son George, a farmer, remained in that portion which was converted into Carroll County. He had four sons: George, Jacob, John and David, and five daughters. George, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1800, and is still living at Manchester, Md. He had a family of five sons and six daughters, of whom George P. is the third son. He was educated at the Manchester Academy, and trained for the mercantile business by his father. In 1864 he began business at New Oxford, Penn., but soon returned to Manchester, where he clerked in his father's store until 1866, when he removed to Shrewsbury and engaged in the mercantile business until March, 1872, when he removed to Shrewsbury Station, in the same county, where he formed a partnership with Messrs. Kolter & Young, under the firm name of G. P. Everhart & Co. In October, 1878, Kolter & Young retired, and from that time Mr. Everhart has conducted the business alone. He is also engaged in the forwarding business, owning a line of cars, handles produce, railroad ties, lumber, coal, phosphates, etc. In 1866 he was married at Abbottstown, Penn., to Mary E. Hauer, daughter of Rev. D. J. Hauer, and had three children, only one of whom is now living. He was one of the organizers of the Shrewsbury Station, and Shrewsbury Turnpike Company; has been president of the Shrewsbury Savings Institution since 1876; is express agent, railroad agent and postmaster at Rail Road; he was also postmaster at Manchester from 1861 to 1864. In 1873 he was elected auditor of Rail Road Borough; in 1874, chief burgess; in 1876, one of the borough council, and again in 1883. Mr. E. is a member of the Reformed Church of Shrewsbury. He is a Master Mason, and Past Master of Shrewsbury Lodge No. 423, of which he was one of the charter members.

ISAAC K. FOLCKEMMER, stone-cutter, was born in Shrewsbury, February 9, 1847. His father, Jacob, died in 1871, and his mother, Susan (Boyer), in 1864. Both were of German descent. They had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. Isaac K. was educated at the public schools, and from fourteen to seventeen years of age carried the United States mail between Shrewsbury and Rail Road. When seventeen years of age he began to learn the trade of stone-cutter at London, Ohio, where he remained three years, and then returned to Pennsylvania. He then worked one year at Philadelphia, and about three months at York. In 1869 he went to Harrisburgh, where he worked five years at his trade. He then came back to Shrewsbury, and in 1875 bought out his employer, and has since then managed the business for himself. In 1872 he was married, at Shrewsbury, to Mary S. Klinefelter, daughter of Joseph Klinefelter, and has two children: Joseph and Clarence. Mr. Folckemmer is a member of the lodge of I. O. O. F. and Encampment; was in the council, and is a school director.

JOSEPH S. FREELAND, farmer, was born in Baltimore County, Md., August 15, 1851. His parents were Caleb and Sarah A. (Hendrix) Freeland, of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of Scotch and German descent. They had two children, a son and a daughter. Like his ancestors, Joseph S. was brought up a farmer. He was educated at Mechanicsburgh, Penn., and taught school for a while. In 1867 he and his parents left Baltimore County for York County, and since that time he has lived upon a farm, which, for generations back, belonged to his ancestors. In 1872 he was married, in Baltimore County, to Edith Mackay, daughter of R. G. Mackay, of Pennsylvania, and of Irish-Scotch descent. They have four children: Helen, Clarence, Maud and Agnes. The family belong to the Methodist Protestant Church, although Mrs. Freeland was brought up in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Freeland was school director two terms, was a director for three years of the Shrewsbury Savings Institution, and is treasurer and one of the organizers of the New Freedom Cemetery Association.

PROF. WILLIAM J. FULTON was born near Delta, York County, November 5, 1860. His parents, John J. and Sarah Ann (Heaps) Fulton, were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and of Scotch-Irish descent, respectively. He was brought up on a farm, but spent most of his time at school. From the public schools he went to York Collegiate Institute, from which he graduated in 1880. He then entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., and graduated in 1882, receiving the degree of A. B. He then commenced the study of law under ex-Judge Robert J. Fisher, of York. He was appointed principal of Shrewsbury English and Classical Academy March 5, 1883. He was married, June 28, 1883, at Easton, Penn., to Margaret Neigh, daughter of George P. Neigh, Esq., of Easton. He was admitted to the York, Penn., bar August 25, 1884, and while retaining the principalship of the academy, is, at the same time, actively engaged in the practice of law.

MARTIN GABLE was born June 9, 1824, in Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America in 1844. Landing at New York, he soon removed to Baltimore, where he learned shoe-making, at which he worked twelve years. He was educated in Germany, and followed farming. Two brothers followed him to America. His parents, Jost and Elizabeth (Brodrecht) Gable, died before he left Germany. He was married, in Baltimore, in 1849, to Miss Catharine Kettering, a native of that city. She died in 1870, leaving one daughter, Fannie, now the wife of Joseph A. Klinefelter. Another child, Catharine, died in infancy. He removed to York County, and has lived about Shrewsbury ever since 1856; came to Rail Road in 1877. He followed shoemaking five years in York County, and huckstering about ten years; was collector for several years, and since 1877 has kept the toll-gate at Rail Road. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, as was also his wife. He earned his property by his own industry.

JOHN H. GANTZ, born in York County, March 29, 1820, is the fourth child and eldest son in a family of three sons and five daughters of John and Barbara (Hosler) Gantz. He was reared on a farm, and acquired a fair German and English education. He was married in 1841, in Shrewsbury Township, to Miss Lydia, a daughter of John Miller, and a native of York County. His wife died in 1850, having had three children; one, Margaret Ann, died at the age of five years, the two living are John W. and Susanna, wife of Adam Eighner. He was next married, October 5, 1851, to Mrs. Lucinda (Kerlinger) Ziegler. They have had five children—two have died: Ellen, aged three years, and Balinda, aged thirteen years. The three living are Eliza Ann, wife of L. R. Lentz; Alice, wife of George Bollinger, and Amelia, wife of Henry Allison. Mr. Gantz served his country in the nine months' service, entering the army in 1862, and participated in numerous skirmishes. He is a member of Post No. 342, G. A. R., at Shrewsbury. He is connected with the Lutheran Church, and his wife with the Reformed Church. He is a Republican and a hard working farmer, having acquired his property by his own labor.

ELBRIDGE HOFFMAN GERRY, A. B., M. D., was born in Shrewsbury, October 18, 1836, and is the eldest son of Dr. James Gerry, of Scotch-Irish and German descent. He was brought up in his father's drug store, and educated at the public and private schools, and at the academy at Shrewsbury. In the winter of 1858 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn., and graduated in 1861, as A. B. Returning to Shrewsbury he taught school for two years, public school in winter and select school in summer. In the fall of 1865 he attended the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, and graduated in the spring of 1867, as M.D. Until 1870 he practiced medicine with his father, but in that year he formed a partnership with his brother James, and they bought their father's drug store; since then he has followed his profession in connection with the drug business. In September, 1868, he was married, at Baltimore, Md., to Miss Scarborough, daughter of Ezekiel Scarborough. This lady died in February, 1871. Their only child, Sarah Salome, died also, aged twenty months. November 10, 1874, he was married, at Shrewsbury, to Miss Arabella, daughter of William McAbee, and had born to him four children, three of whom are yet living: Elbridge Beck, James John and David McA. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which also his first wife belonged. He is a very prominent member of the church and Sabbath-school—steward in the former and superintendent in the latter. In 1880 he was lay representative at Altoona, and in 1884 at Williamsport. He is a prominent Mason and K. T. and P. M. of Blue Lodge. In the borough he has held various offices of trust; being an active Democrat, he has been sent as delegate to State and county conventions. In 1878 he was appointed surgeon of the Northern Central Railroad.

JAMES GERRY, M. D., a physician of Shrewsbury, York County, was born February 4, 1839, and is the second son of James and Salome (Hoffman) Gerry, natives of Maryland, and of Scotch-Irish and German descent. James Gerry, the grandfather, came from Scotland in the eighteenth century, and located in Maryland, where at one time he was a member of the Maryland General Assembly from Cecil County. He followed farming, and was also a kind of a local lawyer. The subject of this sketch was brought up in Shrewsbury, where he learned the drug business with his father. His earlier education he received at the public schools, and at the Shrewsbury Academy. Being induced by his father to study the practice of medicine, he entered Dickenson College, at Carlisle, Penn., when twenty years old, but at the breaking out of the late war he left that college as a junior, and entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, graduating in the spring of 1863 as M. D. He also took a course of operative surgery under Dr. Agnew. After finishing his studies he came to Shrewsbury, where he at once commenced to practice medicine in connection with the drug business. In January, 1876, he was married, at Weisburg, Md., to Miss Hunter, daughter of Pleasant Hunter, of Maryland; they have one child—Carroll. Dr. Gerry is a prominent Mason of the Knight Templar degree, and is also a member of Consistory S. P. R. S., Thirty-second degree, as well as a Past Master of Shrewsbury Lodge. For six years he has held the position of president of the school board. He is quite a successful physician, especially in the treatment of Bright's Disease, and is surgeon for the Northern Central Railroad Company.

CHRISTIAN GORE, born in Baltimore County, Md., October 23, 1818, and died at New Freedom, June 5, 1878, was the eldest of three sons of Charles and Mary (Price) Gore, of German and English descent, respectively. He was educated at Middletown, Md., and up to about thirty years of age, he taught school. He was married, April 4, 1850, at Baltimore, to Hester Ann Shamberger, daughter of Jacob and Hester (Souder) Shamberger, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. They had eight children, Millard S. (deceased), Mary, Jane, Edwin (deceased), Upton H., Harvey (deceased), George W. and Alverta. Mr. Gore has held the positions of commissioner, treasurer and assessor of Baltimore County. In the spring of 1871, he removed to York County, where he located in York Borough, but after a year removed to Glen Rock Borough, where, in company with Hashour & Fallen, he engaged in the planing-mill and lumber business, which was burned in 1876, causing a great loss. The mill was rebuilt, and Mr. Gore retired from business in 1878, and removed to New Freedom, where he died soon after. In 1850 he was engaged for six years at Hoffmansville, in the mercantile business and the manufacture of paper one year, and farmed about twelve years in Baltimore County. The family are leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Gore was a class leader. Since the death of Mr. G., Mrs. Gore and her two sons have successfully conducted a mercantile establishment at New Freedom.

JAMES N. GROVE, youngest son of John and Elizabeth (Moore) Grove, of York County, Penn., was born in Shrewsbury, March 26, 1837. His parents were of German and Irish descent respectively, and had a family of six sons and five daughters Until his fifteenth year he remained on his father's farm, but at that age he began learning the trade of millwright with Robert Koller, near Shrewsbury, which trade he has followed since. He built the Spring Grove Paper-mill and two for Hoffman & Sons, in Maryland. During his life he has built five or six paper-mills, and from fifteen to twenty saw-mills. In 1861 he enlisted at York in Company D, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was ranked as corporal and was discharged in 1864 as sergeant. During his service he participated in many a hard fought battle; at Winchester, Va., he was captured and for twenty-four days was confined at Libby Prison and Belle Island. He also took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, near Winchester, and many other battles and skirmishes. After leaving the service he returned to Shrewsbury, where he engaged at his trade. In 1865 he was married, at New Freedom, to Annie Singer, daughter of Charles Singer, and has six children: Luella, Charles Henry, William Emery, James F., Edward and Gertrude. Mr. Grove is a member of the Reformed Church and his wife of the Evangelical Church. He is a Mason, a prominent citizen, and holds and has held various offices of the borough. At present he is repairing a paper-mill at Woodbine, Md., for Capt. Tollun, who was Confederate officer of the day at Winchester on the day Mr. G. was captured.

JOHN L. HAILER was born in Wittenberg, Germany, March 30, 1822, and came to America February 9, 1852, landing at Baltimore, Md. His parents, John and Annie Mary (Stahle) Hailer had three children, of whom John was the second, and the only one that came to America. He went at once to York, began work shoe-making, continuing for one year, and then removed to Shrewsbury, where he remained three years. Returning to York again, he remained there one year. In 1856 he returned to Shrewsbury, where he resided until 1865, working at shoe-making. He then purchased a farm near the Maryland line, on which he built a residence, where he has since resided, carrying on his trade. September 29, 1854, he was married, at Shrewsbury, to Elizabeth Reuter, widow of John Reuter, and has had eight children born to him: Mary Ann, John H., Catharine, Lizzie, Annie, Mary (deceased), Charles (deceased) and George (deceased). The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Hailer is a Granger, was inspector of elections at New Freedom, member of the council, and, in 1882, assessor for the borough; he was also deacon and elder of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at New Freedom, and has several times been elected delegate to the York County convention.

WILLIAM HEATHCOTE was born in Cheshire, England, January 31, 1806, was the eighth in a family of ten children—seven sons and three daughters—of John and Alice (Neill) Heathcote; his brother John, who died in 1884, aged ninety-three years, resided in Knox County, Ohio. William is the only member of the family now living. He grew up in a cotton factory and received the rudiments of an education principally in the Sunday-schools; came to America in 1826, stopped in Chester, Penn., about a year; removed to Brandywine, Chester County, and with his brother John operated a woolen factory six years, when his brother moved West; in 1837 he went to Ohio with a view to settlement; returning on horseback his road led him to the hills where he first saw the site now occupied by Glen Rock, where Simon Koller, had erected a dwelling and saw-mill. Mr. Heathcote bought the whole plan and, in 1840, when the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad was opened through, laid out Heathcote Station, which, in after years, when a postoffice was established, he named Glen Rock, a name suggested to him by reading Walter Scott's works. He erected a woolen factory and operated it until 1855, then sold it to Philip Shaeffer, who converted it into a grist-mill, now known as Glen Rock Mills, and owned by G. F. Seitz since 1881; then built another factory, higher up the Codorus, which has been operated by his sons since; in 1861 erected the building now occupied by the Centreville Rope & Cordage Company, and operated it as a mill seven or eight years; in 1881 he began the boot and shoe manufactory now managed by his sons; retired from active business about 1870; was a charter member and some years a director of the First National Bank of Glen Rock, and also of the Glen Rock Foundry and Machine Shops. He was married, in 1839, to Sarah Koller, a native of Glen Rock, and they had five children, only one of whom, Lewin K, is now living, two died in childhood, one daughter died after marriage, and one son died at manhood. In 1848 he was married at Lancaster, Penn., to Catharine Allison, a native of Glen Rock, and they have four children: Lewis, Granville, Alice, wife of Rev. J. C. Koller, of Hanover, and Willie T.; all members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Heathcote was brought up in the Church of England.

GEORGE W. HEINDEL, farmer and stock raiser, was born in York Township, York County, March 1, 1834. His parents, George and Leah (Winehold) Heindel, were natives of York County, and of German descent. They had a family of ten children, of whom nine are living. George W. was brought up on the farm, in which he retained an interest, attending the common schools. At the age of twenty-two he began business as a stock dealer. He removed to Ohio, and in Mahoning County he lived nineteen years, farming, stock dealing and coal mining. In 1858 he was married, at Lima, Ohio, to Lucy Anna Warner, of Mahoning County, and had six children: William A., Erasius E. (deceased), Cornelius M., Alice, Sidney (deceased) and Charles H. Both he and wife are members of the German Reformed Church. In 1875 he returned to Glen Rock, and for five years owned and ran the Cold Spring Hotel; he then turned his attention to farming and stock raising. He owns a farm of ninety-five acres, adjoining the town. Mr. Heindel was one of the organizers and is now a director of the Glen Rock Manufacturing Company, and was one term in the council. His father still lives at the age of seventy-seven.

FREDERICK HELB, a native of Wittenberg, Germany, and only son of Ulrich and Mary (Keim) Helb, was born March 9, 1825, and immigrated to America in 1847, landing at Baltimore, where, for two years, he was engaged at tanning, which trade he had learned in his native country. His German education was good, and he soon mastered the English language. In 1849 he came to Shrewsbury, where he established a small tannery, on a very primitive style, using hogsheads for vats, but increasing the capacity until he was able to handle 7,000 hides a year. In 1867 he built a beer brewery at Shrewsbury Station, with a capacity of 800 barrels per year, and three years later started a fruit distillery, manufacturing 500 barrels of apple brandy in a season. He also owns an extensive flour-mill (steam and water), the Jackson House (the only hotel in the borough), and a number of first-class tenement houses. He also owns about 450 acres of fine farming land in York County, and about 1,300 acres of valuable timber and farming land in Maryland, with saw and stave-mills. He is president of the Rail Road and Shrewsbury Turnpike Company, and a director in the Shrewsbury Savings Bank; was one of the incorporators of Rail Road Borough, and its first chief burgess. In 1849 he was married to Miss Rebecca Henry, of York County, who has been a true and faithful helpmate to him. They have six children: Theodore R. (brewer), Edward, J. P., Julius, Frederick, Lydia and Mary, all of them highly educated and accomplished. The family belong to the Lutheran Church.

EDWARD HELB was born at Rail Road, Shrewsbury Township, April 29, 1854, and is a son of Frederick Helb. He was educated in the district schools of his neighborhood and in the Shrewsbury Academy, and graduated from Knapp's Institute, Baltimore, in June, 1871. In the fall of the same year he began learning his trade in the tannery of his father, at Rail Road, and is at present following the business there. In 1875 he united with Shrewsbury Lodge No. 423, A. F. & A. M.; has passed all the chairs in Mount Vernon Lodge No. 143, I. O. O. F., at Shrewsbury; is a member of Mount Vernon Encampment No. 14, I. O. O. F., of York, and of Friendly Lodge No. 287, K. of P., of Glen Rock. He was married, July 8, 1879, to Jennie I., sixth daughter of Daniel and Sarah Rishel, respected residents of Troutville, Clearfield Co., Penn. They are both active members of the Lutheran Church at Shrewsbury. He has been secretary of the church council since 1881, and is also secretary of the Shrewsbury District Sunday-school Institute, and has been superintendent of the Lutheran Sabbath-school at Shrewsbury. He served as town auditor for several years; was secretary of the town council, and is at present secretary of the school board of Rail Road Borough. In the spring of 1882 he was elected justice of the peace on the Democratic ticket, and has several times represented the town in the Democratic county convention.

JAMES H. HENDRIX was born in Shrewsbury Township, October 31, 1838. His parents were Joshua H. and Susan (Klinefelter) Hendrix, of York County. His great-grandfather Hendrix, settled in Beaver County, Penn. There were but two children in the family, one sister having died while quite young. James H. was reared in Shrewsbury Village and attended the common schools. He learned the plasterer's trade while yet young, and followed it for five years. In August, 1861, he enlisted at Shrewsbury, and was appointed duty sergeant of Company D, Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years, participating in the following battles: Cold Harbor, Wilderness and with Grant's army at Petersburg. He was with Sheridan at Winchester and Strasburgh; for three months was in the hospital. Returning from the war, he engaged in railroading; first with the Northern Central Railroad one year, then clerking in McDowell's store for three years. In 1868 he went to Illinois for four months, but returned to Shrewsbury; in 1869, he was appointed postmaster at Shrewsbury, which position he held up to January 22, 1874; was re-appointed postmaster December 3, 1874, and still holds the position (June 20, 1885). In 1869 he had engaged in mercantile business, which he is running in conjunction with the postoffice, and to this he has devoted his entire attention. In 1860 he was married to Angeline Sechrist, daughter of Abraham Sechrist, of Shrewsbury. They have one child—Eudora. His wife dying in 1865, he married, in 1873, in Fawn Township, Priscilla Davis, daughter of John W. Davis. Their only child died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is trustee and recording steward; he is also an Odd Fellow, member of the Encampment, and commander of Post 342, G. A.R., at Shrewsbury.

WILLIAM HERBST was born in Hopewell Township, August 15, 1817. His parents, David and Mary (Miller) Herbst, were natives of Amsterdam, Holland, and York County, respectively. They had three sons and two daughters. William, who was the eldest, helped his father on the farm until twenty years of age, attending the county schools about six months. He then spent four years at milling in Glen Rock Valley. In 1842 he began business for himself at Glen Rock, engaged in merchandising, which he continued for nine years, and then engaged in farming for ten years. Returning to Glen Rock, he again engaged in the merchandise business. In 1841 he was married to Mary Shafer, daughter of Philip Shafer, of Shrewsbury Township. They have three children: Eliza, Jacob and William H. Mrs. Herbst died in 1844, and in 1850, Mr. Herbst was married (again at Glen Rock) to Alice Heathcote (daughter of Mark Heathcote), a native of England, by whom he has three children: Mary Alice, Emma Jane, and Millie. Both parents are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Herbst is a director and one of the organizers of the Glen Rock Manufacturing Company, was treasurer and president of the First National Bank of Glen Rock, and for twelve years a school director.

LEVI W. HERSHEY, born in Shrewsbury Township August 31, 1845, is the eldest son of Christian and Margaret (Wehrley) Hershey, of German descent, being about the sixth generation in America. He has always lived on a farm, began teaching at the age of twenty-two, and has taught every winter except four up to 1884. Has served as inspector of elections, township clerk, assessor and judge of elections; has been secretary of the new Freedom Building and Loan Association for two years, and secretary of the Codorus and Manheim Fire Insurance Company since January 1, 1884; was Master of the P. of H. one year, and secretary five or six years, and is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 143, I. O. O. F., of Shrewsbury. At the last election he was elected justice of the peace and school director, and is now secretary of the school board. He is also chancellor commander of Freedom Lodge No. 85, K. of P., of New Freedom. He was married, December 3, 1868, to Mary Jane Sheffer, and they have six children: Allie Jane, Lillie Virginia, Bertie Agnes, Nettie May, Arthur Lee and Iva Grace. He belongs to the Reformed, and his wife to the Lutheran Church. He owns a farm of thirty-eight acres, and has been engaged in the dairy business since 1883.

JEREMIAH S. HETRICK, M. D., son of Samuel and Louisa (Smith Hetrick, of York County, was born in Codorus Township, December 28, 1849, and was the second of a family of five children—two sons and three daughters. The parents were of German and English descent, and first settled in Codorus Township. The Doctor was brought up in a woolen factory, and educated at the common schools, and a course at the State Normal School at Millersville. In 1869 he taught school one year, and in 1871 he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. E. W. Free at New Freedom, and in 1872 he entered Washington University, now College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, and graduated in 1873 as M. D. He then spent one year as assistant resident physician in Washington University Hospital, and in the spring of 1874 he removed to New Freedom, where he became associated with his old preceptor until 1877, when he began the practice alone. His father was killed by a railroad train at Glen Rock in 1879, at the age of sixty-five years, and his mother still lives at New Freedom. May 18, 1875, the Doctor was married to Charlotte Wilson, of Maryland, and has four children: Gertrude F., Walter H., Fannie and Lorilla. He is a member of the Evangelical Association; was chief burgess in 1880–81–82, and a member of the council three years; is also a school director, president of the Cemetery Association, and one of the organizers of it; also one of the organizers of the New Freedom Literary Association; is a stockholder in the Stewartstown Railroad; was class-leader in his church a number of years, and a very prominent, influential citizen and popular physician.

BARTHABAS E. HINES, born in Hanover, October 20, 1842, is the only son of John and Sarah (Bart) Hines, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and of French and German descent. He attended the public schools of Hanover, and at the age of sixteen began cigar-making, which he has since followed, with the exception of about one year as clerk in a store in Cincinnati, and one year at Westminster, Md.; went to Glen Rock in 1867; was married in May, 1868, to Agnes A. Decker, of Shrewsbury Township, and of German descent; has been deputy postmaster at Glen Rock since 1869; was borough councilman three terms, and chief burgess one term; was one of the original stockholders of the Glen Rock Manufacturing Company, and since 1877 has been engaged in the manufacture and sale, at wholesale and retail, of cigars; enlisted at Hanover in Company I, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Militia, for the emergency during Lee's invasion, his regiment really opening the battle of Gettysburg (see Batcheldor's History).

JOSIAH V. HOSHOUR, a prominent manufacturer, was born in Heidelberg Township, August 21, 1814. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Klinepeter) Hoshour, were natives of York County, and of German descent. When only three years old his father died, leaving six children, and his mother died in 1854, aged seventy-five years. His early days were spent on a farm, and when sixteen years old, he went to Gettysburg school for three years, and then taught school in the neighborhood for seven years. In 1842 he became engaged in the forwarding business at Glen Rock, and followed it until 1854. From that time until 1878 he was engaged in farming. In 1882 he took charge of the Glen Rock Works, manufacturing machinery, etc., as superintendent, and has held that position since. In 1883 the name was changed to "Glen Rock Manufacturing Company." June 18, 1838, he was married at Shrewsbury to Magdalena Koller, daughter of Jacob Koller, and had eight children, four of whom are living: Samuel K., Elnora, wife of N. Z. Seitz, Esq.; Maggie and John H. The family belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Hoshour was once chief burgess of Glen Rock; school director for fifteen years, and justice of the peace from 1849 to 1864. He was also one of the organizers of the "Frey Herbst & Co. Works."

DANIEL R. KLINEFELTER, son of Abraham and Eliza (Ruhl) Klinefelter, of York County, and of German descent, was born in Shrewsbury Township, April 10, 1852, and was next to the youngest of ten children. He was brought up on a farm and received a common school education. At the age of nineteen years, he began the plastering trade, which he followed two years. In 1873 he commenced the manufacture of ice-cream, as an apprentice, and in 1874 he went into partnership with his employer, at Shrewsbury Station, but at the end of one year the firm dissolved, and with another partner, J. H. Hendrix, he carried on the business for two years. Later he bought out his partner, and has since been alone in the business. In 1882 he tried steam power, but it proved a failure, and returned to hand power. He manufactures about 5,000 gallons per year, and supplies the Baltimore and Washington markets. In 1883 he, in connection with J. B. Davis, of Maryland, engaged also in the buggy and carriage business. He was married, August 15, 1873, at Shrewsbury, to Lucretia Heathcote, daughter of John Heathcote, of York, and has had four children, one of whom died in infancy; Olin R., Gilbert A. and Irma R. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife belongs to the Evangelical Association. He is also a prominent Odd Fellow, Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 143, a member of the Encampment, and was assessor of Newbury Borough in 1881 and 1882.

ROBERT F. KOLLER, farmer, was born in Shrewsbury Township, December 24, 1828. His parents, Peter and Eve (Klinefelter) Koller, were natives of York County. They had thirteen children—eight daughters and five sons—of whom Robert F. is the youngest. He lived on the farm until nineteen years of age, receiving his education at school and from the newspapers. At the age of nineteen he went to Lancaster County, and served an apprenticeship of two years as millwright, which trade he followed fifteen years, but gave it up on account of his health. He returned to Shrewsbury Township, and farmed eight years. In 1866 he went into the lumber business, in which he lost $35,000, following it for ten years; then returned to New Freedom, where he bought a fine farm of seventy-four acres, upon which he has since resided. February 22, 1854, he was married at Seitzland, to Adeline Deviney, of York County, and of Irish descent; and has seven children: Charles W., Maria, John D., Edward G., Harry E., Ida Bell and Robert F. (deceased). Since 1875 Mr. Koller has been engaged in the lumber business at New Freedom. He was a commissioner of Clinton County three years, and director of the poor three years. His wife died in 1879.

BENJAMIN F. KOLLER, an eminent civil engineer, surveyor, conveyancer, insurance and law agent, and justice of the peace of Southward, Shrewsbury Borough, was born here August 26, 1830. His father, Isaac Koller, a native of Shrewsbury Township, was born February 5, 1800, and was married May 1, 1825, at Peter Smyser's hotel (then the Blue Ball Tavern, on the York and Baltimore Pike), two miles south of Shrewsbury, to Sarah Shank, who was born near York, July 16, 1802. To this union were born the following named children: Margaret, Mary E., Benjamin F., George W., Andrew J., John W. and James B.—all still living. The ancestors of Isaac Koller came from Germany, and those of his wife were also German. During his life he was first a blacksmith, then a merchant, next a hotel-keeper, and finally associate judge of the court of common pleas, York County. He reared all his children in his hotel, and of the five boys not one is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. He died October 21, 1854, sincerely mourned by his family and a widely extended circle of acquaintances. Benjamin F. Koller has served as justice of the peace for thirty years, was elected State revenue commissioner in 1860; clerk of the several courts of York County in 1875, and is commissioner for the States of Maryland and New York. He was married, March 7, 1852, to Mary Magdalene Young, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Young, and has had born to him children as follows: Isaac D., Cyrus C., and Beulah, living, and Fannie V. and Cora Clotilde, deceased. Mr. Koller stands high in the order of F. & A. M., having attained the thirty-second degree, Scottish rite, than which there is but one degree higher. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. His wife and son, Isaac, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; his son, Cyrus, is a member of the Evangelical Church. B. F. Koller was one of the principal men who secured and organized Summit Grove Camp-meeting Association in 1874, and has been identified with its management ever since.

JOHN L. KREBS was born in Codorus Township, June 19, 1859; he remained in the township until thirteen years of age, being taught in the district schools. He was the second of four sons of Adam and Mary (Warren) Krebs. When eighteen years old he began farming for himself, which he is still engaged in. September 18, 1881, he was married to Lucy Shaffer, daughter of Daniel Shaffer, a prominent farmer in Shrewsbury Township, and has two children: Harry C. and Allen. Mr. Krebs is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB H. LAMOTTE, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hershey) Lamotte, of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and of French and German descent, was born in Baltimore County, Md., May 8, 1819, and was the eldest of seven children. He was brought up on the farm and educated in the common schools in Maryland. He was married in Carroll County, Md., to Elizabeth Zimmerman, of German descent, and had seven children: Joanna (deceased), Eli (deceased), Jeremiah (deceased), Joshua (deceased), Calvin, Cornelius and Ella. He brought his family to York County, in 1840, and settled in Manheim Township, where he lived until 1884, when he rented his farm and removed to New Freedom. He was one of the organizers, and is a director of Codorus & Manheim Insurance Company. He has held various township offices, and in 1879 he was elected county commissioner for three years. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. His parents died in 1865 and in 1847, respectively, aged seventy-six and fifty-four years. The farm which he owns in Manheim Township contains 170 acres of finely cultivated land.

JACOB LANIUS, born June 22, 1837, in Hopewell Township, is the eldest of a family of four sons and three daughters of John H. and Sarah M. (Hersey) Lanius. His mother was a native of Delaware. His great-grandfather, Lanius, came to America from Germany, in 1731, and settled in Kreutz Creek Valley, and all his descendants, with the exception of Jacob Lanius, a brother of subject's father, have resided in York County. The subject of this sketch attended the schools in his neighborhood and worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen years old. He engaged in the lumber business, in Hopewell Township, with his father, and followed it fifteen years. In 1872 he removed to Fawn Township, and engaged in the mercantile business in New Park, until 1879, when he removed to York, having been elected recorder of deeds for York County, which office he held for one term, and then engaged in the lumber business in Maryland (leaving his family in York), which business he is still carrying on. He was married, October 2, 1878, at Stewartstown, to Agnes E. Duncan, a native of Hopewell and daughter of John Duncan, of Irish descent. He has three children living: Walter M. V., Inez Loretta and Iona Veronica. Two daughters—Irena and Lelia—are dead. His father died in 1882, aged eighty-three years. In the spring of 1884, our subject purchased the farm now occupied by him near Shrewsbury Borough. He is an active Democrat and held the office of assessor of Hopewell Township and was postmaster at New Park five years. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE C. LEE, a farmer in Shrewsbury Township, was born in Baltimore City, in 1851. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Carty) Lee, natives of England and Maryland, had four children, of whom two died very young. Of the remaining two George C. is the youngest. His education he received partly in Baltimore, where he remained until seventeen years of age, and in Shrewsbury Township. In 1868 he came to York County, where he has since resided, following farming. His parents are both dead; the father died in 1851, before subject was born, and the mother died in 1872, in Shrewsbury Township. March 1, 1877, he was married in New Freedom, to Isabel Hedrick, daughter of George W. Hedrick, of Baltimore County, and of German descent. They have three children: Annie Elsie, Maude Elizabeth and Lawrence Ray. In 1881 he removed to his present farm in Shrewsbury Township, containing 170 acres, to the cultivation of which he devotes his whole time. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN E. LOWE, a farmer in Shrewsbury Township, was born on the farm now owned by him, March 26, 1846. His parents, Isaac and Elizabeth (Stabler) Lowe, were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and of English and German descent respectively. They had six children, of whom John E. was the youngest son. He was brought up on the farm, and learned the carpenter trade before he was twenty-one years of age. His education he received at the public schools. In 1875 he began the butchering trade and followed it about five years, and then returned to farming, which he has since followed. He was married in 1872, at York, to Elizabeth Singer, daughter of Charles Singer, and a native of Germany. They had five children, one of whom died when but three years of age. The living are Willie H., Ada M., Annie E. and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although Mrs. Lowe was brought up in the Lutheran Church. He is a member and Master of the P. of H. No. 446, of New Freedom. Jacob Lowe, a brother of John E., was a soldier in the United States army and served about two years. The father died in 1875, aged seventy-two years, but the mother is still living, and about seventy-two years of age. Mr. Lowe was one of the organizers of the New Freedom Building Association; and is a director in the same.

ELI McDONELL was born in Shrewsbury, February, 18, 1835. He is the second son of twelve children of Hamilton and Sarah (Beck) McDonell. At the age of twelve years he entered the employment of Myers & Small, merchants, of Shrewsbury, and continued until February 1, 1859, when he entered the establishment of Lewis Wagner, hardware merchant at Baltimore, remaining until July of the same year, when he returned to Shrewsbury, and, September 8, 1859, embarked in the general merchandise business which he has continued to the present. He carries a stock of $6,000, doing a business of $18,000 in dry goods, notions, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, glass, queensware, etc. He was married, May 2, 1872, to Justie E. Berg, daughter of Rev. Andrew Berg, a citizen of Shrewsbury. They have four children: Emory C., Annie, Elsie and Mabel. Mr. Mc Donell and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He has been treasurer of the Sunday-school since 1859; treasurer of the church since 1865; treasurer of the Shrewsbury & Rail Road Turnpike Company, since 1878, and is a director in the Shrewsbury Savings Institution; was postmaster during Lincoln's administration, and served one term as town councilman and one term as school director. He is a member of Shrewsbury Lodge No. 423, A. F. & A. M., and of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F.; has passed all the chairs in the latter, and is treasurer of same.

WILLIAM H. MANIFOLD, M. D., was born in Hopewell Township, September 5, 1830. His parents, John and Marenda (Meads) Manifold, were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and of English and French descent. They had eleven children, of whom William H. was the eldest. His early life was spent on the farm, and he received his education at the public schools, and at the Tuscarora Academy. For six years he taught school. From Tuscarora Academy he entered the Allegheny College at Meadville, in the junior class, but abandoned it on account of ill-health. In 1858 he entered Dr. Gerry's office at Shrewsbury, and read medicine for six months. He then went to the University of Maryland at Baltimore, and graduated as M. D., in the spring of 1861. He first located at New Market, Md. In the summer of 1864 he went with the army as assistant army surgeon, and remained until the close of the war. At one time he was ordered to take charge of the field hospital of the Thirteenth New York and Ninth New Jersey Cavalry, who were then fighting Mosby. In May, 1865, he returned to Washington, and remained at the United States General Hospital. He then returned to New Market, where he remained till 1866. From there he removed to Loganville, where he practiced six years, and in 1872, he came to New Freedom, where he has since resided. In 1859 he was married in Baltimore, to Margaret Ann Sheffer, a native of Shrewsbury, York County. They had eight children: John H. C. (now a student of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg), Sarah E., Aaron B. N., Luther C., William J., Mary M., Joseph (deceased) and LeRoy W. Mr. and Mrs. Manifold are members of the Lutheran Church, and Dr. M. is now serving his third term as school director.

EPHRAIM MILLER, D. D., resident pastor in charge of the Lutheran Church at Shrewsbury, was born December 8, 1818, in Cumberland County. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Frankenberger) Miller were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. They had four sons and five daughters, of whom Rev. E. is the eldest. In his early life he assisted his father at his trade, and attended the public schools. At the age of fourteen he began clerking in a store in which he remained three and a half years. In his eighteenth year he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and graduated in 1841, as A. B., and later received the degree of A. M. Up to 1844 he taught school in Illinois. In 1845 he was licensed at Shelbyville, Ill., and in 1846 was ordained and preached at Shelbyville until 1847. From there he went to Springfield, Ill., where he had charge of a Lutheran Church for four years; then to Oregon, Ill., for one year and a half; then to Cedarville, Ill., for seven years; then to Peru, Ill., two years; next to Mount Morris, three years; back to Springfield for six years and a half; then went to Dixon, four years; Cincinnati four years and a half; Smicksburg, Penn., two years. In 1881 he came to Shrewsbury, and has charge of New Freedom and Fissel's Churches. October 13, 1846, he was married at Hillsboro, Ill., to Mary J. Boone, of Kentucky, descended from a brother of the famous Daniel Boone. They have had eight children, of whom two died in infancy. The living are William E., Mary E., John Henry, Alice E., Walter Boone and Charles A. Rev. Miller was one of the organizers of the Hillsboro College, in 1846, and of Carthage College in 1870, and of Mendota College in 1856. In 1849 he established a classical school at Springfield, Ill., and continued it until 1851. He also helped to organize the synod of northern Illinois in 1851. He was twice elected to a professorship in the college at Springfield, Ill., but both times felt it his duty to decline.

JOHN E. MILLER was born in what is now New Freedom Borough, November 19, 1836. His parents, Meinrad and Anastasia (Dienst) Miller, were natives of Baden, Germany, near Freiburg, and came to America in 1833. They landed in New York, and went from there to Chillicothe, Ohio, returning, in a short time, to Baltimore, where they lived one year, and in 1834 settled in Strasburg, now Shrewsbury Township, where three of the children were born. One had been born in Ohio, and seven in Germany. Of the eleven children six were sons. The ancestors being farmers, the boys were brought up for the same purpose. Our subject received his education in the public schools. About 1850 he learned the cigar-making trade at Baltimore. At the age of twenty-one he began life for himself. In 1861 he went to Europe, and spent one year there visiting the birthplace of his parents, and many other places of interest. He also visited England, France and Holland. Returning, he located at Baltimore, Md., where he followed the cigar business until 1881, when he removed to New Freedom, where he began the manufacture of cigars exclusively. In 1879 he was married, in Baltimore, to Mary Wissel, of Maryland, of German descent, and had three children: Rita Mary, John E. and Joseph Vincent. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were brought up to the Catholic faith, and are active members of the church. His only brother, Albert A. Miller, carries on manufacturing, canning and farming at Upper Falls, Baltimore Co., Md., and his only sister resides in Hopewell Township, and is the wife of Andrew Bisker. The father died in 1856, aged sixty years; the mother died in 1839, aged thirty-nine years. The father of Mr. Miller was one of the principal men to build St. John the Baptist Catholic Church at New Freedom, in 1842; the only members were Meinrad Miller, Caspar Druschler, Anthony Dienst and John Dotterman.

GEORGE F. MILLER, son of Samuel and Mary (Fishel) Miller, of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, was born in Shrewsbury Township December 19, 1843. He was the second son and fifth child in a family of eight children, and was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education. He taught school one winter, and then engaged in droving and butchering, which he followed up to 1883. January 10, 1867, he was married, at Shrewsbury, to Leah Koller, daughter, of J. P. Koller, of that place, and had eight children: Ida, Clinton, Elsie, Harvey, John, Lulu, Samuel and Mary. In 1871 he removed to Maryland, where he carried on the butchering and droving. In 1882 he purchased a tract of land, heavily timbered, near New Freedom, on which he erected a steam sawmill, and converted the timber into lumber, employing from eight to fifteen men. Mr. Miller belongs to the Evangelical Association, is a Granger, and for ten years was a school trustee in Maryland. His father still lives in Shrewsbury Township, aged seventy years, and his mother sixty-five years. He is a trustee of the church, an active worker and exhorter, and has been superintendent of Ruhl's Sabbath-school for eight years. He is still living in Baltimore County, Md., but keeps part of his family in York County, at the saw-mill, where he keeps a boarding house for the hands. His eldest daughter, now sixteen, attends to the work here.

MARK RADCLIFFE is a native of Yorkshire, England, was born August 3, 1827, and came to America in March, 1848. His parents, Joseph and Anna (Heathcote) Radcliffe, had six children, of whom he was next to the youngest. His brother, Abel, came to America in 1840, and died in Delaware County, Penn., in 1873. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to rope-making, which trade he has always followed. His mother died when he was but three years old, and his father when he was sixteen years old. He landed in Philadelphia, and came direct to Glen Rock, where he engaged in rope-making in company with George Shaw, a comrade who came with him to America. For two years he ran a walk out doors. In 1853 his establishment burnt out, but was rebuilt, and in 1873 they bought a large grist-mill at Centreville, and at once commenced the business of rope-making in an extensive way, working about 900 to 1,000 pounds of material a day. For three years he also ran a livery stable at Glen Rock. In 1847 he was married, in Lancashire, England, to Mary Ann Shaw, who died eight years after coming to America, leaving two children: Iveson H. and Joseph. In 1859 he was married, at York, to a younger sister of his first wife. They have had six children, four of whom are living: John S., Millie, Minerva and Edward B. Mr. Radcliffe was constable in Glen Rock about four years, also deputy United States marshal of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania District from

1861 till the close of the war; assistant assessor of the Fifteenth District in 1865; borough councilman and chief burgess for two years, ending in the spring of 1884.

JOSEPH RAFFENSPERGER, eldest son of Christian and Rachel (Wagner) Raffensperger, of German descent, was born in Paradise Township, August 18, 1838. Leaving home at the age of thirteen he went to live with Rev. Mr. Berg, in Shrewsbury, and at the age of seventeen entered the store of Myers & Small; remained with them and their successors eleven years. In the spring of 1868, in partnership with C. F. Ruling, he engaged in the mercantile business at Goldsboro, and after one year sold out to his partner, returned to Shrewsbury, and clerked with Mr. Hartman until 1872; then embarked in the hotel business, continuing with the exception of one year until 1880, then removed to York; clerked in a mercantile establishment there one year; returned and resumed the hotel business in Shrewsbury in 1881, and in the spring of 1882 purchased the Shrewsbury hotel, which he has since conducted. He was married June 12, 1859, to Arabel Hartman, daughter of Joseph Hartman, and they have had four children: Fannie Eliza, died at the age of four years; Effie D.; Claudie M., wife of Jacob Banner, of Baltimore, and Henrietta L. He is a member of both Lodge and Encampment of I. O. O. F., is now (1884) serving his third term as borough councilman, and has been delegate to Democratic county convention several times.

REV. JOSEPH A. RAMSAY was born in Baltimore, April 5, 1815. His father, Joseph Ramsay, came from Ireland to America in 1796, and stopped in York County, where he married Agnes Andrews, a native of York County. He was a shipsmith, and worked in 1812 under George Stiles, mayor of Baltimore, on the gun-carriages of Fort McHenry. Joseph A. was educated in St. Mary's College, and lived in Baltimore fifty years. Having learned the trade of shipsmith he formed a partnership, at the age of twenty-one, with Charles Hergisheimer, and continued four years; then engaged in the book business twenty-five years; bought a farm in 1865, on the Pennsylvania and Maryland line, on the Baltimore & York Turnpike; moved to it in 1866, and has resided there ever since. He was a member of the Baltimore city council in 1840–41; was one of ten "Maine Law Delegates" to the house of delegates in the Maryland legislature in 1853–54; was brought up in the Presbyterian Church, but united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1841; was licensed to preach in 1873, and has preached occasionally since that time; assisted by a liberal donation in building "Asbury Chapel," at New Market, and preaches there. He is an honorary member of the P. of H. and a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married October 29, 1840, at Pimlico, Md., to Mary Agnes Shaw, a daughter of Daniel Shaw, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

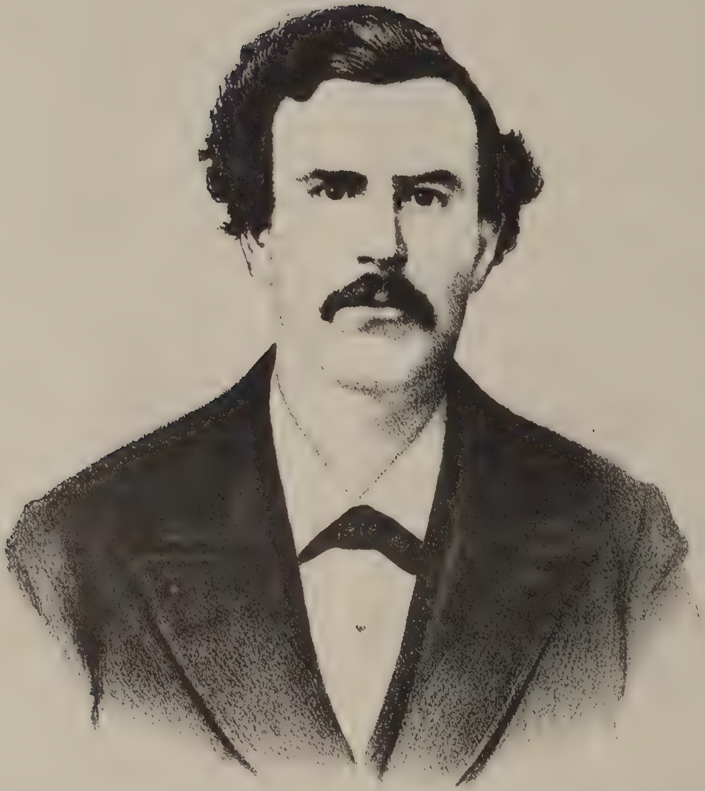
CHESTER C. RICHEY, born in Shrewsbury, April 12, 1848, is the youngest of the family of five sons and two daughters of Robert and Margaret S. (Dinkle) Richey. At the age of eight he began cigar-making, and since 1865, when he began business for himself, he has been engaged in the manufacture of cigars, either on his own account or as a journeyman. In 1880 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked a year, then returned to his native borough, and in 1881 started a factory, which he has since conducted, manufacturing 350,000 cigars annually. He was married in 1870, at Shrewsbury, to Elizabeth Hofacker, who died in October, 1879, leaving two children: Claudie and Harry. He was next married at Hametown, October 23, 1881, to Millie Anstine, daughter of Emanuel Anstine, and they have had two children; Elsie E. and Beulah Jane. Mr. Richey was educated in his native town. He is a Mason.

PETER RUHL, born in Baltimore County, Md., June 30, 1834, is the eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Crim) Ruhl, who had four sons and eight daughters. He was brought up on the farm, and attended the district school. At the age of twenty-six he began farming. He was married, in October, 1855, to Sarah Rogers, a native of England, and has had six children: Clara Virginia, died at the age of one year and a half; the five living are Robert J., mining in Virginia; John W., school teacher; George E., a farmer; Charles E., a farmer at home, and Sarah Lizzie Jane, at home. He removed to York County in 1867, and located where he has since resided; owns a fine farm of 167 acres. He has served one year as judge of elections; as school director since 1876; he was one of the organizers and for two terms a director of the New Freedom Building & Loan Association, and is a member of the Evangelical Association.

EDWARD K. SEITZ, born at Hametown, January 20, 1836, is the eldest son of a family of thirteen children of Samuel and Christiana (Klinefelter) Seitz. He lived on a farm, attended the common schools and Shrewsbury Academy. Beginning at the age of twenty-one, he taught school eight terms in the public schools of York County; has practiced surveying since 1865; has been keeper of the tollgate of York & Maryland Line Turnpike since 1867; has manufactured hames since 1869, besides managing his farm where he lives, about one mile and a half north of Shrewsbury. He was elected justice of the peace in 1883, by a large majority, although an active Republican in a Democratic township; was a candidate for recorder on the reform ticket in 1872, and was defeated by a small majority; is a member of the Republican county committee, and has been a delegate to the county convention at different times. He was married, in 1864, at Glen Rock, to Miranda Miller, daughter of Samuel Miller, and they have eight children: James Elmer, Lizzie Mary, Allen Harvey, Samuel Clayton, Henry Clinton, Charles Edward, Carrie Christiana and Alverta Miranda. He is a member of the Evangelical Association; is superintendent of the Union Sunday-school at Hametown, and has been Sunday-school superintendent or assistant for thirteen years.

ADAM D. SEITZ, son of Levi and Magdalena (Dice) Seitz, natives of York County, and of German descent, was born May 7, 1837. Of five children, he is the eldest. He remained on a farm until sixteen years of age, receiving his education at the public schools. He also attended Union Seminary at New Berlin, and the York Normal School. At the age of seventeen, he began teaching, and followed it for sixteen years. He was married at Loganville, November 3, 1859, to Anna Maria Hildebrand, daughter of Casper Hildebrand, of German descent. They have four children: Maggie, Susan E., Frederick C., and Martha Daisy. Mr. Seitz is a member of the Reformed Church, and was an elder for several years. In 1873, he was elected justice of the peace and served five years. He was also a school director for a number of years. In 1866 he removed from Loganville to Hametown, where he has since resided. In addition to farming, he has run a huckster route for eight years. In company with R. Seitz, he built the Hametown public schoolhouse. He is agent for the Southern Mutual Fire Insurance Company of York County, and was president of the building committee of Shrewsbury Reformed Church.

BENJAMIN SEITZ, son of John and Sarah (Schnell) Seitz, of York County, was born March 10, 1843. His father was born in Pennsylvania. Benjamin is the third of seven children, and the



N. Z. Seitz

second son. His father being a hame-maker, he had to learn that trade early in life, also working on the farm and attending the common schools, attending, also, for one term, the State Normal School, at Millersville. At the age of twenty-one his father took him into partnership in manufacturing hames and merchandising in Hametown. The hame manufacturing he has since continued, manufacturing about 15,000 pairs per annum. He was married, at Hametown, November 24, 1864, to Barbara A. Stermer, daughter of Joseph Stermer, of York County, and has had ten children: Clara Matilda (deceased), William W., Emma L., John H., Sarah S., L. Amelia, Barbara Ella, Benjamin F., Joseph E. and Annie M. Mr. Seitz belongs to the Reformed Church and his wife to the Lutheran Church. He is the treasurer of the church, was inspector of elections, and is a director of the Shrewsbury & Railroad Station Turnpike Company.

N. Z. SEITZ was born in Shrewsbury Township near Glen Rock, York Co., Penn., January 20, 1843, and is one of a family of ten children—seven sons and three daughters. His father, Michael Seitz, and his mother, Anna Mary Zeigler, are natives of the same township, while the great-great-grandfathers of both were natives of Germany, but came to this country when quite young, and were sold as slaves to pay for their steerage. The subject of this sketch lived on the farm with his father near Glen Rock, Penn., until seventeen years of age, in the meantime attending public and select schools at intervals. At the beginning of the late civil war, not yet eighteen years of age, he entered the Union army, enlisting in Company D, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he served for three years, and was promoted to a non-commissioned officer. He subsequently re-entered the service as first lieutenant of Company B, Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was soon promoted to captain, in which capacity he held various important positions, and served until after the close of the war. On his return home he entered the profession of teaching, having charge of public and select schools up to 1871, during which time he was also special contributor to various newspapers. In January, 1871, he became one of the editors and publishers of the Glen Rock *Item*, shortly thereafter taking editorial control of the paper, and continuing so up to the present time. During this period he has also edited a temperance paper, a musical journal and an educational monthly. He was three times commissioned as justice of the peace, served on the York County commission to reaudit the war claims for the county; was one of the deputy marshals in taking the census of 1870; has been school director in his town, and has held other important local positions of trust. He has been active in most of the public movements in his section, having served a number of years as president of the Shrewsbury District Sunday-school Institute; two years as the president of the York County Sunday-school Union, and two years as the president of the York County Educational Society, which latter position he is holding at this time. He has delivered a number of lectures and addresses on educational and scientific subjects; is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, K. of P. and G. A. R., and has held important positions in these organizations. He was one of the conferrees that nominated the Hon. William A. Duncan the second time for congress in the Nineteenth Congressional District.

LEWIS W. SHAFER was born in Manheim Township, December 16, 1843, is the eldest son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Weigandt) Shafer, natives of Maryland and Germany, respectively. He lived on a farm until seventeen, attended York County Academy one term, taught school one term, then entered the service of the Northern Central Railroad Company at York, as clerk in motive power department, remained two years and a half; attended commercial college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; graduated in 1864; entered the office of Northern Central Railroad Company at Glen Rock as clerk and book-keeper, remained four years; engaged in business at Glen Rock two years; sold out, and returned to his clerkship in the railroad office, and four months afterward was appointed agent of the company, and at this writing (1884), is also telegraph operator, express agent, general insurance agent, and secretary of the Glen Rock Manufacturing Company, of which he was a charter member. He was married, September 27, 1868, to Addie C. Foust, of Glen Rock, and they have seven children: Ida A., Elizabeth, Addie, Charles F., Jennie, Lewis W. and an infant unnamed. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Master Mason, and has served one term as school director, and one term as councilman.

GEORGE R. SHAFFER, farmer and dairyman, in Shrewsbury Township, was born in Codorus Township March 21, 1841. His parents, Adam and Susanna (Ruhle) Shaffer, were natives of York County, and of German descent, and had eleven children—seven boys and four girls. George R. was brought up on the farm, and educated at the common schools. At twenty-one years of age he began the butcher business, and followed it four years. January 10, 1867, he was married, in Shrewsbury Township, to Rebecca Nonamaker, of York County, and had six children, one of whom died young: Henry Clinton, Jennie Florence, Arthur Ervin and Zura Alverta are living. Mr. Shaffer moved to his present farm of 100 acres, at the time he was married, working it until 1880, when he also commenced the dairy business. He is a member of the Reformed Church, while his wife belongs to the Lutheran Church. His father died in 1875, aged seventy-five years, and his mother in 1872, aged sixty-five years.

ANDREW SHAW was born in Hyde, Cheshire, England, July 22, 1838. His father came to America in 1848, and his mother and the entire family followed in 1850. They located at Glen Rock, where Andrew went to work in the woolen factory of William Heathcote, and where he has since lived, with the exception of one year spent in Delaware County, and four years in the United States army. He received his education in the public schools of Glen Rock. He enlisted in Chester, Penn., May 14, 1861, in Company C, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves; served three years, and before returning home re-enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served to the close of the war. He participated in all the battles of the Peninsular campaign, and in front of Richmond under McClellan, and at the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Grant's campaigns, clear through to the surrender of Lee's army, the first flag of truce on that occasion entering the Union lines through his company. He was mustered out July 3, 1865, and returned at once to Glen Rock, where he has since been engaged as manager in the woolen manufactory of Heathcote & Co. He was married, in 1866, at Glen Rock, to Lucinda, daughter of John Maddux, of Loganville, and has had nine children; three died when small. The living are: Mary Ellen, Lydia Ann, John Ridgeway, Ethel Amelia, Joseph Ernest and Flora Mildred. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was the first presiding officer of the lodge of Red Men at Glen Rock, and has held all the offices in the lodge. He is treasurer of the lodge of K. of P., and has held the offices of councilman and chief burgess, and is at present a member of the school board of Glen Rock Borough. In politics he is a Republican.

ISAAC SHEFFER, a miller of Shrewsbury Township, was born in Hopewell Township, April 12, 1844, and is the son of John and Hannah (Bahn) Sheffer. John Sheffer was born in Shrewsbury Township in 1800; followed milling for a business, and in 1822, married Hannah Bahn, a native of Springfield Township, born in 1804. He had born to him eight children, and departed this life about the year 1876. Isaac Sheffer was married, in 1868, to M. M. Moffett, and to this union have been born five children. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church and stand high in the estimation of the community.

E. H. SHIREY, born in Springfield Township, November 4, 1842, is the second son and third child in a family of seven children of Isaac and Sarah (Haines) Shirey. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the trade of miller, at which he continued until the age of twenty-one, when he worked about a year at cigar-making. At twenty-four he entered the employ of Jacob Winemiller, a merchant of Stewartstown, remaining one year, after which he drove a huckster wagon one year for Albert Miller, and about two years and a half for himself, and then engaged in farming two years. He next moved to Lebanon, Penn., remained there four years, then engaged in a general merchandise business at Felton two years. April 1, 1879, he came to Hametown, and embarked in the mercantile business, continuing until January 1, 1884. He is at present engaged in the manufacture of cigars. He was married, January 23, 1870, to Louisa, daughter of Ambrose McGuigan, of Hopewell Township, and has five children: Bernard W., Oscar C., Annie V., Mabel A. and Helen B.

LEWIS N. SCHRIVER, liveryman, was born in Hanover, Penn., December 22, 1848. His parents, Henry C. and Maria (Felty) Schriver, were of German descent, and reared four children, of whom Lewis N., is the youngest. Up to his fifteenth year he remained in Hanover attending the public schools. At fifteen years of age he left home without the consent of his parents, and enlisted at Baltimore, in Company K, First Maryland Cavalry, and served sixteen months, and at the close of the war was corporal of the company. Nearly all the time he was in the Shenandoah Valley. Returning to Hanover he began learning the cigar-making trade. He then went to Pine Grove, where he clerked in his brother's store for a year and a half. In 1868 he came to Glen Rock, and engaged in manufacturing cigars, but after two years engaged in the livery business, which he has followed since, also dealing in horses and mules. January 17, 1871, he married, in Glen Rock, Sarah J. Miller, daughter of E. R. Miller, of Goldsboro, Penn. They had two children, one of whom died, aged seven or eight years. The other is Bertha. Mr. Schriver was constable for three years, is a member of the K. of P., and was an original stockholder in the Glen Rock Manufacturing Company.

CONRAD SHUPPERT, farmer, was born in Baden, Germany, March 8, 1838, and came to this country with his parents, George and Mary (Braun) Shuppert, in 1848, and landed at Baltimore. His parents, who brought four children with them (four having died before leaving home), remained in Maryland until their death, the father dying in 1865, aged sixty-eight years, and the mother in 1869, aged fifty-eight years. Conrad had attended the schools in Germany, and, after arriving in this country, he attended the English schools for several months. In April, 1861, he was married at York, Penn., to Sophia Bush, also a German, and has eight children: Margaret, Mary, Rosa, Katie, Annie, Joseph, Dora and Augusta. The family all belong to the Catholic Church, in which he had been brought up. In 1868 he removed from Baltimore County to his farm in Shrewsbury Township, containing about 140 acres, where he now resides.

CHARLES SINGER, farmer, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 10, 1838, and came to America in 1851, landing in New York. He came directly to Shrewsbury Township, where he engaged at farming. His parents, Charles F. and Margaret (Stark) Singer, had a family of five children, when they landed here, and one was born in this country. They remained in Shrewsbury Township, where the father died in 1875, aged sixty-seven years. The mother is still living, being sixty-eight years old. Charles Singer received his early education in Germany, and has acquired a good English education in this county. At the age of twenty-eight years he commenced business for himself by purchasing a farm of seventy-two acres near the Maryland line, in Shrewsbury Township, from his father. February 1, 1866, he was married, in Shrewsbury Township, to Magdalena Ziegler, daughter of Michael Ziegler, distiller and miller, of Shrewsbury Township. They had six children, of whom three are dead: Lillie Alice, Elizabeth M. and John P. The living are James F., Annie Jane and Eli M. The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Singer is a deacon. He is also chaplain of the order of the P. of H. one of the organizers, and a director of the New Freedom Building Association, a director in the New Freedom Cemetery Association; was a school director and councilman for three years, and borough assessor for several terms.

HENRY SMITH, farmer, was born in Shrewsbury Township. May 9, 1836. His parents, Henry and Catharine (Hill) Smith, came from Germany to America, bringing five children with them, and having born to them four more in York County. The family consisted of four sons and five daughters, of whom Henry, Jr., was next to the youngest. At the age of fifteen years he began working for himself, and October 13, 1864, he was married, in Shrewsbury, to Leah Heindel, daughter of George Heindel, and had four children, one of whom, William Monroe, was born April 12, 1867, and died at the age of eight months. The living are: Leander James, born January 27, 1865; Emanuel Edwin, born March 19, 1868; and Emma May, born May 5, 1877. Mr. Smith is a deacon in the Lutheran Church, and Mrs. Smith is a member of the Reformed Church. He owns and resides on the homestead of his parents, a nice farm of eighty-five acres of well-cultivated land. In 1883, he purchased the grist-mill, known as the Shafer Mill, but rents it out. He is also engaged in running a steam thrasher. In 1873-74, he was supervisor of his township, and was one of the organizers of the New Freedom Building Association, and was twice elected to the board of managers, but refused to serve. The Smith family all follow farming, one brother in Baltimore, one in Illinois and one in York County. His father died at the age of eighty years and his mother at the age of seventy-four years.

ADAM H. SMITH, D. D. S., was born in Hopewell Township, York County, August 14, 1842. His parents, Frederick and Martha (James) Smith, natives of York County, and of German and English extraction, had thirteen children; three died in childhood, and one, Daniel L., a teacher, was killed by the cars at or near Coatesville, Penn., in 1879. Adam H. was the third son and child in a family of four sons and six daughters that grew to manhood and womanhood. He was brought up on a farm and educated at Stewartstown Academy, and at the age of twenty-one, taught in the public schools. In 1865 he began the study of dentistry with Dr. Burke, at Stewartstown, and remained with him about eighteen months. He then took a course at the Baltimore School of Dental Surgery, after which he located permanently at Glen Rock, and has now (1884) been in the practice of his profession about eighteen years. He enlisted in August, 1864, at Harrisburg, in Company C, Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Potomac to the close of the war, participating in the battles of Hatcher's Run, etc., and was promoted to be commissary sergeant of his regiment. He was married, in 1867, at Glen Rock, to Elmira W. Lamison, a native of York County, and has four children: Ernest Montville, Alta Cynthia, Howard Roy and Martha Maud. He is one of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Glen Rock, of which he and his wife are members. He has served one term as borough councilman (1868) and is auditor of Glen Rock Borough at this writing.

W. A. SPATE, a son of Joseph Spate, and a resident of Loganville, York County, was born in Springfield Township, near Glen Rock, York County, June 19, 1851. He is on his mother's side of English and Scotch ancestry, and of German on his father's. His father's parents immigrated to this country about sixty or seventy ago from Wittemburg, Germany. They were very unfortunate on the first vessel, having lost all their money through the captain of the vessel, who, instead of landing them on the coast of the United States, landed them somewhere on the coast of Europe. They took passage for America on another vessel bound for the United States. At that time the practice prevailed of selling the service of such passengers who could not pay their passage-money, to such persons in this country who would pay their expenses for them. The grandparents of Mr. Spate were among this number, and their services were secured by a Mr. Patterson, of Hopewell Township, for whom they worked for some time. Afterward they began farming for themselves. Their son Joseph received but a limited education, and made a livelihood by day laboring and carpentering. He served in the army about a year during the late civil war and died at home after the close of the war, in the winter of 1867, when his son was nearly sixteen years of age. W. A. Spate was then obliged to not only support himself, but had also a widowed mother and an invalid sister depending upon him. In the fall of 1867 he began teaching. After the close of the term he worked in the Feigley Ore Banks, where he was engaged as a cart driver for nearly three years, and then taught school again. After the close of the second term he again began work in the ore banks and was soon promoted to the position of clerk and weighmaster, which position he occupied until the fall of 1873, when the panic began. He again entered the schoolroom and taught successfully each year until the fall of 1884, when he entered the newspaper office of *The Item*, in Glen Rock, Penn., and in December of the same year he became a partner with Capt. N. Z. Seitz, in the publication of *The Item* and *The Monitor*, the first a weekly newspaper, and the second a literary and educational monthly, of which Mr. Spate is assistant editor. Mr. Spate had few educational advantages, being obliged to leave the common school soon after the death of his father, and before he was sixteen. He studied and read during his spare time, and often worked out problems in arithmetic while driving cart in the ore banks. After some years of study he secured a professional certificate and afterward a permanent certificate. December 25, 1879, he married Miss Sarah C. Fry, daughter of David Fry, of Loganville.

ELI STORMS, artist and teacher, is a native of Shrewsbury, where he was born June 16, 1855. He is a son of George W. and Margaret (Orwig) Storms; the former born in Baltimore County, Md., February 28, 1824, the latter a native of Hopewell Township. They were united in marriage September 8, 1850, and were parents of three children, two now living and one deceased. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Shrewsbury English and Classical Academy, and early in years gave evidence of artistic ability, which was greatly developed through persistent effort and constant practice. Previous to 1875 his sketches had been confined mostly to water colors and pencil etchings, but his later efforts have been in the field of portrait and landscape painting. Mr. Storms is also an excellent draughtsman, and in 1881 was selected to furnish draughts for the several government departments which were highly commended for accuracy, neatness and merit. He is a successful teacher, and since 1877 has taught seven terms in the public schools of the county. In the spring of 1880 he was appointed an instructor in drawing and penmanship at Cedar Hill Seminary, Mt. Joy, Penn. Mr. Storms is an active politician and has held various political offices in the borough of Shrewsbury since 1877, and is the present secretary of various organizations. He has been a member of the council several terms and clerk of that body for the past five years. In 1879 he became a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge, I. O. O. F., Shrewsbury; Shrewsbury Lodge 423, F. & A. M., in 1880, and Mt. Vernon Encampment of York, in 1880.

JOHN ASBURY TAYLOR, M. D., born in York County, April 30, 1838, is a son of John and Rachel (Gilbert) Taylor, of German, English and Irish extraction. The Taylor family came from Maryland to York County, about the year 1814. John Taylor (the father of John A.), served through the war of 1812, in a Maryland regiment, and died in 1861, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife, Rachel, died in 1873, aged seventy-nine years. They had four sons and five daughters, who are all living in York County, except one son and one daughter who are buried in Hancock County, Ohio. The subject of our sketch is the youngest of the family and received an academic education in Hopewell and Shrewsbury Academies; taught in the public schools six years; read medicine in the office of Dr. J. R. Bardwell, in Stewartstown, two years, then at the age of twenty-six entered Maryland University, at Baltimore, and while attending lectures, read in the office of Dr. John Starr; graduated March 3, 1866, with the degree of M. D.; returned to York County, and began the practice of medicine, where he has since lived, on his farm of 132 acres about one mile and a half south by east of Shrewsbury, where he devotes his whole time to his profession and to farming. He has served as clerk, as school director and as auditor of Shrewsbury Township; was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention in 1883, and to county convention at different times. He was married, in Fawn Township in 1876, to Augustina R. Barton, daughter of Thomas Barton, of English descent. She died March 8, 1883, a member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Taylor was brought up in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but is now of the Lutheran faith, though not a member.

JAMES S. VENUS, cigar manufacturer, was born in Shrewsbury Township, near Mount Zion, May 30, 1851, and was the third son of the six children of Henry and Ann (Sykes) Venus, of York County and England, respectively. Until fifteen years of age he remained in Shrewsbury Township, then went with his parents to Carroll County, Md. He received a good English education in both districts, and in 1870 he removed again to York County. In 1873 he began to learn photography at Shrewsbury, and followed it six years. In 1878 he learned cigar-making, and in 1879 began manufacturing, and at present makes about 200,000 a year. September 17, 1876, he was married to Sallie E. Eaton, daughter of John Eaton, of York County. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Venus is a prominent Odd Fellow, and has held all the chairs in Mount Vernon Lodge No. 143.

AUGUST WEIHMILLER, cigar manufacturer, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 28, 1858, and is the second son of the three children of M. and Margaret (Kimmel) Weihmiller. He came to America when twenty-three years of age. In Germany he received a first-class education. On his arrival here he learned the cigar-making business, in Seven Valleys with his brother, remaining two years following his trade until January, 1884, when he removed to Shrewsbury, and engaged in manufacturing cigars for himself. Mr. Weihmiller is a member of the F.& A. M., of Shrewsbury Lodge, and of Zion's Lodge K. of P., of Seven Valleys, York County. He employs seven hands and manufactures about 300,000 high priced cigars yearly.

GEORGE E. WERTZ was born in Manheim Township, September 18, 1829. His parents, Daniel and Margaret (Miller) Wertz, were born in York County, and were of German and Swiss descent. He lived on a farm until eighteen years of age; learned the trade of bricklayer, which he followed in connection with teaching, and the management of a small farm in Codorus Township; taught twenty-four terms in the public schools of York County up to 1879; was inspector of elections in Codorus Township, 1853; school director, 1872–75; auditor, 1876–79; took the enumeration of the United States census of 1880, of Codorus Township and Jefferson Borough; was appointed steward of the York County Alms House, and removed to York in 1883; removed to Glen Rock in 1884, where, at this writing, he is keeping a hotel. He was married, October 9, 1851, to Frances Ann Weaver, born in Maryland, and moved to Pennsylvania at an early age. They have had ten children: William, Jacob, Franklin (teaching in Kansas, was educated for the ministry); Eliza Jane, died at the age of ten years; James, died at the age of two years; Annie, wife of Joseph Small; Ammon, Agnes, Alice and Francis. Mr. and Mrs. Wertz are members of the Reformed Church, and he is a member of Friendly Lodge No. 287, K. of P., of Glen Rock.

REV. JOSEPH BITTINGER WOLFF, resident pastor of Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Glen Rock, and St. Paul's at Hametown, was born January 9, 1848. His parents, John George and Eleanor (Bittinger) Wolff, were natives of Adams County, Penn., and of German descent. They reared a family of seven sons and one daughter. Rev. Joseph, who was the second of the family, was brought up on the farm, and educated at the public and private schools of his native county. In the spring of 1869 he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and graduated in June, 1874, as A. B. In the fall of 1874 he entered the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and graduated from there in June, 1877. A few days after graduating he recived a call from Glen Rock, to take charge of Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church, which he accepted, and has held since. In 1877 he was married, at Gettysburg, to Miss Priscilla E., daughter of Daniel Cashman, of Adams County. They have one daughter, Anna Eleanor, and one son, Joseph Harold.

GEORGE P. YOST, M. D., was born in Carroll County, Md., May 8, 1848. His father, Philip, was a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and when a small youth came with his parents to America, arriving at Baltimore in 1825, having been over five months in passage. His parents settled near the Mason and Dixon line in Carroll County, Md., where he was reared. He subsequently purchased a farm near his parents, and has followed farming up to the present time. The paternal grandmother of Dr. Yost was a French lady. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Lydia Utz, was a native of Carroll County, Md., of Welsh descent. Our subject was reared on a farm, and at the age of sixteen began teaching, subsequently attending Irving Institute at Manchester, Md., two years. After teaching another year he entered the office of Dr. William A. Albaugh, of Sticks, located in North Codorus Township, and commenced the study of medicine. He graduated from the Washington University, Baltimore, Md., in February, 1871, and began the practice with his old preceptor, with whom he was associated eighteen months. In 1872 he removed to Loganville, where he continued his practice for nearly thirteen years. In 1885 Dr. Yost located in Glen Rock, where he is now well established. In 1881 Dr. Yost was elected lecturer on Dermatology in the Baltimore Medical College, and for the past four years he has delivered weekly lectures at that institution. Dr. Yost is ardent in the practice of his profession, and an active worker in educational affairs. The Doctor is entirely a self-made man, never having had pecuniary assistance from any one, and having worked his way through schools and college by his own individual efforts.

SEBASTIAN ZELLER, farmer, was born in Bavaria, November 12, 1822, and came to America in 1847. Landing at Baltimore he stopped there about six months, and then came to York County, where, at Emigsville, he was engaged in burning lime for five years. From there he removed to Shrewsbury (1857), where he purchased a farm of seventy-five acres, on which he has resided since. He was educated in Germany, and was the elder of two sons of John and Barbara (Zuizor) Zeller. In 1848 he was married, at York, to Catharine Koch, a native of Bavaria. They had seven children, of whom two are dead: Sarah E. and John T. The living are Mary Ann, John A., Barbara, Franklin and Sophia. The family are Catholics. Mr. Zeller is a Democrat, and was one of the organizers of the New Freedom Building Association.

JOHN D. ZIEGLER, born in Shrewsbury Township, January 31, 1820, is a son of Michael and Magdalena (Dosch) Ziegler, being the third son and fifth child of a family of four sons and five daughters; was brought up on a farm, and educated in the subscription schools; began learning milling in Maryland at the age of twenty-one, and continued it for five years; was married January 31, 1847, in Manheim Township, to Mary A. Nace, daughter of John Nace. They had nine children—two, George Luther and Julia A. are dead; Belinda, at home; Oliver C., miller and farmer in York County; Cecelia, wife of Chester B. Wentz, a merchant in Carroll County, Md.; Agnes, at home; Virginia, at home; John S., M. D., practicing at Melrose, Md., and Upton A., at home. Mr. Ziegler and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. His father died in 1857, aged sixty-eight, and his mother in 1847, aged fifty-nine years. He served six years as school director in Shrewsbury Township; is a director in the Codorus & Manheim Fire Insurance Company, and was one of the charter members of the Shrewsbury Savings Institution. He purchased his present farm of 126 acres about 1855, to which he has added forty-nine acres.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

JOHN F. BECK (Commissioner of York County) was born August 16, 1829, in York, Penn. He attended the York schools one winter, and at the age of nine years, went to Loganville, where he received two winters' schooling. He worked three years at the carpenter trade. January 15, 1852, Mr. Beck married Matilda Leader, of York Township. This marriage was blessed with the following children: Mary Catharine, Charles F., Milton G., Franklin J., Paul J., Emma A., Harry C., Martha J. and Harvey G. Mr. Beck has at various times held township offices—school director, auditor, etc. In 1884 he was elected one of the commissioners of York County, and it is not too much to say that the office was never held by a more worthy and upright citizen than John F. Beck. He comes from good German ancestry, who were among the early settlers of York County.

JOHN F. BOPP, farmer, son of John Bopp, Jr. and Barbara (Folkenstein) Bopp, was born August 3, 1827. Our subject was the eldest of eight children: John F., Leah, Sarah, Catharine, Henry (deceased), Israel (deceased), Peter and Jesse. August, 1850, Mr. Bopp married Maria Allison, of Springfield Township. There were born to them by this marriage: Uriah, Jacob (deceased), George (deceased), Emanuel, Amos, Malinda (deceased), Emma, Jesse, William, Elizabeth and Barbara. May 2, 1865, Mr. Bopp married Priscilla Allison, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Reichard) Allison, of Springfield Township; to this union were born John (deceased), Peter (deceased), Ella M. (deceased), Levina, Taby and Eli. Mr. Bopp is a member of the Reformed Church, has been school director three terms, and is one of the most successful farmers of Springfield Township. For the past fifteen years he has been a director of the First National Bank of Glen Rock, and is also a director in the Codorus & Manheim Fire Insurance Company, of York County, having been elected for a term of three years.

HENRY BOTT, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Zeigler) Bott, was born in West Manchester Township, in September, 1818. He was reared on his father's farm. Mr. Bott married Sarah A. Zeigler, daughter of John E. and Barbara (Kohler) Zeigler (see Israel Zeigler's sketch for history of the Zeigler family). Five children blessed their marriage: W. W., Martin L., Henry C., John (deceased) and Rose E. (deceased). Mr. Bott's ancestors came very early to York; his great-grandfather came to York from Germany, long before the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch came to Springfield Township in 1855, and engaged in the mercantile business at Smyser's Station; has also been the agent for the Northern Central Railroad, at this point, for twenty years, having turned over the agency to his son, W. W. Bott, about ten years ago. Mr. Bott is a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, of Seven Valleys.

DAVID Y. BRILLHART, one of the successful farmers of Springfield Township, was born in that township, March 3, 1855. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of York County. His parents were Jacob and Rebecca (Yost) Brillhart, residents of Springfield Township. Mr. Brillhart has been a resident of Springfield Township all his life, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which occupation he has been exceedingly prosperous. His farm, which contains over 200 acres of superior land, is well improved. He is also the owner of a valuable ore mine, which bears his name. Mr. Brilhart was united in marriage, January 26, 1879, with Miss Mary Alice Herbst, a daughter of Jacob and Julia (Diehl) Herbst, of Hopewell Township. Four children have been born to them—Jacob, Rebecca (deceased), David and Charles.

REV. CHARLES M. EYSTER, pastor in charge of the Lutheran Church, Seven Valleys, is the son of John and Susan (Eisenhart) Eyster, and was born December 21, 1857, in Jackson Township. Rev. Eyster attended the normal school at East Berlin, Penn., also Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and took a full course at the Pennsylvania College and Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, Penn. Although quite a young man in the ministry, his first charge was a very important one. The Eyster family were among the very earliest settlers of York County. It is claimed by this family, that their ancestors were the first white people that settled in West Manchester Township, in the vicinity of Wolf's Church, about five miles from York.

MARTIN FEIGLEY (deceased), was born in Springfield Township, December 4, 1831. His grandfather, Peter Feigley, was also a native of this township, and his great grandfather settled in this township when a young man, thus making the Feigley family one of the pioneer families of York County. Mr. Feigley married Ellen Reichard, daughter of George and Liddie Reichard, of York Township. This marriage was blessed with nine children: Lucy R., Levi R., Katie R., Ellen R., Lizzie R., Martin R. John R., Sarah R. and Peter R. The large ore bank, known as Feigley Ore Bank (see mining interests of York County), was purchased by Mr. Feigley, in 1867; over 30,000 tons of hematite ore have already been taken from this mine. Mr. F. has been a successful farmer, in connection with his mining business; was school directer for a number of years. The Feigleys are members of the Brethren or German Baptist denomination.

WILLIAM FOUST, son of John S. and Rebecca (Erhman) Foust, was born April 25, 1836, in Shrewsbury Township. He was reared on his father's farm, and followed farming and distilling until 1860, when he began distilling for himself at Foust's distillery, which he rebuilt after taking possession himself. March, 1859, Mr. Foust married Henrietta Bricker, daughter of John and Christina (Zeller) Bricker, of York County. Eight children were born to this marriage: John Q. A., Luther, William, Robert, Frederick, Maggie Jane, Estella May and an infant deceased. Mr. Foust is a member of the Lutheran Church. Few men are better known throughout York and adjoining counties than "Billy Foust."

PHILIP GLATFELTER (deceased), son of Philip and Anna M. (Emig) Glatfelter, was born in 1820, in Springfield Township. September 19, 1841, Mr. Glatfelter married Catherine Geiselman, of Springfield Township, daughter of George and Catherine (Erhart) Geiselman. This union was blessed with twelve children: Edward (deceased), George (deceased), William (deceased), Robert, Elenora (deceased), Emma, Jestie, Sarah, Mollie, Rosa, Lillie and Mahala. Mr. Glatfelter was a member of the Lutheran Church.

DEITRICK HILDEBRAND, second of four children of Casper and Susanna (Ness) Hildebrand, was born November 10, 1831, in Loganville, Springfield Township. He was reared on his father's farm, and went to his trade (shoe-making) when fifteen years old, and has always followed this occupation; has been justice of the peace seventeen years. April 8, 1858, Mr. Hildebrand married Anna Maria Leader, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Hildebrand) Leader, of Springfield Township. Three children have blessed this union: Charles G., Annie and Robert. Our subject's grandfather was Casper Hildebrand. His grandmother's maiden name was Cranmer, and it is worthy of mention about this family that the seven boys and the two girls all attained the ripe old age of eighty years. The father of our subject died in his eighty-sixth year. The subject of this sketch is a well known and highly respected citizen, and always active in any movement that has for its object the welfare of his township and fellow-citizens.

EMANUEL HILDEBRAND, the fourth of ten children of Adam and Rebecca (Combs) Hildebrand, was born February 11, 1834, in Springfield Township. In his father's family were: Liddie (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Mary, Emanuel, Jonathan, Adam (deceased), Rebecca, Leah, Levi (deceased), and Annie (deceased). Our subject was reared on his father's farm. September 12, 1858, he married Annie Hain, daughter of George and Annie (Hupp) Hain, of Saxe Weimar, Germany. Seven children were born to them: Agnes, Caroline, George (deceased), Catharine, Alice Ann, Nathaniel (deceased) and Emanuel (deceased). Mr. Hildebrand is a member of the Lutheran Church of Glen Rock, and one of the leading farmers of his township.

WILLIAM N. HILDEBRAND, son of Casper and Susanna (Ness) Hildebrand, was born in Loganville, Springfield Township, January 8, 1838. He was the youngest of four children: Aaron (deceased), Deitrick, Maria and William N. He was reared on the farm, and taught school ten terms in his native township. He was appointed storekeeper at Foust's Distillery by the United States Government, and in 1879 was appointed guager and storekeeper. March 26, 1864, Mr. Hildebrand married Susan Howard, daughter of Edward and Catharine (Strayer) Howard, of Springfield Township. Four children were born to them: Frederick, Harry, Minnie and Maggie. Mr. Hildebrand is a member of the Reformed Church, and a well-informed, progressive citizen.

L. F. HILDEBRAND, merchant and postmaster, Loganville, was born in Springfield Township in 1848, and is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Feigley) Hildebrand. The father was a farmer as well as merchant, and died in September, 1880; the mother is still living, and of the three children born to those parents our subject alone survives. He assisted his father on the farm until sixteen years old, and then in the store until he succeeded him in business. About 1870 he was appointed postmaster, and he has also served as school director. In 1875 he married Miss Lizzie Gontner, of Lancaster County, and to this union have been born three children: Jennie May, Daniel W. and Mary D.

GEORGE E. HOLTZAPPLE, M. D., son of Israel E. and Christiana (Leckrone) Holtzapple, was born May 22, 1862, in West Manchester Township, York Co., Penn. On his father's side his great-great-grandfather came from Germany. George E. spent the days of youth at home, engaged in work there and out on farms as a laborer. At the age of fourteen he was engaged a short time in the City Drug Store, York, Penn, after which he spent most of his time in study, giving instruction in instrumental music. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching public school at Bott's, in West Manchester, where he taught four terms in succession. During the spring previous to the last term he taught a select school in Seven Valleys. His school days in public school were spent at Neiman's, in West Manchester. In the spring of 1876 he went ten weeks to the York Collegiate Institute; in the spring of 1877 ten weeks to the York County Normal. The teachers were Kand and Gardner. In the spring of 1878 he attended ten weeks, and in the spring of 1879 eight weeks at Normal School, in Hartman's Building. He commenced reading medicine in the fall of 1880, under the preceptorship of Dr. George P. Yost, Loganville. He continued his medical studies till March 13, 1884, when he graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. After graduating he went in practice with his preceptor at Loganville a few months, then located a few months at York, after which he bought out his preceptor's practice, the latter going to Glen Rock, and Dr. Holtzapple taking his place at Loganville December 11, 1884, where he is practicing at present. The Doctor is a member of the York County Medical Society, a member of the West York Eye, Ear and Throat Dispensary, and also a member of Christ's Lutheran Church, York, Penn.

HENRY KREIDLER is the eldest of the five children of Michael and Catharine (Wackarman) Kreidler, and was born in York Township February 29, 1832. At the age of seventeen he began to learn milling, and has followed that business ever since. In 1878 he purchased his present farm of 100 acres, and erected his mill, carrying on extensively both milling and farming. In 1855 he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Gable, of Windsor Township, and is now the father of twelve living children: Annie M., John C., Priscilla J., Mary J., Malinda A., Ida A., Jacob E., Sarah A., George E., Samuel E., Martha A. and Henry E. Mr. Kreidler has served as inspector of elections, school director and township auditor, and was once elected justice of the peace, but declined to serve. He is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree, and with his wife is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Paradise.

D. M. LOUCKS was born in Windsor Township May 14, 1844, and is the son of Levi and Elizabeth (Myers) Loucks, now living in retirement at York. Our subject received a good education in youth, and for fourteen years, from 1859, was a school teacher. In 1867 he was elected justice of the peace, and served five years. In 1867 he began the manufacture of cigars, which he followed until the spring of 1873. In 1872 he was elected to the legislature and served one term. In 1873 he removed to New Paradise in Springfield Township, and the same year was re-elected to the legislature. In 1880 he was elected justice of the peace of his township; his term expired May 6, 1885, but he refused to again accept a re-election. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Emeline Peeling, a native of York Township and a daughter of John Peeling, and to this union have been born five children: Joshua P., Joseph E., Addison P., Media L. and Ada E. Mr. Loucks has been very successful as a business man, and in his cigar manufactory employs at times as many as twenty hands.

GEORGE W. RENNOLL, son of Sam and Mary (Sheffer) Rennoll, was born April 23, 1847, in Shrewsbury Township. His parents were natives of this township. His grandmother, on his mother's side, was the daughter of Jacob Sheffer and Mary Gerbrick, of Shrewsbury Township. Our subject was the eldest son in a family of four: George W., Charles S., Nathaniel and Franklin (deceased). Mr. R. was reared on the farm, and began his occupation as miller in 1865 at Sheffer's Mill, Glen Rock. After having learned the trade and working a year here he went to Louck's Mill, operated by P. A. & S. Small; after three years at this mill he went to Small's Goldsboro mill; ten and a half years were spent here, when he was called to Small's warehouse in York for one year, then to his present mill, which he purchased in 1880, and after operating successfully for three and a half years he introduced in his mill the celebrated roller process mode of making flour, and it may be proper to mention here, as an evidence of Mr. Rennoll's push and energy in the prosecution of his business, that he was the second man in York County to adopt this popular method of manufacturing flour. He finds ready sale with merchants in York for all the flour he can furnish. January 9, 1870, he married Rebecca Laucks, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Beaverson) Laucks, of Spring Garden Township. Two children have been born to this union: Annie E. and Charles Latimer. Mr. R. was a member of the American Mechanics until it dissolved. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

E. P. ROHRBAUGH, M. D., a native of Codorus Township, was born in 1858, is a son of Peter L. and Elizabeth (Bortner) Rohrbaugh, and is the youngest of their ten children. The father died in 1882, but the mother still survives. Our subject received a good common school and academic education in youth, and for three years was a student of medicine under Dr. J. A. Glatfelter, of Seven Valleys, attending college in the meanwhile. He graduated from the University of Maryland in 1881, and also took a course at Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore. For two years he practiced at Glen Rock, and then located at New Paradise, where he has an extensive patronage. In 1881 he married Miss Ellen Hengst, who has borne him two children: Charles H. and Annie C. The Doctor is a member of the York County Medical Society, also of the Yosemite Lodge of Red Men of Glen Rock, and with his wife of the Reformed Church.

SPRING GARDEN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN L. ARNOLD, son of Jacob and Sarah (Leib) Arnold, of West Manchester Township, was born August 5, 1849, at East Berlin, Adams Co., Penn. Mr. Arnold received a common school education. He learned his trade (miller) with his father and has always followed that occupation; he thoroughly understands his business, and at present has charge of one of the best equipped mills in York County—Matthew Tyler's mill. Mr. Arnold married Amanda Allison, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Musser) Allison, of York, Penn. This marriage has been blessed with five children: Arthur E., Nettie K., Howard E. (deceased), Claude A. and Mammie B. (deceased).

D. H. G. BEECHER, son of Samuel and Sarah A. M. (Wagner) Beecher, was born September 16, 1848, in Beecherville, Adams County, where, after attending the public schools, he began his first work in his father's paper-mill, remaining until his twenty-second year, when he came to Spring Garden Township, and for three years worked in the Erhart paper-mill; he then learned cigar-making and carried on the manufacture in York Township six years, when he returned to Green Hill, this township, his present home. December 8, 1872, Mr. Beecher married Miss Catherine, daughter of George and Catherine (Shell) Druck, and has had born to him six children: George H. (deceased), Samuel A. (deceased), Annie L., Charles E. (deceased), Willie C. (deceased) and Harry D. Our subject comes from a good German family and is the third of nine as follows: Annie May, George C., D. H. G., Charles F. (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Clara J., Emma (deceased) Sally A. M. and Annie. The great-grandmother of our subject was Elizabeth, wife of John Beecher, died August 14, 1845, aged ninety years. His grandparents were David Beecher, born September 8, 1793, died April 13, 1880, aged eighty-six years, seven months and five days. Anna Mary Gilbert Beecher, born April 26, 1797; and their children were: Elizabeth, born December 25, 1815; died November 8, 1827, aged eleven years, ten months and thirteen days; Ann Margaretta, born November 16, 1817, died June 21, 1822, aged four years, seven months and five days; Samuel, born March 5, 1820; Sophia Susanna, born September 27, 1822; Bernhard John, born August 23, 1824, died June 5, 1831, aged six years, nine months and twelve days; Catharine, born December 13, 1826; Lucy Ann, born December 17, 1828; David Henry Gilbert, born July 1, 1831, died November 16, 1839, aged eight years, three months and fifteen days; George, born September 11, 1833, died October 24, 1846, aged thirteen years, one month and thirteen days.

GEORGE BENDER is a son of George Bender, a native of Germany, and a brick-maker by trade, who immigrated to America, settling in York County, Penn., and establishing the business now carried on by subject. George, Jr., was an assistant of his father from his youth up, and upon the death of his father was fully competent to succeed as manager and proprietor. This business he has successfully carried on in this vicinity up to the present time. His establishment adjoins the limits of York. Mr. Bender was married, January 21, 1863, to Miss Emma J. Kiser, of York, Penn. They have five children: Annie K., Lydia M., Imilda A., George F. and Jeremiah. Mr. Bender is a member of the Spring Garden Relief Association, also of the order of R. M. of York, and of the Ridge Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Frystown.

EDWARD BLAUSER was born in Spring Garden Township, October 5, 1836, and is the third of ten children in the family of Jacob and Ann (Myers) Blauser, natives of York Township. He passed his time in attending school and assisting on the home farm until his seventeenth year; when he began his trade as carpenter. January 30, 1859, he married Miss Mary, daughter of John and Liddie (Sowers) Runk, and to this union have been born: Allen, Elizabeth, Ida, Lillie, Henry and Fernando. In 1875, Mr. Blauser began contracting and building, and, being a master of his profession, has been very successful, averaging twenty-five to thirty-five houses per year. Among the specimens of his contract work may be mentioned the remodeling of the old German Reformed Church edifice, and the building of Bethany Chapel on King Street; the Methodist Chapel on East Philadelphia Street; the three story brick business house of A. C. Fahn; the dwelling of W. A. Tomes; Daniel Moore's residence; Capt. William Fry's elegant cottage, etc., etc. Mr. Blauser has served as school director and is an esteemed citizen.

WILLIAM BLESSING, second of eleven children of Henry and Elizabeth (Crone) Blessing, was born March 24, 1824, in Hellam Township; he was reared on a farm and always followed that occupation. June 1849, Mr. Blessing married Leah Paules, (daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Hartzler) Paules, of Lower Windsor Township. Four children were born of this marriage: Henry A., J. Milton, Sylvester C. and Elizabeth C. Our subject's grandfather's name was Henry Blessing. Our subject's ancestors on his father's and mother's side settled very early in York County.

DR. GEORGE CONN, seventh of eleven children, of Henry and Mary (Shrum) Conn, was born August 25, 1819, in Manchester Township. He was reared on a farm and educated in Spring Garden Township. November 8, 1849, Dr. Conn married Maria Shepp, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Slagle) Shepp, of Manchester Township. Three children blessed this union: Annie Mary, wife of John Sipe; Susanna, wife of Albert J. Bower, and Alexander (deceased). When our subject was twenty-eight years of age he began the successful treatment of cancer; his success in the treatment of this loathsome disease was so marked and exceptional that he made it his life work. Many persons in York and adjoining counties in the enjoyment of health to-day can testify to Dr. Conn's success in their cases after having failed to get relief from eminent physicians in the large cities. Dr. Conn resides in the village of Pleasureville, about three miles from York, in Spring Garden Township. His postoffice address is Box 509, York, Penn.

DANIEL DIEHL was born September 11, 1807. His great-grandfather, John Adam Diehl, emigrated from Germany and took up 360 acres of land in York County, Penn., in what is now Spring Garden Township, paying an English agent £12 ($60) for the whole tract. At that time the nearest mill was at Downington, Chester County. He had four sons: Peter, Daniel, George and Nicholas. Daniel settled in Seven Valleys, York County; George in Virginia; Peter and Nicholas in Hellam Township, York County, having purchased the original tract of land from the heirs, after the death of their father. The grandfather of our subject, Peter Diehl, was born in Hellam Township, York County, and had six children: Jacob, Nicholas, Daniel, Peter, Catherine (married to John Brillinger) and Elizabeth, who married Henry King. The father of our subject, Jacob Diehl, married Polly Pflieger, both being natives of Hellam Township. Our subject, Daniel Diehl, was married May 15, 1836, to Miss Louisa Loucks, a daughter of Casper Loucks, of Spring Garden Township. Six children have been born to them: Malinda Kauffman, Cecelia Witmer, Adaline, Milton (deceased), Marcellus and Nicholas. Mr. Diehl was actively engaged in farming all his life, but is now passing the evening of his life retired from active labors. He is now seventy-seven years of age, and residing in Frystown. His wife died several years ago. Mr. Diehl owns a mill property in Spring Garden, situated upon an old site, the second mill being built there in 1775, and the third built by himself in 1860. He also owns a well-improved farm of 110 acres, which is operated by his son, Nicholas. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

BENJAMIN S. DIETZ, son of George and Catherine (Hammer) Dietz, of Spring Garden Township, was born September 21, 1831. He is the fourth of a family of five children, was reared on a farm and has always followed farming. In December, 1853, Mr. Dietz married Lydia Kauffman, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Wagner) Kauffman, of Windsor Township. Six children (all deceased) were born to this marriage: Uriah K., David K., Mary K., Samuel K., George K. and Benjamin K. Mr. Dietz is a prominent farmer, having managed one of the largest farms in Windsor Township. Hattie D. Kauffman, daughter of Moses and Sarah Kauffman, of Spring Garden Township, was taken to rear by Mr. and Mrs. Dietz, when she was two weeks old, and lived with them until her death in 1880, being in her seventh year; she was treated as kindly and tenderly by Mr. and Mrs. Dietz as if she were their own child. Mr D. has been school director and assessor in Windsor Township, and was always a leading citizen of that township during his residence there.

JOSEPH S. DIETZ was born in Spring Garden Township in 1843. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Strickler) Dietz, were natives of Hellam Township, and represent old families of York County. The father is a farmer, and a resident of Spring Garden Township. The mother died in 1864. Joseph S. was reared a farmer, and is still following that vocation. He resides upon the farm owned by his father, which he is cultivating, and also owns a farm in Hopewell Township, consisting of 103 acres. He was married in November, 1866, to Miss Sarah Weigle, daughter of John Weigle, of Manchester Township. This union has been blessed with eleven children: Augustus H., Ida A. (deceased), Joseph M. (deceased), Winfield H., Curtis A., Lilly M., Daniel M. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Agnes A. (deceased), Herman W. (deceased), and Erney A. Mr. and Mrs. Dietz are members of the Lutheran denomination.

ELIAS EBERT, a prominent citizen of Spring Garden Township, was born in York County, October 25, 1829, and is the second son of Michael and Lydia (Diehl) Ebert, natives of York County. His great-grandfather came from Germany and settled in West Manchester, where his grandfather was born. His father was a farmer in West Manchester, and a colonel in the war of 1812, which title he always retained. He came to Spring Garden in 1829, and located on the farm now owned and occupied by Elias Ebert, and resided on it until his death in 1863. The mother died in 1858, leaving five children: William (deceased), Sarah, George D., Annie M. and Elias, our subject. Elias was born on the homestead, and has resided on it all his life, following farming and also keeping a dairy. The farm contains 210 acres, and sixty-three acres are owned by his son. In 1853 he was married to Susan Butt, daughter of Jacob Butt, of Jackson Township, an old settler of York County, who died in 1884, aged eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Ebert have three children: Albert M., Annie F. and Ida V. Mr. Ebert is president of the Spring Garden Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and has been connected with it for twenty years. He is a prominent agriculturist, and was one of the managers of the York County Agricultural Society for five years. Himself and wife are members of Mt. Zion Lutheran Church. Mr. Ebert is one of the representative and progressive citizens of York County. As a business man he has attained an honorable reputation, and as a citizen and neighbor he is highly respected and esteemed.

JOHN EMIG was born in 1831, in York County, Penn., and is a son of Valentine and Rebecca (Loucks) Emig, both natives of York County, and descendants of old families. His father was a farmer and our subject was reared a farmer and has devoted his entire time and energy to farming. Mr. Emig came to Spring Garden Township in 1854, and purchased the farm upon which he has ever since resided. It consists of 126 acres of land situated in the Codorus Valley. This tract of land he has greatly improved, raising all the cereals, and a large crop of fine tobacco each year. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Sarah Eyster, a native of West Manchester Township, and a descendant of an old family of the county. She died in 1857. Two children were born to them: Horace E., a farmer in York County; and Frank, deceased. In 1858 Mr. Emig married Miss Susan Roth. They have had nine children: Margaret R., Emma R., Edward R., Augustus R., Henry R., Valentine R., William R., George R. and Amanda (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Emig are members of Mt. Zion German Reformed Church.

HENRY ERB is a native of York County, born in 1831, and resides on the same farm upon which his grandfather, John Erb, settled in the early history of York County. John Erb was a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and a prominent farmer of York County, from his first settlement here until his death upon the same farm, which descended to his son Jacob, the father of our subject. Jacob Erb married Miss Elizabeth Wambaugh, and followed farming upon the homestead farm until his death. His wife, a descendant of one of the old settlers of the county, still survives and resides upon the old place. Three of their children are living: Henry, Mrs. Mary Wise and Mrs. Leah Gable, of York Township. Henry Erb has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits; he became the owner of the old homestead, which comprises over 170 acres of superior land, in 1879. This farm is one of the most productive and finely improved tracts of land in the county, with as fine a residence and bank barns as any in the township. Mr. Erb was married October 5, 1857, to Miss Mary Driver, a native of Spring Garden Township, and daughter of Jacob Driver. They have four children: Granville, Jacob, Clara A. and Mary A.

JOHN FLORY, one of the old settlers of Spring Garden Township, was born August 18, 1818, a son of Abraham and Magdalena (Strickler) Flory. He has been one of the leading farmers of York County and has resided the principal portion of his life in Spring Garden Township, where he has followed milling and farming. He owns a fine farm of 178 acres in Manchester Township, and thirty acres in Spring Garden Township, where he resides, and which is cultivated for market produce. Mr. Flory served as assessor and supervisor several years, has acted as guardian for twenty-one children, and has settled up four estates, real and personal. In 1841 he married Miss Leah Diehl, a daughter of Jacob Diehl, of Spring Garden. They are the parents of six children: Thaddeus E., married Mary Kauffman; Abraham, married Amanda Smyser; Sarah, married Frederick Dietz; Killam J., William A. and Amelia (married to Henry Forry). Mr. and Mrs. Flory are members of the Lutheran Church.

RUDOLPH FORRY was born in Hellam Township, York Co., Penn., October 18, 1827. His parents, Henry and Magdalena (Newcomer) Forry, were also natives of York County. His father died in 1836. Mr. Forry has been a resident of Spring Garden Township for forty-seven years. He owns 110 acres of land finely improved, and all under cultivation. He has always taken a leading position in public affairs, and has served as school director and supervisor. Mr. Forry was married, in 1849, to Miss Angelina Strickler, daughter of Ulrich Strickler, a prominent citizen of Spring Garden Township, who died in 1882, aged fifty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. F. have had six children, five now living: Lavina S., married to Nicholas Diehl; Henry S., married to Amelia Flory; Rudolph L., Angelina S.; Mary S., married to John Throne (all residents of the township), and Ulrich S., deceased.

WILLIAM FREY was born February 7, 1834, a son of George and Mary (Spangler) Frey. His grandfather, George Frey, a native of Spring Garden Township, died of apoplexy in 1849, aged sixty-eight years. He was a veteran of the war of 1812; served in Capt. Spangler's company; marched from York to Baltimore, and engaged in the battle of North Point, his wife becoming a pensioner until her death in 1872, at the age of ninety-two years. They had seven children: Charles, George, Frederick, Enos, Catherine, Mary and Leah. Subject's father, George Frey, was a captain of militia some years, and private in a company of Independent Blues, under Col. Alex Hay, at the Catholic and Native American riots, in Philadelphia, in 1844; also a private in the Second Maryland Regiment in the civil war of 1862–65; he died in 1882 of apoplexy, aged seventy-two years. He had five children: William, John, Charles, Lewis, and Eliza. William Frey was married, December 24, 1854, to Elizabeth Boekel, daughter of Michael and Anna Maria Boekel. By this union they have had the following children: William B., Flora M. Rouse, Ferdinand C., Emma E. Christine, George T., Katie, Anna M., Robert E., Mollie E., Hattie M. and Harry S. Mr. Frey is the pioneer of the Spring Garden Band, starting in 1855, and held the leadership over twenty-three years. He took the band into the United States service, and it served one year as regimental band of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He also held the office of treasurer of York County, having been elected in 1876, and having served three years. He is the owner of forty-nine acres of finely improved land, and raises vegetables, fruit, etc., for market. He makes a specialty of bee culture. The family are members of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN FRITZ, deceased, was born in 1805, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Kurtz) Fritz, both natives of York County, Penn. He was reared a farmer, and passed his life engaged in farming. He died in 1863, aged fifty-eight years. He married Miss Susanna Billit, September 25, 1834. Mrs. Fritz is a daughter of Jacob Billit, of Spring Garden Township, and was born January 29, 1818; she is still living on her farm in Spring Garden, which consists of 111 acres of valuable land, from which iron ore has been extracted since 1866, but which has been lately closed. The farm is now operated by her sons. Mrs. Fritz has eight children: Sarah (Kauffman), born April 16, 1836; Henry, March 2, 1839; Catherine (Coldrider), September 28, 1841; Samuel, October 8, 1844; John, November 15, 1847; George, February 13, 1851; Susan (Shenberger), April 18, 1853; and Elizabeth, born April 13, 1861, all natives of York County, Penn. The family are members of Mt. Zion Lutheran Church.

CHARLES H. FRY, justice of the peace, is one of a family of thirteen children, and was born on a farm near what is now known as Frysville, then Fry's Church, in Windsor Township, York Co., Penn., September 20, 1833. The father, John Fry, was born near the place where all his children were born. The mother's name was Juliann (Haines) Fry, who was of English descent, and was born in Philadelphia. Charles H. worked on the farm in summer, and had about three or four months to go to school in winter. When old enough he learned the carpenter's trade, but not liking it, worked at his trade in summer and attended school in winter, until he was able to teach a primary school. The money he made teaching in winter, he took to pay his tuition in summer, at a select school at Wrightsville, Penn., for one term. The following winter he taught school again, and in the spring, entered the York County Academy, taught by the late Prof. George W. Ruby, and D. M. Ettinger, for one term. This completed his schooling, except lessons in surveying, by D. M. Ettinger, civil engineer. Mr. Fry was appointed postmaster, at Margaretta Furnace, in 1861, which office he held during the greater part of the late war. The office was removed from Margaretta Furnace to East Prospect, where it is at present. Mr. Fry resigned the office, and some time afterward moved to Spring Garden, where he accepted the secretaryship of the Spring Garden Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which he has held up to the present time—about twenty years. He was elected a justice of the peace of Spring Garden Township in 1866, and re-elected three times, holding the office at the present time. He was elected county surveyor of York County last fall. Mr. Fry was instrumental in getting up one of the first building associations (now one of the largest in the county), about eighteen years ago, and has been secretary of the same ever since. He was married at York, Penn., January 5, 1858, to Catherine Fitzkee. They have had eleven children, three of whom are dead, four boys and four girls living. Mr. and Mrs. Fry are members of the Ridge Avenue Church (Methodist Episcopal). Their residence is corner of East Market Street and Ridge Avenue, East York.

JOHN S. GEIST, was born October 13, 1834. His parents, Baltzer and Anna M. (More) Geist, were natives of Germany, and immigrated to America over fifty years ago. They located in Lower Windsor Township, where the father was employed as a teamster at the Slaymaker Furnaces for six years, and then had charge of a furnace until the failure of the Slaymaker firm, in which he lost heavily. The mother of our subject died in 1837, leaving three children: Mary M., Elizabeth and John S. His father subsequently married Miss Maria Hains, a native of York County, Penn. John S. has a fine farm of sixty-five acres, located in Spring Garden Township, which is well cultivated and improved. He was married, February 5, 1856, to Miss Harriet Wolf, a daughter of Peter and Catherine Wolf, of Hellam Township. By this union they have had six children: Henry, married to Mary J. Smith; Aaron A., married to Sarah Bender; Sarah A., wife of Granville Forry; Anna M.; William H. and George W. (deceased). The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran and Mennonite denominations.

CHARLES GLATFELTER is a retired farmer of Spring Garden Township, and a descendant of two old families of York County. His great-grandfather was a native of Switzerland. Subject's grandparents, Phelix Glatfelter and wife, were natives of York County, and parents of nine children—Jacob, Casper, John, Daniel, Frederick, Philip, Elizabeth, Margaret and Barbara—all natives of North Codorus Township. The father of our subject, Philip Glatfelter, married Mary Emig, daughter of Charles Emig, and also a native of North Codorus Township. Eleven children blessed this union: Jonas, Charles, Jacob, Philip, Jesse, Lydia, Catherine, Margaret, Leah, Elizabeth and Mary. Our subject was married, in January, 1833, to Miss Louisa Fishel, a daughter of Jacob Fishel, of Spring Garden Township. This union has been blessed with eight children: Jacob, Philip H., Edward, Clemantine Shunk, Jane Peeters, Anna M. Myers, Louisa Eyster and Emma E. Forry. Mr. Glatfelter has been a resident of the township about forty-five years. He still owns ninety-five acres of well-improved land. His wife is deceased. Mr. Glatfelter is a member of the Lutheran Church.

DANIEL GOTWALT, a representative of two old families of York County, Penn., is a son of Felix and Christiana (Wilt) Gotwalt, natives of York County. He was born in Manchester Township, September 24, 1796, and at the age of eighteen began learning the carpenter's trade, with Peter Small, of York. This occupation he followed until he was thirty-five years of age, when he began farming in Spring Garden Township, which business he continued until old age compelled him to cease hard labor, and he is now living in retirement upon his land in that township. Mr. Gotwalt has a fine property, well improved. He was married in December, 1819, to Miss Susanna Rupp, of York County. By this union thirteen children were born, of whom the following are living: George F., Samuel, Daniel, David R., Benjamin, John J., Mary and Susanna; all married. Mr. Gotwalt has been a member of the Lutheran Church, of York (Rev. Dr. Lockman's), over sixty-eight years, and has been elder for six years.

HENRY F. W. GROTHE is a native of Germany, born April 27, 1829. His parents were also natives of Germany, where his father followed the tailor trade all his life. At the age of twenty-five years our subject immigrated to America, landing in the fall of 1855, and immediately locating in York County, Penn. In 1858 he began the business of lime-burning, and in 1859 added to it brick-making. In this business Mr. Grothe has continued up to the present time, and has established an extensive trade. His brick-yard, kilns and residence are located on the plank road, upon the limits of York Borough. In February, 1855, he was married to Miss Willmana Hitecomp, a native of Germany. They have nine children, six living: Charles H., Anna M., Louisa W., Henry F. W., Frank H. and Anna M. L. Mr. and Mrs. Grothe are members of the St. John's Lutheran Church of York, Penn. Mr. Grothe has served for nine years as trustee of his church.

HENRY S. HEINDLE was born in Spring Garden Township, April 2, 1849. His parents, Peter and Leah (Spangler) Heindle, are also natives of York County, Penn., and descendants of an old family. Henry learned the blacksmith's trade with his brother, Edward, and has since followed that occupation. He began business for himself at Stoney Brook, Penn., subsequently purchasing the shop there, where he has remained and established a good business. He has devoted his entire time and attention to his trade, and is a skillful and efficient mechanic. Mr. Heindle was married in 1879 to Miss Susan, daughter of George and Susan Miller, of York County, Penn. They have five children: Emma J., Harvey H., Verley V., Gertie S. and Leah R. Mrs. Heindle is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN S. HIESTAND was born in Spring Garden Township, in May, 1837. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Sultzbaugh) Hiestand, were also natives of York County, Penn. Subject was reared on the farm, attended the common schools and supplemented his education by a regular course at the York Academy. Mr. Hiestand has always followed farming, and is the owner of part of the old homestead farm in Spring Garden Township, two and a half miles from York on the pike. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, with an elegant residence, and fine barns and out-buildings. He has served in various offices of public trust; he was register of wills three years, and director upon the school board fifteen years. He is a member of the order of Heptasophs. Mr. Hiestand, in November, 1857, was married to Miss Annie M., daughter of Philip and Mary (Gish) Oldweiler. This union has been blessed with two children: Thomas B. G. and Katie. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Abraham Hiestand, came to York County in the year 1792, and first settled where Spring Grove now is. Then moved to the old homestead, the place now known as Hiestand's, in Spring Garden Township. He had married Miss Fitz, from near Wrightsville, when he first came to this county. They had eight children. He lived to the age of eighty-eight years, seeing many great-grandchildren before he died, in the year 1859. The Hiestands are of Swiss extraction, the ancestor here having come over in 1727. [See II Col. Rec. or Rupp's History of Lancaster County.]

SAMUEL HIVELY was born August 12, 1817, a son of George and Anna M. (Roth) Hively, both natives of Spring Garden Township. The grandfather of our subject, Christopher Hively, emigrated from York County, Penn., to Ohio, where he settled. He had seven children. George Hively returned from Ohio in 1813, and located in Spring Garden Township. He had three children: Samuel, John and Susanna (deceased). Samuel Hively, our subject, has now retired from active labors, but still retains two valuable farms, one consisting of 125 acres, operated by his son William, and one of 123 acres, farmed by his son Enos. His land is well tilled and supplied with all modern improvements. Mr. Hively has served his township and county in public offices of trust. He was director of the poor three years, and assessor and collector of taxes. He was married, in January, 1839, to Miss Sarah Miller, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Miller, of Spring Garden Township. This union has been blessed with four children: George S., William C., Enos F. and Sarah J. Miller (deceased). The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE HYDE was born January 15, 1838,

and is a son of Joshua and Lucinda (Weyer) Hyde, natives of Spring Garden Township. His grandfather, George Hyde, was a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and had seven children: Henry, Samuel, Jacob, Joshua, George, Nancy and John. Joshua Hyde, subject's father, had born to him the following children: Margaret, Lizzie, Sarah, Matilda, George and Daniel. George Hyde, our subject, was married in November, 1862, to Sarah A. Dorsch, daughter of George Dorsch, of West Manchester Township. They have had three children: Sallie A., George J. and Lucy (deceased). He has a farm of 162 acres, well improved, with two fine dwellings and two bank barns. He was drafted in 1863, and paid commutation. He was formerly a member of the Grangers. His family are members of the Reformed Church.

WILLIAM ILGENFRITZ, son of Martin and Margaret (Stauffer) Ilgenfritz, of Manchester Township, was born in Conewago Township, November 14, 1842. He is the fourth in a family of seven children. September 11, 1861, Mr. Ilgenfritz enlisted in Company E, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was engaged in the battles that his regiment was in: the skirmishes at Fisher's Hill, April 28, 1863; Newtown, Va., June 12, 1863; Winchester, June 13; Carter's Woods, June 15; Locust Grove, November 27; also at Coal Harbor, Petersburgh and Bermuda Hundred; on the 6th of July, 1864, he came to the Shenandoah Valley; 9th of July, was in the battle of Monocacy; at the battle of Opequan, September 19, 1864; battle of Fisher's Hill, and at Cedar Creek, October 19, and was honorably discharged at Chester Hospital, Penn. February 11, 1869, Mr. Ilgenfritz married Eliza Boyer, daughter of Jonas and Huldah (Kline) Boyer, of Newberry Township. Seven children have blessed this marriage: Annie, Katie (deceased), Ellen, Martha, Elmer, Nettie and Harry. Mr. Ilgenfritz is a member of Post 37, G. A. R. of York, Penn. He has charge of the first toll gate on the Baltimore pike.

BENJAMIN KISSINGER is engaged extensively in brick-making in Spring Garden Township, adjoining the limits of York Borough. He is a descendant of two old families of the county. The Kissingers began the manufacture of brick in York County,' over 100 years ago, the business being started by the grandfather and subsequently continued by the father of our subject. They were among the first to engage in this business in the county, and were residents of Spring Garden Township, where Benjamin was born in 1832. He is a son of William and Rosanna (Swartz) Kissinger, who were natives of this township. At the age of fourteen, Benjamin began learning the brick-making business, and has devoted his time and energies to that occupation up to the present time. He operates from ten to fifteen men during the season, has superior resources and produces goods second to none. Mr. Kissinger is also successfully engaged in the coal business under the firm name of Kissinger & Keller. April 15, 1853, he married Miss Caroline Adams. By this union eight children have been born: Louisa, Belle, Emma J., John F., Savilla, Howard A., Stewart H. and Carrie S. Mr. and Mrs. Kissinger are members of Christs' Lutheran Church, of which he is an elder. Mr. Kissinger is a member of the order of Red Men, No. 37 of York County.

FREDERICK KLEFFMAN is a native of Germany, born March 29, 1833. His parents, Christian and Mary Kleffman, were also natives of Germany. His father followed the trade of carpenter. When nineteen years of age, Frederick immigrated to America in 1852, and for four years was variously employed. By industry and economy he saved $300, with which he embarked in his present business—brick-making and lime-burning. By close application to business he has succeeded in building up an independent trade. His works are situated in East York. In the fall of 1856 he was married to Miss Charlotte, daughter of William H. Hitecomp. This marriage has been blessed with eight children—five now living: Frederick, Mary, Emma, Lizzie and Nettie. Mr. and Mr. Kleffman are members of St. John's Reformed Church. He served as one of the trustees of that denomination over two years.

GOTTLIEB KLEFMANN is a native of Germany, born December 12, 1835, and is the son of Christian and Mary (Stallman) Klefmann. He worked upon a farm in his native country until he was eighteen years of age, when he immigrated to America and came to York County, where he engaged in lime-burning, farming, etc., until 1870, when he began the brick-making business. Mr Klefmann has succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative business. His brick-yard is situated just outside of York Borough. April 7, 1859, he was married to Miss Louisa Spangler, daughter of Harmon Spangler. Her parents were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. K. have had nine children—two now living: John E. and Edward H. They are members of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN LEFEVER was born in November, 1819, upon the old homestead farm, in Spring Garden Township. This farm was purchased by his grandfather Jacob. Upon this farm our subject has resided since his birth, with the exception of fourteen years that he spent upon the old Daniel Loucks' farm, in Spring Garden Township. The house upon the old homestead farm, where he now resides, is about one hundred and seven years old. Mr. Lefever was married, in 1843, to Miss Catherine Rhinehart, daughter of John Rhinehart, of York County, Penn. Nine children have blessed this union: Phares, Lizzie, Susan, John, William, George, Daniel, Agnes and Kate. Mr. Lefever has been for many years an active member of the German Reformed Church.

PETER LINT is a representative of two old families, who were among the earliest settlers of York County. His grandfather, Peter Lint, came from one of the Carolinas to York County, Penn., at an early day, and settled in West Manchester Township, where the father of our subject, Peter Lint, was a farmer, and resided until his death. Our subject is the eldest of a family of three children, and was born in 1826. He was reared a farmer, and to farming together with fruit culture he has devoted the energies of his life. In 1850 he became a resident of Spring Garden Township, where he has lived ever since. Mr. Lint is the possessor of 140 acres of finely improved land, and devotes much care and attention to fruit culture with gratifying results. In 1852 he married Miss Leah Eyster, of Paradise Township, whose parents were old settlers of the county. She died in 1864. Five children were born to them: Peter F., George E. and Christopher C. (now in the West), Jennie E. and Christianna E. Mr. Lint is a member of Mt. Zion Lutheran Church.

ALBERT LOUCKS was born October 31, 1850, in Frystown, Penn. His father, Daniel Loucks, deceased) was born in Berks County, Penn., and came with his parents to York County when nine years old, where he became a successful farmer and resided until he died. He was twice married: first in 1824, to Miss Margaret Diehl, daughter of Nicholas Diehl, of York County. Four children blessed this union: Elizabeth, Anna M., Susan and Rebecca. His second marriage was, October 20, 1837, to Miss Elizabeth Diehl, a daughter of Jacob Diehl. By this union, seven children were born: Sarah, George, Amanda, William H., Alexander N., Eliza

A. and Albert. Our subject has retired from farming and is a resident of Frystown. He owns a good farm of 105 acres, in the township, which is tilled by a tenant. Mr. Loucks was married, October 16, 1877, to Miss Anna J. Miller, a daughter of Jacob Miller, of Shrewsbury. They have had four children: Arthur C., Albert D., Edwin M. and Clair M. Mr. Loucks' religious faith is the Trinity Reformed.

REUBEN F. MINNICH, youngest son of Simon and Lena (Geiskman) Minnich, was born in April, 1824, at the homestead in Spring Garden Township, which homestead has been in the possession of the Minnich family over 135 years. The children born to the parents of our subject were: George (deceased), Henrietta (deceased), Simon (deceased), Lena, Susan and Reuben F. Our subject was reared to farm life on the home farm, which was purchased by his grandfather about 1750, from Michael Kurtz. The old stone house on the place was built in 1722, by Michael Kurtz. November 25, 1851, Mr. Minnich married Elizabeth, daughter of Zacharias Spangler, of Jackson Township, and to this union were born the following children: Edwin, Emma J., Agnes (deceased), Leander, Ezra, Priscilla (deceased), Simon (deceased), and Flora B. and Rosella (twins). Mr. Minnich is owner of three good farms, and is a prosperous agriculturist.

JOHN MYERS was born March 18, 1807, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Cookes) Myers, the former a native of Lancaster County, the latter of York County, Penn. Jacob Myers died at the age of sixty-six years. He had two children, Rebecca and John. Our subject has always followed farming, but now has retired from active life. The homestead where he resides comprises 125 acres of land, well improved. He also owns a farm of eighty-five acres in York Township, and one of 105 acres in Spring Garden Township, both well improved. His farms are worked by tenants. Mr. Myers was married, September 6, 1826, to Miss Leah Laucks, daughter of Casper Laucks, and by this union they had seven children. Mr. Myers lost his wife and four children within three months, his wife dying in 1862. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JAMES PEELING was born in this county, May 1, 1820. His grandfather emigrated from Ireland to America before the Revolutionary war, in which he served seven years, during which time he was once taken prisoner by the Hessians, but soon after exchanged. He died, aged eighty-six years, leaving seven children: James, John, Robert, Mary, Betsey, Iasac and Thomas. The parents of our subject were James and Ellen (Parker) Peeling, both natives of Lancaster County, Penn. They had thirteen children, nine of whom are living, and all natives of York County, Penn.: John, Eliza, James, Mary, Harriet, Josiah, Rebecca, Lucinda and Joshua. James Peeling, our subject, who owns a farm of 188 acres located in West Manchester and Conewago Townships, which is under good cultivation and finely improved with buildings, also a well-improved farm of eighty-five acres in York Township, and he resides upon the homestead in Spring Garden Township. He has his land tenanted, but exercises general supervision. He was elected sheriff of York in 1877, and served until 1880. While a resident of York Township he filled several minor offices. In 1840 Mr. Peeling was married to Miss Mary Inerst, of York Township. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now living: Sarah Krebs, Eliza McDowell, Ellen Cameron, Isabella Egie, Mary Garrity, James (married to Jane Dick) and Rebecca. Upon the death of his first wife, Mr. Peeling married Miss Dorcas A. Leib, in 1863. Of their children, seven are now living: Lucinda, Joshua, Alpharetta, Ida, Martha, Horace and Henry L.

ABRAHAM PFEIFFER (deceased) was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country in 1853. After a year's residence in Baltimore he came to York, lived in Queen Street, and then removed to the home where his widow now resides on the Baltimore pike. Mr. Pfeiffer married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Rost) Ruppecht, of Bavaria. Three children were born to them: Charles A., John F. and William H. Mr. Pfeiffer engaged in the brewing business, and built his brewery in 1860, selling to York and surrounding towns. He died about two years ago. His widow is still carrying on the business. John F. learned his trade of carpenter with Jacob Sechrist, of York. Having served his time he still works for Mr. Sechrist. Charles A. learned his trade, machinist, with George F. Baugher, and is still in the employ of Baugher, Kurtz & Stewart, successors to George F. Baugher. The youngest brother, William H., has divided his time between attending school in this township and assisting his mother in the business at home. Mrs. Pfeiffer has good reason to be proud of her sons, as they are steady, industrious young men.

ISAAC RUNK was born December 3, 1829, and is a son of John and Lydia Runk. He embarked in business at Frystown, in 1854, and has continued there up to the present time. He carries a well selected line of dry goods and groceries, and has established a good business. Mr. Runk is one of the prominent citizens of the township, and is the present auditor. He is a member of the Spring Garden Relief Association. In January, 1855, he married Miss Eliza Fry, daughter of George and Mary (Spangler) Fry. By this union there were born five children: Emma F., deceased, Adda L., Mary A., Irena A. and Cora A.

CHARLES G. SCHASZBERGER was born June 22, 1818, and is the son of John Frederick and Mary C. (Gross) Schaszberger. Mr. Schaszberger is by trade a wheelwright, and a resident of East York. He owns a tract of six acres of fine land in Spring Garden Township, and three fine dwelling houses at Frystown. He has served as school director several years. He was married, September 10, 1840, to Miss Ruth A. Armour, of Carlisle, Penn. They have been blessed with seven children, four of whom are living: Edward F., who married Amanda Myers; Louisa A., wife of Francis W. Armor; Levena S., and Katie S., wife of Russell Hollebaugh. The family are of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE W. SCHEFFER is a native of Spring Garden Township, born at Frystown, March 4, 1843. He learned the milling business when young, and followed it in York County for fifteen years. He next engaged in the dry goods and grocery business at Frystown, where he is at present located. Mr. Sheffer was appointed postmaster at Frystown, July 1, 1882, which office is known at present as East York. He has always been prominent in religious and local affairs, and has been warden of the St. Mark's Lutheran Church, of which he is a member. He is at present president of the Spring Garden Relief Association, and a trustee of the Goodwill Fire Company, of East York. September 7, 1862, he married Miss Anna Wallick, of York County.

URIAH S. SHAEFFER, youngest of five children of John and Christianna (Leibenstein) Shaeffer, was born September 10, 1824, in York Township. He went to his trade (miller) in 1843, at the mill now owned by Frank Deitz, on the Baltimore pike, about four miles from York. August 29, 1852, he married Margaret C. Shank, daughter of John and Mary (Busser) Shank, of Spring Garden Township. This marriage was blessed with five children: Mary Ann, Barbara E., John C. (deceased), William Henry and George Latimer. Mr. Shaeffer was in the employ of P. A. & S. Small, for twenty-seven years, twenty-six years at the Spring Garden Mill. Mr, Shaeffer's grandfather, John Jacob Shaeffer, was born December 22, 1761. January 4, 1785, married Dorothy Walter. She was born September 20, 1761. Their son (subject's father) John Shaeffer, was born July 13, 1786, and died October 2, 1835, aged forty-nine years, two months, nine days. His wife, Christianna Shaeffer, was born in York Township, September 1, 1790, and died August 1, 1880, aged eighty-nine years and eleven months.

JACOB B. SHANK, son of John and Mary A. (Buser) Shank, was born in Spring Garden Township, June 3, 1832. He learned his trade (miller) at Philip Shaeffer's, Glen Rock. He then went to Loucks' in 1856, and has been at this mill ever since, having charge of it for P. A. & S. Small. December 4, 1859, Mr. Shank married Mary A. Landis, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Klinefelter) Landis. Two children were born to them: Agnes A. and Henry J. (deceased). Our subject's grandfather was George Shank. His grandmother was Margaret Brown. Mr. Shank says his great-grandmother cooked for the soldiers in the war of the Revolution during their stay in York, and that his great-grandfather was a soldier in that war. Mr. Shank is a member of the Moravian Church.

WILLIAM H. SHEFFER, is a son of Uriah S. Sheffer, of York County, Penn., and was born April 5, 1858, in Spring Garden Township. His father was a miller by trade, and our subject learned the business under his instruction. William H. assisted his father in conducting the Spring Garden Mills for several years, and assumed the management of P. A. & S. Small's mill in Spring Garden Township, in 1884. He thoroughly understands his business, and is doing a large amount of work. Mr. Sheffer was married, March 4, 1884, to Miss Mary Stacks, daughter of Abraham Stacks, of York County. March 29, 1885, Mr. Sheffer's name was entered on the record of the Moravian Church of York, Rev. E. W. Shields, pastor.

SAMUEL D. SHELLENBERGER, was born March 30, 1832, a son of Michael and Lydia (Strickler) Shellenberger. His great-grandfather emigrated from Germany and settled in Berks County, Penn. There the grandfather of our subject was born. He subsequently settled in Hellam Township, and was the father of sixteen children. Samuel D. is the seventh of a family of eleven children: John (deceased), Michael, Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Lydia S., Samuel D., Ulrich, Benjamin S., David and Sarah. He was married to Miss Sarah J. Gallatin, January 18, 1857; she is the daughter of Albert Gallatin, of York Township. This union has been blessed with eight children: Laura J. Snyder, Samuel D. Jr., Robert L., Jacob M., John A., James B., Joseph and Sarah L. (deceased). Mr. Shellenberger first followed the tinner's trade, but is now manufacturing cigars. He has a fine residence, located in the village of Green Hill, where he has ten acres of land, upon which he has erected fifteen fine dwellings. The family are members of the Evangelical Church.

HENRY SLEEGER was born in York, Penn., December, 6, 1824. In 1844 he was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade, with Samuel Fahs, and after serving three years, and becoming a skilled mechanic, engaged in business for himself, establishing a cabinet shop at Frystown, in 1848. This, together with, the undertaking business, Mr. Sleeger has continued up to the present time, having succeeded in establishing a successful business. Mr. Sleeger has taken an active part in all township affairs, has served as school director of Spring Garden, for six years, and is a member of the Township Relief Association. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Christ's Lutheran Church. Mr. Sleeger was married in December, 1852, to Miss Anna Myers, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Myers, of York. They have had ten children, two of whom are dead, and four boys and four girls are living.

JOSEPH SLENKER was born February 4, 1830, and is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Tschorp) Slenker, natives of York County, Penn. His grandparents, Martin and Franey (Leahmy) Slenker, were natives of Windsor Township, and parents of four children, the father of our subject being the only son. Joseph, our subject, is the second child in a family of six boys and two girls, all of whom are natives of Windsor Township; Lydia, Joseph, Martin, Henry, John, Rebecca, Jacob and Isaac. Joseph followed farming nineteen years, and worked at the carpenter trade about the same length of time. He is now engaged in the ice business. He has served in various township offices. Mr. Slenker was twice married; his first marriage was in October, 1853, to Miss Caroline Seachrist, a daughter of Henry Seachrist, of York Township. She died February 6, 1880. They have had fifteen children, of whom eleven are living: Emeline Keesey, Benjamin F., Reuben H., Rebecca J. Richcreek, Moses, Lydia A. Seitz, Anna M. Sweitzer, David, Ida E., John W., Charles A. October 9, 1882, Mr. Slenker was married to his second wife, Miss Carrie Erving, daughter of Henry Erving, of Conewago Township, York County, Penn.

HENRY SMYSER is a native of York County, Penn., born in 1812, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Wolf) Smyser, natives of York County, Penn. His father was a farmer and tavern-keeper. Henry was reared on a farm, and, in 1845, came to Spring Garden Township, locating on the farm where he now resides. The homestead contains 170 acres, finely located on the banks of the Codorus, and he also owns 200 acres in Manchester Township, and another farm of 100 acres in Spring Garden Township. Mr. Smyser has retired from active life, and his sons now manage his farms. An iron mine, which has produced a large amount of ore, was opened on the old farm, and is operated by P. A. & S. Small. Mr. Smyser was married, in 1844, to Miss Mary Emig, native of York County, Penn. By this union they have been blessed with five children: Michael, now working the farm in Manchester Township; Horace, now working the home farm; Alexander, in Kansas; Jacob, deceased, and Amanda Flora, living in Lancaster County, Penn. Mr. Smyser is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

FREDERICK Z. STAUFFER was born April 24, 1857. His father, Rev. Frederick Stauffer, was a minister in the Mennonite Church, and bishop of the diocese of York County, Penn. He was a resident of Windsor Township at the time of his death. Our subject was a school teacher from 1876 to 1882, when he assumed the management of the Plank Road Mills, two miles east of York, which he is still successfully conducting. Mr. Stauffer was married to Miss Mollie M. Dosch, daughter of John C. and Charlotte Dosch, old settlers of York County. To this union have been born two children: Guy Carlton and Blanche Estella.

WILLIAM A. TOMES was born July 7, 1829, son of Peter and Sarah (Keesey) Tomes, who were the parents of eight children: John, William A., Peter, Margaret, Mary, Sarah, Marcellus and Arabella. His grandfather emigrated from Germany and settled at Cornwall Furnace, afterward moving to Colebrook Furnace, Penn. He had six children: Peter, William, John, Elizabeth, Charlotte and Henrietta. Mr. Tomes is superintendent of the York Variety Iron Works. This establishment is the most widely known of its kind in this country, and sends its productions to many foreign countries, as well as throughout America. This house supplied the ornamental work for the great New York and

Brooklyn Bridge, and the Market Street Bridge, Philadelphia, besides many other important structures throughout the country. They make a specialty of statuary. Mr. Tomes was married, November 20, 1851, to Miss Mary A. Cook, daughter of Frederick B. and Harriet C. Cook. By this union they have been blessed with ten children: Charles C., Henry A., Francis, Camelia, Edward, Peter, Albert, William, Clara and Mary E. He was drafted in 1863, but procured a substitute for $300. He has a fine three-story brick house and a lot in East York, Penn.

JACOB WEIDMAN was born September 2, 1830. The ancestry of Mr. Weidman can be traced back to Martin Weidman, who emigrated from Germany to America in 1733. He received a patent from William Penn for 385 acres of land in Lancaster County, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. He had two sons, Christopher and Jacob, and one daughter. Jacob was married to Barbara Hoover, and bore him ten children: George, Christopher, Martin, John, Jacob, Samuel, Peter, Catherine Sees, Elizabeth Yundt, Susanna Elser, and Barbara Zeigler. His great-grandfather, Elias Myers, on mother's side, came from Lancaster County, Penn., about 1770, and purchased 400 acres of land, principally woodland, in what was then Hellam, now Spring Garden Township. Subject's grandfather, John Weidman, was born and died in Lancaster County, Penn. The father, Michael Weidman, was a native of Lancaster County. He married Miss Rebecca Myers, daughter of Jacob Myers, and settled in Spring Garden Township in 1829, upon the same tract of land now owned by subject. Their union was blessed by two children: Jacob and Mary E., now the wife of John F. Hiestand of Spring Garden. The father died in January, 1880, aged eighty years. The mother died in April, 1878, aged seventy-three years. Jacob Weidman has always resided in Spring Garden Township, following farming. He has a fine farm of 100 acres about three miles east of York, highly improved. He was married, February 18, 1858, to Miss Margaret Heilman, of West Manchester Township. They have nine children living: Mahala Gross, Isabella Kinard, Eva E., Emma M., Michael, Ida J., George, Harry A. and John J. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

PHILIP WILLIAMS is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Crone) Williams, natives respectively of Hellam and Manchester Townships, York County. His father was a cooper, shoe-maker, and farmer, and died in 1877, aged eighty-nine years. Our subject was born November 27, 1816, and for forty-four years has been following agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of two excellent farms, one situated in Hellam Township, consisting of 131 acres, and one of thirty-five acres in Spring Garden Township. He also owns a tract of land, consisting of ten acres in Pleasureville. He was married, January 9, 1840, to Miss Magdalen Smyser, daughter of Christian Smyser, of Manchester Township. Mrs. Williams was born August 1, 1814. The have had five children: Anna M. and Susan (deceased), George H., Clara A. and Leah A.

DAVID WITMER, pastor of the Witmer Church, of Spring Garden Township, is a native of Spring Garden, and was born December 16, 1811. He is the son of David and Magdalena Witmer, natives of Lancaster County, Penn. His father was for many years a minister of the Mennonite denomination. The Witmer Church, built in 1816, of which our subject is the present pastor, was named after him. Our subject followed farming on the old homestead until fifty years of age, when he entered the ministry. Mr. Witmer was married, January 29, 1837, to Miss Anna, daughter of John and Esther Koffman, of Lancaster County, Penn. This union has been blessed with two children: Magdalena and Susan. Mr. Witmer is an earnest and zealous pastor.

JESSE WORKINGER, sheriff of York County, was born October 15, 1820. His parents, Peter and Sarah (Schall) Workinger, of Manheim Township, had seven children: John, Margaret, David, Elizabeth, Jesse, William and Jacob. Mr. Workinger was reared upon a farm, and has been prominently engaged at this calling until his election as sheriff. He owns a farm of 135 acres of improved land in Chanceford Township, and sixteen acres, upon which there is a hotel and other extensive buildings, located in York Township. Mr. Workinger has always taken an active interest in all the interests of the county, and has been honored with positions of public trust. He was elected a commissioner of the county in 1856, and served three years. He was elected to the sheriffality in 1883, and is now serving a three years' term. Mr. Workinger was married, November 22, 1842, to Miss Mary E. Warner, a daughter of Samuel and Catharine Warner, of Chanceford Township. They are parents of four children; Samuel, Jacob G., Sarah C. Trout and Barbara A. Hovis. Mr. Workinger was united to his present wife March 9, 1872. Her maiden name was Miss Magdaline Glatfelter, daughter of Casper and Elizabeth Glatfelter, of Hellam Township. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

WARRINGTON TOWNSHIP.

PHILIP ALTLAND was born in Dover Township, York County, Penn., May 22, 1807, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Trimmer) Altland, natives of York County. The Altlands are of German extraction, the great-grandfather of subject having emigrated from Germany and settled in Paradise Township, this county. The father of our subject was born May 3, 1785, and died in Dover Township February 15, 1830. When Philip was nineteen years of age, he commenced learning the miller's trade. His life as a farmer dates from 1832 until 1878, when he retired from active life. As a tiller of the soil he has been one of the most successful in the township. He was married, in 1830, to Miss Catherine Grove, daughter of Daniel Grove. They have been blessed with thirteen children. For thirty years Mr. Altland was justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Altland are members of the United Brethren Church, and are among the pioneers of York County.

CALVIN C. ANTHONY, a native of Franklin Township, York Co., Penn., was born March 25, 1849, and is a son of Michael and Rebecca (Smith) Anthony. The father was born in York County, and the mother in Adams County, Penn. Subject's grandfather Anthony, was a farmer, and a member of the German Reformed Church, and died in 1870. The father of subject was a farmer and merchant and for a time postmaster at Mount Top, Penn. Calvin C. spent his early life on the farm, and at sixteen years of age began clerking in his father's store. In 1870 he bought his father's stock and began business for himself, which he still continues. In 1875 he was commissioned postmaster at Mount Top, Penn. He was married in 1873 to Miss Jennie Wickey, daughter of Rev. Lewis Wickey. They have six children. Mr. Anthony is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony are members of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM BEITZEL was born in Dover Township, York Co., Penn., November 11, 1822, and is a son of Daniel and Magdalena (Frantz) Beitzel, the latter a native of Manchester Township. His grandfather, William Beitzel, was a shoe-maker in Germany, and died in his native country. The father of subject was born in Prussia in 1792, came to America in 1817, settled in Dover Township, and there resided until 1842, when he removed to Warrington Township. He had five children: William, Elizabeth, Susanna, Daniel and Leah. He died in 1867. At eighteen years of age, our subject commenced learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for ten years. He then began farming, and now owns nearly 500 acres. He was married in 1845 to Miss Leah Bentz, daughter of Jacob Bentz. They have had the following children: Leah, Daniel, Elizabeth, William B., Tillie, Rose, Nanny, Ellen, George W. and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Beitzel are members of the United Brethren Church.

ANDREW BENTZ was born October 28, 1826, in Warrington Township, York Co., Penn., son of Jacob and Mary (Bushy) Bentz, natives of York County, Penn. His great-grandfather was a native of Germany. Subject's grandfather lived in Codorus Township, York Co., Penn., but about 1790 removed to Warrington Township. The father of subject was born in 1781. He was a farmer and died in 1833. He had thirteen children. Our subject remained on the farm until seventeen years of age, when he began serving an apprenticeship at carpentering, and worked at that trade for a number of years. He then began farming, which he has since followed successfully. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Lydia Bushy, a native of York County, and daughter of George Bushy. Mr. Bentz is a Democrat, and has held various political offices. In 1883 he was elected director of the poor of York County. He is a director of the Dillsburg National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Bentz are members of the church, and are among the first citizens of Warrington Township.

SOLOMON BENTZ is a native of Warrington Township, York Co., Penn., and was born October 28, 1841. He is a son of George and Nancy (Grove) Bentz, natives of York County, Penn. His grandfather, Jacob Bentz, was born in 1781 and died in 1833. The father of subject was born in 1807, was a farmer, and is still living. He has had ten children: Elizabeth, Susanna, Daniel, George, Solomon, Mary, Andrew, Catherine, Moses S. and Mary A. Our subject was educated at the public schools, and during the winters of 1861, 1862 and 1863 taught school. He is a farmer, and in 1868 settled where he now lives. He also owns the Bentz homestead. He was married in 1867 to Miss Henrietta Hershey, a native of Washington Township. Six children have blessed this union: William, John, Monroe, Elizabeth, Mary and Nancy J. Mr. Bentz is a member of the Lutheran and his wife of the Reformed Church.

HON. MILLARD J. BLACKFORD is a native of Carroll Township, York Co., Penn., and was born May 5, 1832. He is a son of Aaron and Christiana (Miller) Blackford. His father was also born in York County, and his mother in Perry County, Penn. Subject's great-great-grandfather was a native of Scotland, and came to America about 1600, and settled in New Jersey. The grandfather of subject was Joseph Blackford; he was born in Warrington Township, this county, and died in 1834. The father of subject was born October 30, 1794. He followed the cooper's trade in the early years of his life, and afterward was a farmer. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and took part in the battle of North Point, near Baltimore. In 1854 he was elected commissioner of York County, and held the office three years. He died in 1884. They had the following named children: Harriet, Catherine J., Millard J., Lewis, John and Alfred. Our subject was a school teacher in his earlier years. He learned the brick-maker's trade, and worked at that during the summer. In 1856 he began farming, and continued until 1876. In March, 1878, he was elected teller of the Dillsburg National Bank, and is at present a director of said bank. In 1880 he was elected to represent York County in the State legislature, and re-elected in 1882. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Andrew Shearer, of Washington Township. They have had six children: Aaron, Lewis, Beckie, Ida, John and James. Mrs. Blackford died March 24, 1880, and the following year Mr. Blackford married Miss Sallie Altland, daughter of Philip Altland, Esq., and to them have been born one daughter—Viola. Mr. and Mrs. Blackford are members of the United Brethren Church.

JACOB BRENNEMAN was born in Washington Township, York Co., Penn., June 13, 1833, and is a son of Martin and Elizabeth (Asper) Brenneman, natives of York County, Penn. His grandfather, Joseph Brenneman, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., came to York County in 1806, and died in 1846. The father of subject was born in 1803, and is a weaver by trade. He had eight children: John A., Jessie P., Joseph, Jacob, Adam, Susan, Lewis and Mary A. Our subject learned the weaver's trade with his father. When twenty-three years old, he began the manufacture of woolen goods, and continued that occupation for seventeen years. In 1873 he moved to Warrington Township, and since that time he has been a farmer. Mr. Brenneman was married, in 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Berkheimer, a daughter of Henry Berkheimer, of Washington Township. They have three children: Henry C., Martin L. and Andrew J. Mr. and Mrs. Brenneman are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Brenneman is a Democrat.

SOLOMON BUSHEY, a native of Warrington Township, was born September 30, 1837, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Bender) Bushey, natives of Adams County, Penn. His grandfather, Jacob Bushey, was also a native of Adams County. George Bushey, subject's father, was born in 1800. He had a family of six children: Catherine, Lewis, Elizabeth, Lydia, Mary and Solomon. The latter remained on the farm until nineteen years of age, when his father died; he then began brick-making, which he continued for three years, and then went to Canada, remaining there one year. In 1861 he began farming in Warrington Township, which he followed for ten years. In 1872 he engaged in the mercantile business in Wellsville, where he now resides. He continued merchandising for three years, and is now engaged in farming. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Rebecca Morthland, daughter of Hugh Morthland, of Warrington Township. Six children have blessed this union: Margaret A., George B. and Hugh M. (twins), Syvan G., Mary L. and Harry F. Bushey. Mr. and Mrs. Bushey are members of the Methodist Church, and old settlers of York County.

RICHARD F. ELCOCK was born in Warrington Township, March 1, 1832, and is a son of David and Rebecca (Frazer) Elcock, natives of York County, Penn. The Elcock family is of Irish origin, the grandfather of our subject having emigrated at an early day from the "Emerald Isle," and made a settlement in Warrington Township, York County. The father of subject was born June 9, 1807. He was a school teacher and farmer. Richard F. was reared on the farm, and had the advantages of early schools. In 1850 he went to Iowa, and engaged in farming, but after remaining two years returned to his native county. He served his country in the late war, being a lieutenant in Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania; he also served 100 days in an independent company, furnishing his own horse. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Adeline Jones, of Warrington Township. Mr. Elcock is one of the leading farmers of his township, and now owns nearly 300 acres of well-improved land.

DR. JOEL R. GARRETSON was born in Adams County, Penn., February 8, 1828, and is a son of Joel and Elizabeth (Everett) Garretson, natives of Adams County, Penn. His great-grandfather Garretson, was a native of New Castle, Del., and came to York County, Penn., and settled in Newberry Township. Subject's grandfather, John Garretson, was born in that township, February 23, 1741. The Garretsons were among the first settlers of Newberry Township. The father of Dr. Garretson was born October 8, 1782. In 1847–48 our subject attended the academy at Kennett Square, Penn. From 1849 to 1852 he was engaged in school teaching, and during these years he read medicine. In 1852 he attended lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the following year began the regular practice of his profession at Rossville, Penn., and remained until 1858, when he removed to Salem, Iowa, and continued the practice. In January, 1862, he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. In 1863 he was captured and for some time was a prisoner of war, but was paroled in the autumn of 1863, when he went to St. Louis, and continued in the general hospital until January, 1865. In 1867 he returned from the West to York County, Penn., and, in 1881, graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati. He then located at Wellsville, Penn., where he has since resided. After his divorce, in 1867, he married Mrs. Sarah Hopson, daughter of William and Julia McMullin. Their children living are: Elizabeth, Clara, William and John.

JOSEPH K. HART was born in Fairview Township, October 11, 1824, the third of seven children born to Isaac and Elizabeth (Moore) Hart, as follows: Sarah J. Ross (deceased), John M., Joseph K., Jacob, Andrew, Robert (deceased) and Elizabeth Strominger. Subject's paternal grandfather was a native of York County, was a farmer of German descent, and died in 1848, at the age of eighty-six; his maternal grandfather, Moore, a native of Chester County, died in 1851, at the age of seventy-five years. Isaac Hart, subject's father, was born in 1788, and died in 1839, aged fifty-one years. Joseph K. Hart assisted on the home farm until 1848, when he started for himself, marrying the same year, Sarah A., daughter of Michael Wallet, of Warrington Township, and to this union have been born four children: Elwyn, Michael E., Mary E. (deceased) and Robert. In 1851, Mr. Hart came to Warrington Township and took possession of his present farm of 146 acres, all under good cultivation and well improved.

AUGUSTUS C. HETRICK, M. D., was born January 11, 1835, in Codorus Township, York Co., Penn., and is a son of Christian W. and Henrietta (Wolfran) Hetrick, natives of York County. His maternal grandfather was a native of Saxony, and came to York County, about 1800, was one of the leading men of his time in York County, and held various positions of trust, besides having represented York County in the legislature about 1820. His death occurred in 1834. The father of subject was born December 2, 1799, and was a farmer by occupation. He had ten children: Edmund, Hezekiah, Augustus, A. J., Chester E., Abraham, Tilman F., Octavius, Elma and Wilhelmina. He died in 1878. Our subject grew to manhood on the farm. He attended the public schools and the York County Academy, and from 1852 to 1856, was a student at White Hall Academy, in Cumberland County, Penn. During a term of years, in which he was engaged in school teaching, he studied medicine with Dr. Mechem, of Pleasantville, Md. In the fall of 1856, he entered the Ohio College of Medicine at Cincinnati, and in the spring of 1858, located in Warrington Township, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Amanda Hayward, daughter of Dr. Hayward, of Warrington Township. They have five children: Gerney H., Russie, Bruce, Anna and Effie B.

JOHN IRRGANG was born in Philadelphia, December 25, 1841, to Benjamin and Julia (Doll) Irrgang, natives of Germany. Benjamin Irrgang began learning cabinet-making in Germany, and finished his trade in France. On coming to America he landed in Baltimore, whence he walked to Philadelphia, where, for a number of years, he followed his trade, and then opened a fancy goods store, which he conducted to within ten years of his death in 1881, at the age of eighty-two. The mother still lives in Philadelphia at the age of eighty. John Irrgang, our subject, at the age of sixteen, came to Wellsville, this county, and worked in a whip factory until the opening of the late war, when he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, under Gen. Meade, and took part in the engagements at Gainesville, Mechanicsville and Ganes Hill, in the last of which he was wounded and captured, and imprisoned in Libby prison and at Belle Island for three months; on his release he was placed in parole camp at Annapolis, whence he was taken to Alexandria, Va., where he received his discharge, December 26, 1862. Returning to Philadelphia he learned the hatter's trade, which he followed until the invasion of this State by the Confederates, when he enlisted in the militia, from which he was discharged July 13, 1863, when he resumed his trade. In May, 1865, he settled in Wellsville, acting as postmaster, and was engaged in mercantile business four and a half years. In May, 1875, he married Miss Emma, a daughter of Thomas Medcalf, and a native of Maryland. To this union have been born four children: William F., Blanche, Julia and Lewis E.

JACOB B. KUNKEL, miller, was born March 12, 1862, in York County, Penn.; son of Elijah and Mary A. (Bennedict) Kunkel, natives of York County, Penn. His great-grandfather was a native of Germany, and came to America in its early history. The father of subject was born in 1838; he was a miller by occupation, but is now living a retired life in Warrington Township. Jacob B., like his paternal ancestors, follows the milling business, having served a regular apprenticeship at the miller's trade. In 1882 he took charge of his father's mill, and is doing a successful business. He was married, in 1881, to Miss Mary E. Spangler, daughter of Jacob Spangler. They have one son—Marl Elijah. Mr. Kunkel is a Democrat.

JACOB A. MOORE is a native of Fairview Township, York Co., Penn., was born October 20, 1847, and is a son of John and Mary (Stittle) Moore. The Moore family have been known in York County for more than 100 years. John Moore, subject's father, was born in 1805, and lived and died in this county. He was one of the leading early men of his township, and held the offices of commissioner and associate judge. He was elected to the latter office in 1867, and held it until his death in 1869. Our subject spent the first fifteen years of his life on the farm, and then went to Mechanicsburgh, Penn., and served a three years' apprenticeship at carpentering. After working at this trade and coach-making several years, he, in 1881, came to Warrington Township and engaged in farming, which occupation he still continues. He has 180 acres of well-improved land. He was married, in

1871, to Miss Mary Elcock, of Warrington Township. They have one child—Jennie May.

WILLIAM W. RAMSEY was born in Lewisberry, York Co., Penn., August 9, 1840, and is a son of William and Mary (Walker) Ramsey, both natives of York County. His paternal grandfather was also William Ramsey, and a farmer of Fairview Township. His maternal grandfather, John Walker, was a resident of Warrington and also a farmer. The father of our subject was born in 1799. He was a farmer, hotel-keeper and merchant, served as justice of the peace five years, and died in 1884. He had five children: William W., Anna L., John K. (deceased), Mary M. and James (deceased). The mother of these is still living, a member of the Evangelical Church, as was her husband. The early life of William W. was spent in attending school and clerking in his father's store. In 1869 he took charge of the mercantile business, which had been conducted for years by his father, and has since carried on general merchandising. In 1870 Mr. Ramsey was appointed postmaster at Alpine, Penn. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Lydia Spangler, daughter of John Spangler, a native of York County, a farmer, and of a very old York family. They have one child—John W. Mr. Ramsey is a Democrat, and is the owner of three tracts of land, one of which comprises eighty acres in Warrington Township.

LEVI REIVER was born in Washington Township in 1824, and is a son of Peter and Susanna Reiver, natives of Dover Township. Peter Reiver died in Warrington Township, August 27, 1866, at the age of seventy years, a member of the Reformed Church, and the father of three children: Levi, Samuel (deceased) and Mary A. Lenhart, of Ohio. Levi Reiver was reared a farmer, but at the age of twenty learned the cabinet-making trade under Lewis Shibe, in York, and for twelve years followed the business in Washington Township, and then conducted farming in Warrington Township until 1880, when he retired from active business. He is the owner of a tract of land of 135 acres, and also a tract of fifteen acres on which he resides. In 1849 he married Sarah, daughter of George Horn. To this union seven children have been born as follows: William, Alice Zeigler, Amos, Mary Urich, Oliver, Amanda Spangler and Arvilla Kapp. Mr. and Mrs. Reiver are members of the German Reformed Church, and in politics Mr. R. is a Democrat.

GEORGE W. SMITH was born in Washington Township, June 10, 1862, and is the second of the six children born to Jacob T. and Catherine (Hollinger) Smith, as follows: Anna, George W., Katie C., John C., Jacob H. and Jonas. Subject's grandfather, John W. Smith, was a native of York County, was a miller and farmer, and died in 1878 at the age of seventy-six; grandfather George Hollinger was also a native of York County and a farmer. Jacob T. Smith, subject's father, is a native of Washington Township, and is the owner of two farms of 120 acres each. George W. Smith was reared on the home farm until the age of twenty-one, when he went West for a while; he then returned and engaged in mercantile business at Rossville where he has a prosperous trade, and of which point he was appointed postmaster in February, 1884. June 5, 1884, he married Amanda J., daughter of Jacob H. Spangler, of Dover Township.

LEVI M. SPANGLER was born in Warrington Township May 19, 1825, and is one of the ten children born to John and Susanna (Maish) Spangler, as follows: Harriet Shelley (deceased), Mary Cammon, Levi M., David (deceased), Sarah (deceased) Daniel (late captain in the army and afterward in the navy, and now deceased), Lavinia Gochenauer, David, Susanna and Eliza A. Subject's grandfather, Joseph Spangler, was one of six brothers, who came from Germany, and from whom the Spanglers of this country sprang. John Spangler was born February 2, 1789; was the possessor of 130 acres of land on the Conewago; sixty acres in Cumberland County, and also twenty acres of additional woodland; he served in the war of 1812, and died in 1850, a member of the Lutheran Church. Our subject was reared a farmer, was educated at the public schools and at the York County Academy, and subsequently taught six terms of school. In 1848–49 he attended the Dickinson College at Carlisle, and the following winter again taught school. He took charge of the home farm at his father's death; subsequently he bought the place, and there he still resides. December 24, 1850, he married Margaret J., daughter of Samuel Smith, and to this union have been born four children: Emily J. Miller, Amanda E. (deceased), Emerson and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler are members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. S. also takes an active part in Sunday-school work. He has served as school director of Warrington Township eight years, and once had the nomination by the Republicans for county auditor.

DR. W. H. SPANGLER, a native of Warrington Township, York Co., Penn., was born August 18, 1832, and is a son of Daniel and Mary C. (Hobaugh) Spangler, natives of York County, Penn. His grandfather, Spangler, also a native of York County, was a farmer, as was also the father of our subject, who had ten children: David, Samuel, Elijah, Daniel, William, Jacob, Henry, Mary, Lydia and Nathan. Our subject remained at home and worked on the farm until his twentieth year, when he attended the York County Academy for one year, and then for two years clerked in a store. He subsequently engaged in the mercantile business for himself, which he continued for seven years, and then took up the study of dentistry under Dr. Bricker. In 1867 Dr. Spangler settled where he now resides, and has since continued the practice of his profession. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Gulielma Vale. They have one child—Alberta May. Dr. Spangler is a member of the Reformed Church and Mrs. Spangler is a Methodist.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

J. H. DEARDORFF, second in the family of eight children of Joseph and Lucy (Hoover) Deardorff, was born in Adams County, June 20, 1831. His grandfather, Samuel Deardorff, a farmer, died in 1844, aged seventy years. His grandfather, Hoover, was a native of Germany, and an early settler in York County. Subject's father was born in 1806; followed farming in Washington Township until 1849, and then retired to his present residence in Adams County. Our subject was reared in Adams County until thirteen, when he removed with his father to Washington Township, this county, and here he remained on the farm until twenty-three years of age, when he began for himself. He now owns 149 acres, under fine cultivation, and a grist and saw-mill. In 1854 he married Barbara A. Pressel, daughter of Joseph Pressel, of Washington Township. Eleven children have blessed this union, viz.: Mary A. (deceased), Edward, Jacob, (deceased), Joseph, William, Henry, Elmira, Nancy, John, Milton and Rosa. Mr. Deardorff is a member of the Lutheran Church, and Mrs. D. of the Reformed Church.

JOHN GOCHNAUER, native of Washington Township, was born July 13, 1825, and is a son of

Joseph and Sarah (Leathery) Gochnauer, natives of Dover Township. His paternal grandfather was a native of Germany, and died in Washington Township about 1839, aged about eighty years, the owner of five farms, two in Dover and three in Washington Township. He had served in the war of the Revolution. Subject's maternal grandfather was a farmer of Dover Township. Subject's father was a farmer and owner of 150 acres in Washington Township, and thirty-one acres in Adams County. He died in 1877, at seventy-five years of age, the father of five children. At the age of twenty-seven, subject left the home farm, and for three years managed a farm for his father. He then bought the homestead of 147 acres, and in 1867 bought his present homestead of 230 acres. He now owns three farms in this township, aggregating 527 acres, beside two tracts—ninety-six and thirty-one acres—in Adams County. In 1852 he married Elvina, daughter of John Spangler, of Warrington Township, and has had born to him seven children, viz.: Susan (Bosseman), Daniel, Elmira, Sarah J., Joseph, Charles and Jesse. Mr. and Mrs. Gochnauer are members of the Evangelical Church.

GEORGE B. KRALL was born in Washington Township, March 30, 1837, is the eldest of the six children of Jesse and Maria (Brubaker) Krall, and is of German descent through his great-grandfather. Subject's father was born in 1810, was a farmer, millwright and merchant at Kralltown for many years. He now resides on his farm of 100 acres in Washington Township, and owns, beside several smaller tracts of land, the saw and grist-mill, where our subject is engaged. At the age of fifteen, subject apprenticed himself for five years to learn the millwright's trade with his father; then followed the trade for himself until his enlistment, August 8, 1862, in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company B. He was in the engagements at South Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville, and returned home at the end of ten months. He followed his trade until September, 1863, when he enlisted for three years, or the war, in Company C, Seventy-ninth Volunteers, and took part in the battle of Raleigh, N. C. He was honorably discharged July 12, 1865. Thereafter he engaged in his trade in Maryland until 1879. In 1859 he married Sarah J., daughter of Henry B. Smith, of York County, and to this union were born four children: Ellis C., Jessie F. (both deceased), Gertrude and Grace. In 1872, Mrs. Krall died, and in 1877 Mr. Krall married Della B., daughter of George Ford, and a native of Delaware. In 1879 Mr. K. moved from Maryland to Carlisle, Penn., then to Loudon, Franklin County, and in the spring of 1884 settled down in this township.

SAMUEL McCREARY, a native of Franklin Township, York County, was born October 19, 1819, and is a son of John and Julia (Lease) McCreary. The great-great-grandfather, John McCreary, was a native of Scotland, a member of the high church of England, was married to Miss Edwards, of England, and a settler of Lancaster County, this State. The great-grandfather, Thomas McCreary, was born in Lancaster County, and married Miss Elizabeth Bowen, a native of Wales, and a member of the Society of Friends. He afterward joined the same church, and settled early in York County near Hanover, and was extensively engaged in farming, both in this and Adams Counties. The grandfather (Thomas also) was born in 1754, in this county, was a merchant and hotel keeper and captain of the State militia, and afterward major, and was married to Miss Mary Garretson, of this county. The father of our subject was born in Washington Township, this county, November 3, 1791, and died in December, 1822. Subject's mother died September 23, 1881, in her eighty-fifth year. Samuel McCreary left the home farm at the age of sixteen, worked in a brick yard; he next served an appenticeship of two years at tailoring; from 1842–48 carried on brick-making in the summer and taught school in the winter; in 1849 began farming in connection with brick-making. He is the owner of a farm in Washington Township, and two tracts of woodland, one situated in Franklin and the other in Warrington Township. In 1848 he married Harriet A. Blackford, daughter of Aaron G. Blackford, who was born November 24, 1827. To this union have been born seven children: Julian Ruhl, Aaron B. (deceased), John L., Elizabeth J. T. Baker, Samuel L. (deceased), Katie R. and S. U. G. McCreary. Our subject, his wife and sister, Julia A. (who was born December 22, 1821), together with two of his children, Katie R. and S. U. G., constitute the family at the homestead, and all but three belong to the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM H. SCHWEITZER was born March 17, 1825, in Dover Township, and is the son of William and Catherine (Hoover) Schweitzer, also natives of Dover Township. His grandfather, George Schweitzer, came from Switzerland in 1784, and it was he who introduced the Swiss or bank barn into this country. He died in 1854, aged ninety-six years and six months. Our subject's father was born in 1800, and now resides in Ohio, to which State he removed many years ago. At the age of twenty-one our subject left the home farm, and engaged in carpentering, which he followed seven summers, teaching school in the winters. In 1864 he began farming in Franklin Township, remaining four years In 1872 he was elected county recorder on the Democratic ticket and served three years and one month. In 1878 he settled on his present farm of thirty acres in this township. In 1864 he married Miss Nancy, daughter of Jacob Arndt, of Codorus Township, and to this union have been born seven children: Mary, Emma C., Lydia A., William A., Lillie M., Ida (deceased) and Jacob O. (deceased).

LEWIS STRAYER, a native of Dover Township, and son of Andrew and Catherine (Sheffer) Strayer, was born August 5, 1827. His father was born in 1780, was a farmer and carpenter and died in 1856; the mother died in 1875, aged ninety-three. Our subject left the home farm at the age of sixteen, and served an apprenticeship of two years at shoe-making, which trade he followed in Dover and Warrington Townships fifteen years. In 1859 he began farming in Warrington, four years later moved to Dover Township, and after one year returned to Warrington. In 1873 he came to Washington Township, where he is engaged in farming and operating a chopping-mill, woolen and saw-mill. In 1870 he was elected county commissioner by the Democrats for three years. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Peter Kapp, of Warrington Township. There have been born to this union eleven children, viz.: William, Emilia Kinter, George, Andrew, Peter, Henry, Martin, Sevilla, Katie, Mary and John C. Mr. and Mrs. Strayer are members of the Lutheran Church.

A. K. STRALEY was born in Dover Township, December 8, 1856, and is the younger of two children born to John and Mary A. (Kimmel) Straley. His grandfather, Philip Straley, was born in Dover Township, in 1793, and died in this township, October 15, 1878; he married Rebecca Bassen, who was born in York County in 1797, and who died November 25, 1863. Grandfather David Kimmel, was a native of Washington Township, and married Elizabeth Gentzler, a native of Codorus Township. Our subject's father was born in 1823, and was a farmer, a teacher, a hotel keeper and a merchant, and died in 1882, being at that time postmaster, a position he had held since 1870. Our subject, Andrew J. Straley, remained on the home farm until twelve years old, from which time until 1880 he assisted his father in the store, then became his partner, and is now his successor in business, and is doing a prosperous trade. In 1882 he was appointed postmaster at Hall.

WEST MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

JACOB ALDINGER was born February 22, 1833, and is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Myers), late of Sprinfield Township, formerly of Heidelberg Township. Subject's great-grandfather, Matthias Aldinger, who died in Germany, was of royal descent. On account of the persecutions of the family by Napoleon, the grandfather of our subject, after being driven up and down the Rhine from 1814 to 1817, succeeded in making his escape to America. He was the father of seven children: Margaret, Barbara, Frederick, Frederica, Elizabeth, Christiana and Louisa, all natives of Germany. The father of our subject had born to him eight children: John, Emanuel, Jacob, William, Daniel (deceased), Barbara, Matthias and Abraham. Our subject, a minister of the Old German Baptist Church, commonly called the Dunkard, was married, October 29, 1854, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Lydia Sprenkle, of West Manchester Township, and to this union have been born three children: Samuel, Annie and Lydia. Mr. Aldinger is the owner of a fine farm of 217 acres in West Manchester, improved with two fine dwellings, a large bank barn and other out-buildings, also a tract of thirty-one acres in North Codorus Township, and also five acres in building lots at Brillhart's Station, in York Township. Mr. Aldinger has served York Township several years as school director.

J. L. BAER, Baer's Station, is a son of John H. and Malinda (Lau) Baer, of West Manchester Township, and was born February 20, 1854, in West Manchester Township. He was reared on his father's farm, and his time was divided between farm work and attending the public schools of the township. He also went several terms to Prof. Ruby's York County Academy. November 10, 1878, he married Martha J. Sprenkle, daughter of Peter and Matilda Sprenkle, of West Manchester Township. Two children have been born to this marriage: Katie and Erwin. He began general merchandising at his present location (Baer's Station, of Frederick Division of Pennsylvania Railroad), March 1, 1879. He is thoroughly familiar with its details, and well calculated for the business in which he is engaged. Mr. Baer's great-grandfather, David Baer, was born April 11, 1780; died October 16, 1831. His great-grandmother, Maria Baer, was born June 20, 1772; died November 4, 1868. They lived on the same homestead on which his father now lives. His grandfather was born October 27, 1805; died June 10, 1845. He lived in the conjugal state seventeen years, and begat two sons and four daughters. His wife, Mary, was born February 14, 1800; died July 10, 1849. His father, John H. Baer, was born February 4, 1832; married O. Malinda Lau (born February 8, 1833) the 12th of May, 1853. He is the father of nine children—three sons and six daughters: J. L. Baer (born February 20, 1854), Rosa Ellen (September 28, 1855), Kate (October 30, 1858), Clara Ann (September 26, 1860), George L. (May 19, 1862), Ida V. (April 17, 1864), Annie (September 2, 1865), Lillie May (January 15, 1867), Harvey L., (April 3, 1870). George L. died September 12, 1863; Lillie May, July 22, 1868; Annie, December 28, 1870.

PETER BOTT, Sr., was born August 31, 1801, and is the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Zeigler) Bott. The grandfather of our subject, John Bott, of Germany, was father of four children: Eve, Susanna, Elizabeth and Peter, all born in West Manchester Township. Our subject's father, Peter Bott, had born to him nine children: Jacob, Peter, John, Adam, William, Henry, Mary, Eliza and Mary. The father of Mrs. Peter (Zeigler) Bott was Killian Zeigler, a native of Germany, who came when young to West Manchester Township. Peter Bott, our subject, was married November 9, 1826, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Smyser, of this township, and to him have been born ten children, viz.: Michael (married to Louisa, daughter of George Julius), Louisa (wife of Samuel Menough), Sarah (wife of Peter Yost), Eliza A. (wife of William Smyser); Caroline (wife of John Smyser), William H. (married to Lucy Hoke), Anna M. (wife of Joseph Martin), Peter J. (married to Sarah Hoke), Alice A. (wife of Dallas Julius) and Edward C. Our subject, at the age of eighty-four, is leading a retired life on his homestead of ten acres. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM H. BOTT is the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Smyser) Bott, natives of West Manchester Township, and was born January 23, 1841. He was married, December 9, 1871, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Michael Hoke, of old Manchester Township, and has had born to him four children: Flora K., Harvey H. (deceased), Minnie M., Lucy E. and William E. Mr. Bott is an agriculturist, and the owner of three farms, to-wit: his homestead of 223 acres, improved with fine buildings and extra large bank barn; another of 126 acres, well improved and cultivated, and a third in North Codorus Township, also well improved with first class buildings and very productive. Mr. Bott was drafted in the first draft of the late war, but paid $350 for a substitute; he afterward enlisted in Company B, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served to the end of the war. Mr. Bott is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his family of the German Reformed.

ABRAHAM GENTZLER, farmer, son of Jesse and Eliza (Zorbach) Gentzler, eldest of nine children, was born November, 1836, in North Codorus Township; he was reared on a farm and has always followed farming. October, 1859, he married Sarah Josephs, daughter of Henry Josephs, of Paradise Township. Seven children have blessed this union: Charles A., John H. (deceased), Katie (deceased), Henry F., Milton, infant (deceased) and Martin. Our subject's grandfather, Conrad Gentzler, was a native of York County and always lived in North Codorus Township, so that the Gentzler family is one of the oldest families in York County. The subject of this sketch is an industrious, progressive farmer; he has a thorough knowledge of farming and has farmed for the Hokes for the past eighteen years.

JACOB F. GLATFELTER, farmer, son of Charles and Louisa (Fishel) Glatfelter, of Spring Garden Township, was born August 23, 1835, in Spring Garden Township, where he was reared on his father's farm; he always followed farming. January 23, 1859, Mr. Glatfelter married Margaret Hyde, who bore him four children: infant (deceased), Charles H., Clara E. and Willie J. Margaret (Hyde) Glatfelter was the daughter of Joshin and Lydia (Wire) Hyde, of West Manchester Township. February 5, 1884, our subject married Maria Hamme, daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Gentzler) Hamme, of Manchester Township. Mr. Glatfelter is the owner of an excellent farm of 121 acres, about five miles from York, in Manchester Township. He has lived on this farm since 1859.

ADAM H. HAMME, son of Jonas and Catherine

(Eisenhart) Hamme, of West Manchester Township, was born December 3, 1833, in Dover Township on the old homestead farm, where his brother, John H. Hamme, now lives; as a boy his time was divided between school and farm work. October 25, 1860, he married Mary Ann Ketterman, daughter of George and Anna Mary (Bush) Ketterman, of North Codorus Township. This union has been blessed with four children: Alice M., Catherine J., Mary E. and John H. Jonas Hamme, our subject's father, died in his seventy-third year; his widow is still living. Christian Hamme, our subject's grandfather, was one of the first settlers of Dover Township, having taken up the land and getting a patent deed for his farm. Our subject is a progressive, wide-awake farmer, and is the owner of one of the finest farms in the neighborhood.

HERMAN HOKE was born October 9, 1811, and is the son of John and Catherine (Harman) Hoke, natives respectively of Adams County and West Manchester Township, York County. Subject's paternal grandfather, Conrad Hoke, was a native of York County, was a farmer and the father of three children: Jacob, Conrad and John. The grandfather of Mrs. Hoke was a native of Germany. Herman Hoke, our subject, is the eldest of three children born to his parents, viz.: Herman, Emanuel and John. September 19, 1832, our subject married Elizabeth Free, daughter of Peter and Mary Free, of Hopewell Township, and has had born to him seven children, viz.: Leah E., wife of Henry S. Tyson; Adam H., married to Sarah Smyser; Sarah A., wife of Noah Ness; Catherine A.; Rebecca L.; Emma J., wife of Samuel Rutter, and Mary A., deceased.

NOAH NESS, son of Mathias and Elizabeth (Myers) Ness, is the fifth of eleven children and was born February 2, 1835, in Springfield Township; was reared on his father's farm and removed to West Manchester Township when nineteen years of age. In September, 1858, Mr. Ness married Sarah A. Hoke, daughter of Herman and Elizabeth (Free) Hoke, of West Manchester Township. Eleven children have been born to them: Catherine E. (deceased), Adam, Annie, John, Elizabeth, Sarah (deceased), Noah, Tillie, Emma, Thomas and Rebecca. Matthias Ness, the father of our subject, was born February 24, 1801, in Shrewsbury Township. He died aged seventy-eight years, five months and twenty-nine days. Our subject's grandfather's name was Jacob Ness; he was a native of York County. Our subject's mother was born August 27, 1804. She died April 23, 1873, aged sixty-eight years, seven months and twenty-seven days. Matthias Ness was a prominent and well known farmer, having with credit to himself filled the office of county auditor for two terms.

HENRY H. SMYSER, son of David and Rebecca (Eyster) Smyser, was born July 16, 1840. The subject of this sketch was the fifth of ten children: Eliza, Martin, Sarah, Louisa, Henry, Mary (deceased), Jacob, Amanda, Charles and Albert. David Smyser, the father of our subject, was born in 1806, he was a prominent and influential farmer, and was elected county commissioner in 1872, and served the full term with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of the county. (For our subject's ancestral history, see sketch of the Smyser family, York Borough.)

J. MATTHIAS SMYSER, son of David and Rebecca (Eyster) Smyser, was born March 18, 1845, in West Manchester Township, where he was reared on his father's farm, and remained here until his twenty-sixth year. He married Amanda Smyser, daughter of Adam and Eliza (Brillinger) Smyser, Spring Garden Township. To this marriage were born seven children: Nettie E., Annie R., Howard D., Matthias, Mary, Adam and Lucy E. Mr. Smyser started in business as a member of the firm of Menges, Smyser & Co., of York, Penn. He next began the milling business in West Manchester Township, at Smyser's Mill; during this time he was one of the firm of Fahs, Smyser & Co., grain, coal and general commission merchants; he was in this firm for eight years. He then removed to his present home, East Berlin, Adams County, where he is engaged in the banking business and is one of the managers of the Keystone Manufacturing Company, of East Berlin. Our subject's ancestors, the Eysters and Smysers, were the first settlers in West Manchester Township.

ABRAHAM H. SPRENKLE, son of George Sprenkle, was born in West Manchester Township, October 9, 1844, at the homestead where he has always resided. December 3, 1867, he married Louisa Emig, daughter of Valentine and Rebecca (Loucks) Emig, of West Manchester Township. One child has been born to them, Harvey E. Sprenkle. Our subject's wife was born August 12, 1845; her people were among the first settlers of her native township. It is claimed by the Sprenkle family that their ancestors were the first white people who took up land and settled in West Manchester Township; 900 acres of land were taken up by their ancestor, Adam Sprenkle, and the name Sprenkle is one of the best and most respected in West Manchester Township.

N. B. SPRENKLE, son of Jacob and Barbara (Baer) Sprenkle, was born April 6, 1857, in West Manchester Township, where he was reared on his father's farm. He received his education in the schools of his native township, and two terms in the York County Academy. He taught school one term at Sprenkle's School house in 1867–68, in West Manchester Township; went into the grain and coal business in 1868 at Baer's Station, West Manchester Township; after three years there he moved to his present location, East Berlin, Adams County, where he is at present engaged in the grain, coal and lumber business. February 16, 1879, Mr. Sprenkle married Kate Masemer, daughter of Jesse and Catharine (Joseph) Masemer. Our subject's paternal ancestors, the Sprenkles, were among the pioneer settlers of West Manchester Township. (See history of Manchester Township.)

MARTIN B. SPRENKLE was born January 29, 1861, in West Manchester Township, and has been a resident of his native township all his life. He received a common school education and began business for himself at Baer's Station, on the Frederick division of the Pennsylvania Railroad when quite a young man, and is probably the largest buyer of wheat in West Manchester Township. January 16, 1880, Mr. Sprenkle married Sallie E. Martin, daughter of Solomon Martin, of Stoverstown, North Codorus Township. Two children have blessed this union: Sadie E. (deceased), and Charlee M. Mr. Sprenkle pays close attention to his business, and as a result of this his business is increasing every year.

WEST MANHEIM TOWNSHIP.

PHILIP J. BARNHART, collecting agent and farmer, was born in Heidelberg Township, June 8, 1846, is a son of Adam and Eliza A. (Jackson) Barnhart, is of a German-English origin and the eldest of a family of four living children. He was reared on the farm, and received his education at the public schools of Heidelberg Township. In 1864 he came to West Manheim Township, and settled near where he now lives. He worked by the day until 1869, when he engaged in general merchandising at Green Point. He continued this eight years, and since that time has been engaged in farming and as general collector. In 1865 he married Barbara Kehlbaugh, a native of West Manheim Township, and daughter of Jacob Kehlbaugh. Four children have been born to this union: Mollie A., Lyman A., Missouri J. and Philip C. He is a Democrat, and for many years has taken an active part in politics. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Reformed Church.

HON. SIMON J. BARNHART, present member of legislature from York County, is a native of Heidelberg Township, York Co., Penn.; was born April 19, 1848; is a son of Adam and Eliza A. (Jackson) Barnhart, and is of Dutch-English descent. In a family of seven children, he is the second, and his parents are both natives of York County. At nineteen years, Mr. Barnhart began teaching school and this occupation he continued for twelve years. In 1879 he began farming in West Manheim Township, where he now resides. Politically he is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and after holding various offices of minor trust he was, in 1884, elected to represent York County in the State General Assembly, his majority in the county being more than 3,600. He was married March 4, 1877, to Miss Anna M. Houck, daughter of Henry P. and Angeline Houck, of Carroll County, Md. To this marriage have been born two children, viz.: Cora E. and Ellen J. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Lutheran Church.

JESSE W. GARRETT, farmer, was born in what was formerly Manheim Township, York Co., Penn., October 4, 1836, is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wildason) Garrett, of German descent, and is the seventh of thirteen children. His parents were both born in York County, and the Garrett family has been known in this county 100 years. Mr. Garrett, at nineteen years, began the labors of life for himself; when twenty-five years old he began huckstering, and that continued for fifteen years, and then began farming; he now has 120 acres of well improved land, and is a successful farmer of West Manheim Township. In 1860 he married Miss Eliza A. Nace, of West Manheim Township. Eight children have blessed their union: John F., Eliza E. A., Emma J., Missouri E., Marcellus J., Horace J., Amelia C. and Birda E. He is a Republican and has held the office of school director for seven years. He is a member of the Reformed Church and his wife of the Lutheran Church.

OLIVER W. GARRETT, farmer, was born in West Manheim Township, York County, November 21, 1845, is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wildason) Garrett, and is of German descent. He was educated at the schools of West Manheim Township, and in 1859 was hired out to work on the farm by his mother. Then he began the huckstering business, which he has since continued, but in 1881 he added general merchandising. He keeps dry goods, boots, shoes, groceries and notions. He has also a small but well improved farm where he lives. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Eliza Utz, and had born to him two children: Lillie A. and Minerva A. Mrs. Garrett died in 1872, and the next year Mr. Garrett married Emily Jane Klinedinst, a native of Manheim Township. To this union have been born seven children, viz.: Clara M., Annie E., Harrison M., Mary V., Oliver C., Jacob V. and Macy J. Mr. Garrett enlisted in 1865 in Company G, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers for one year. He is now a Democrat but was formerly a Republican, and with his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

E. C. HOFFACKER was born in Manheim Township, York County, in 1842, is a son of John W. and Maria (Craunur) Hoffacker, and is of German extraction. His father was born in Carroll County, Md., and his mother, in York County, Penn. His father's death occurred in 1881, and his mother's in 1883. Our subject was reared on the farm, and at the age of twenty-one began life for himself. He is one of the leading and most successful farmers in the township. Mr. H., in 1864, married Miss Susanna Fridinger, a native of Maryland. They have five children: Ida A., Granville T., Oliver S., John G. W. and Alice S. M. He is a Democrat, and has been school director five years. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Lutheran Church.

J. D. STERNER was born in Carroll County, Md., in 1832, is a son of Nathaniel and Anna Mary (Feeser) Sterner, is the youngest in a family of seven children, and is of German descent. His parents were also natives of Carroll County, Md. He received a common school education, and at eighteen years of age began teaching school and taught seven winters. In 1857 he began clerking in the store of David Bachman at Bachman's Mills, Carroll Co., Md.; in 1862 he came to York County, and settled in West Manheim Township, and began general merchandising, which he has since continued. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Sevilla Warehime, a native of Carroll County. They have five children living: Charles M., Ella M., George W., Emma J. and Martha S. He is a Democrat; in 1862 was elected justice of the peace of West Manheim Township, and held the office three terms, or fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the German Reformed Church. He has made his own way in life, and is one of the leading citizens of West Manheim Township.

WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL ANSTINE, son of Simon and Elizabeth (Smith), was born in Windsor Township July 7, 1855. After leaving the public schools of his township our subject learned cigar-making, which he followed as a journeyman six years, when, in 1876, he commenced manufacturing on his own account at Frysville. In 1883 he married Miss Matilda, daughter of Adam Sechrist, of York Township.

JOHN W. BURGER is a prominent brick merchant of Windsor Township, and was born in Adams County, Penn., October 15, 1846. He has served as chief burgess of Red Lion Borough, York County, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was married, October 27, 1867, to Millie Myers.

WILLIAM BROOKS BIGLER, M. D., was born October 6, 1833, in Fairview Township, York County. His father's family was of Swiss origin; his mother's of Scotch-Irish, having immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, about 1752, and settled in Delaware; thence the great-grandfather, Brooks, went to Cumberland County, Penn., purchased a tract of land from William Penn, on Yellow Breeches, and built a mill, where he made flour for Braddock's army. This mill is now owned by Elias Hake. David Bigler was a farmer; was married in December, 1832, and had a family of three sons and five daughters. He died in August, 1872. William B. Bigler attended Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1865. He has been school director, and was a member of the legislature, 1883–84. October 12, 1865, he married Amelia M. A.

Boyer; to them have been born the following named children: William M., Edith M. and Mabel B. Dr. Bigler is a Mason.

JAMES CROSS was born in Windsor Township, York County, in 1826, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Grove) Cross. The father was born in this township in 1787, was reared a farmer, filled the office of justice of the peace; in 1814 married Elizabeth Grove, who was born in Chanceford Township, in 1787; became the father of two boys and four girls, and died June 9, 1872; his wife died November 15, 1842. James Cross, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the earliest settlers of York County, having taken up from the government the farm on which his grandson now resides, at a time when the Indians were numerous in the township. He was a prosperous farmer, and served his country in the war of 1812. James Cross, our subject, still cultivates the farm entered by his grandfather. He was married, in 1859, to Jane Ann Wallace, who was born in Hopewell Township, in 1835, and who is the mother of one son—James Nelson Cross. The family attend the Guinston United Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Cross are members.

DANIEL L. GEHLY, was born October 15, 1807. His father, a farmer, was born May 20, 1773, in Warwick Township, Lancaster Co., Penn. His mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Lehman, was born in the same township, February 28, 1779. They were married October 20, 1801. Their children were Lidia, born September 18, 1802; David, October 31, 1804; Daniel L. (as above) and Nancy, May 27, 1811; all deceased, except Daniel L. The father died in 1846; and the mother in 1858. Daniel L. commenced wool manufacturing in 1825, which business he still continues. In 1835 he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia; in 1846 was elected member of the State House of Representatives and served one term. October 28, 1828, he married Margaret Ann Dosch. Of the eight children born to this union four are living, viz.: John C., D. W., T. H. and Mary M. Mr. Gehly's great-grandparents came from Germany; his grandfather, Frederick Lehman, was born in Lancaster County; his grandmother, Anna Habaker, was born in the same county, three miles north of Lititz. Mr. Gehly is a member of the Evangelical Church.

HARVEY WHEELER HAINES was born October 11, 1838, in Stark County, Ohio. His father, Charles H. was born in 1814, in Windsor, York Co., Penn.; and in Lancaster City, in 1834, he married Barbara Funk; she was born in Lancaster County in 1816. They had nine children—three boys and four girls now living: Charles H. was a carpenter by trade, but for many years engaged in farming. Harvey W. Haines taught school for many years in the city of Baltimore, but is now engaged in farming near Freysville Church, in this township. February 16, 1871, he married Mary E., daughter of David Leber; Florence Leber and Horace Becker are their children. Mr. Haines' grandfather came to Windsor Township, from Frankford, Philadelphia, after the war of 1812. When Harvey W. was a child his father and neighbors, owning large farms, would take sickle or cradle and go to the valley or Lancaster County to work six or eight weeks at harvesting to earn money to buy bread for the year; now the grain in Windsor is as good as in the limestone lands, and farmers can hardly get laborers to put away their crops. Land that was then $5 or $10 per acre is now worth $100 per acre. Mr. Haines is a F. & A. M., and is the present auditor of the township.

AMOS HENGST was born in Windsor Township, October 12, 1841, and is the son of Samuel and Barbara (Anstine) Hengst, also natives of Windsor Township, as were Michael Hengst and Simon Anstine, subject's grandfathers. Samuel Hengst was born, reared and lived all his life on the same farm. He held the office of school director, and was a lieutenant of militia. He was the father of nine children, of whom eight are living, viz.: Henry, Benjamin, a member of the Evangelical Church for thirty-eight years; Samuel, a merchant; Reuben, in the grocery and commission business at Baltimore, Md.; Amos, Catherine, Julia and Magdalena. Leah died in infancy. The father died January 28, 1884, and his wife, November 25, 1871. Amos Hengst was reared a farmer, taught school thirteen terms, was engaged in mercantile business sixteen years, and then purchased one of his father's farms of about fifty acres, with improvements, and is still engaged in farming. He has served one term of five years as justice of the peace. November 24, 1874, he married Debbie S., daughter of George and Mary (Schnell) Fox, of Windsor Township. F. B. Fox, a brother of Mrs. Hengst, has been a professor in Knapp's Institute, Baltimore, for twenty-five years, and A. F. Fox, another brother, has for twenty-five years been in the real estate business at Washington.

JEREMIAH BIXLAR JONES, for thirty-one years a preacher of the Gospel in the church of the United Brethren in Christ, was born in Carroll County, Md., April 3, 1829. His father, John Jones, of Welsh descent, and mother, Elizabeth (Bixlar) Jones, of German descent, were also natives of Carroll County, Md., and were the parents of eleven children—eight boys and three girls. The father died in 1873, and the mother in 1864. Jeremiah B. Jones was married, February 4, 1868, to Miss Amanda Anstine, who has borne him the following children: Mary K., Claria A., Annie B., Maggie E. and Gracie W.

DAVID FRANKLIN MAISH was born January 5, 1845, in Windsor Township. He is a son of George and Lydia (Moser) Maish; the former a native of Fairview Township, and the latter of York Township, born February 15, 1816. They were married November 22, 1838, and are the parents of eight children—three sons and five daughters. George Maish has always followed farming. David F. Maish is also a farmer. March 15, 1877, he married Eliza J. Paules. Their union is blessed with one child, George P. Maish.

SETH MINNICH, of Windsor Township, was born in Hopewell Township, York County, September 13, 1849. His father, Daniel Minnich, was born in Hopewell Township also, January 9, 1828, is a house carpenter by trade, and in 1848 married Elizabeth Miller, a native of Shrewsbury Township, and born March 22, 1829. Of the five children born to this union three are still living. Seth Minnich by trade is a painter. In 1877 he married Annie Smith, who has borne him three children: Daniel B., Howard H. and Addie I. In 1880 Mr. Minnich was elected justice of the peace, which office he administered in so satisfactory a manner that he was re-elected in 1885. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Reformed Church.

PHILIP MITZEL was born January 24, 1826, and is the son of Philip and Lydia (Saylor) Mitzel. The former was born in Windsor Township, November 30, 1800, and the latter in Chanceford Township, where they were married; they were the parents of three sons and two daughters, and the father died March 13, 1832. The mother is still living, aged eighty one years. Her daughter, Elizabeth Croley, died May 22, 1885, aged sixty-three years, three months and twenty-two days. Philip, our subject, is a merchant, and manufacturer of and dealer in cigars. He has served as school director and township assessor, and is a member of the Evangelical Association. March 9, 1848, he married Catherine Hengst.

JOHN SEITZ is the son of Jacob and Priscilla

(Tyson) Seitz, and was born in Hopewell Township, February 9, 1827. He was educated in the public schools, then learned milling, which he followed fifteen years, then learned blacksmithing, which he followed for six years. In 1878 he established a general merchandise business at Spring Vale, where he is now doing a good trade, and where he is also the agent for the York & Peach Bottom Railroad, and where also he has served as postmaster six years. Mr. Seitz, besides, owns a farm of seventy-five acres, which he conducts in conjunction with his other business. In 1857 our subject married Miss Matilda, daughter of Frederick Husal, of Chanceford Township, and to this marriage were born twelve children, as follows: Jacob, Susan, Emanuel, Ellen, Carrie P., Lemuel L., Savilla, Emma J., Tillie, John H., Janie and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Seitz are members of the United Brethren Church of Zion, Windsor Township.

DANIEL STEIN is the third of the eight children of Daniel and Mary M. (Holtzapple) Stein, and was born in Windsor Township, December 8, 1826. After receiving an education in the public schools he left the homestead, engaged in farming, and in 1881 purchased two farms of 164 acres in all, which he now rents and lives in comfortable retirement at Spring Vale Station, in a fine dwelling erected in 1859, but remodeled in 1882. In 1854 Mr. Stein married Miss Susan, daughter of Henry Grove, of this township. To this union have been born six children, named Mary, Ellen, Susan, Daniel C., Sarah and Henry. During the late civil war Mr. Stein was drafted, but, unfortunately, owing to business and family matters, was compelled to hire a substitute. Mr. and Mrs. Stein are respectively members of the Lutheran and Presbyterian Churches of Frystown.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM H. CROLL, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Reisinger) Croll, was born in Manchester Township, March 23, 1840. About 1850 the family removed to York Township, where our subject attended school until his sixteenth year. He learned the printing business at the York *Gazette* office, after which he worked in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, after which he assumed full charge of the Hanover *Gazette*, this county. At the first call for troops by President Lincoln he promptly enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at the expiration of his three months' term enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which he faithfully served for three years, eighteen months of which were served on the field. Having been thrown from a horse on a night charge and partially disabled, he was detailed by Gen. Butler to the charge of the Government printing office at Norfolk, Va. March 31, 1866, he married Laura V. Whitehurst, of Norfolk, Va., who has borne him the following children: Eugenia A., George (deceased), Minnie E., Wilson J. (deceased), Lucy and Alma. Mr. Croll in 1872 was elected county auditor, and was re-elected to the same office in 1884.

FRANK P. DIETZ, son of John and Susanna (Lutman) Dietz, was born in Hellam Township, January 18, 1847; was brought up on the home farm and began milling in 1868, learning his trade at Diehl's Mill, Spring Garden Township. He worked two years at this mill as a journeyman, after learning his trade, and ran it on his own account for eight years, when he removed to his present location, known at this time as Louck's Mill, on the Baltimore Pike, four miles south of York, near New Paradise, he having purchased this valuable mill property, which embraces ninety-six acres of good land in connection with a large saw and flour-mill. In December, 1870, Mr. D. married Clayanna Jane Dosch, daughter of J. C. and Charlotte (Leber) Dosch, of Windsor Township. Six children have been born to them: Mary M., John C., Dora S., Eddie (deceased), Harry S. and Charles L. (deceased). Mr. D. has a large custom trade in York, Paradise and Loganville for his flour, and is the fortunate possessor of the best water-power in York Township, which enables him to run his mill in dry seasons when the neighboring mills are forced to stop. Mr. D. is a member of the Reformed Church of New Paradise, and has been a member of Conewago Tribe I. O. of R. M. of York, Penn.

AMOS DRUCK, son of George and Catherine (Shell) Druck, was born November 10, 1851, in Hellam Township, and is the fifth of twelve children: Henry (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Susan (deceased), Amos, Aaron, George W., Moses F., John Wesley, Emma Jane, Annie (deceased), Elemina (deceased) and Catharine. November 25, 1872, Mr. Druck married Eliza Campbell, daughter of Henry and Lydia Campbell, of Windsor Township. Seven children were born to this marriage: Florence L., Edward H., Mary J., Emma J., Virgie May, Daisey May and Annie (deceased). Mr. Druck was reared on his father's farm, and began business (the manufacture of cigars) in 1879, and employs from ten to twelve hands at this business. The Druck family settled early in York County; our subject's grandfather, Gottleib Druck, was born in Hellam Township. Mr. Druck is a good citizen and highly esteemed by those who know him well. He is a member of the Evangelical Church.

GEORGE W. DRUCK, son of George and Catherine (Schell) Druck, was born April 18, 1857, in Hellam Township, was reared on a farm and went to his trade of cigar-maker in 1881, which occupation he still follows. July 12, 1881, he married Eliza A. Stump, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Ann (Mitzel) Stump, of York Township. Two interesting children have been born to this union: Elenora and Martha Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Druck's ancestors were early settlers in York County, and Mrs. Druck's great-grandfather, Adam Stump, and great-grandmother are buried in the family burying ground in York Township, at the Stump homestead. The subject of this sketch, George W. Druck, is a steady, worthy young man, and held in high esteem in his neighborhood.

JOHN FLINCHBAUGH (farmer), son of Adam and Catherine (Dohm) Flinchbaugh, was born July 3, 1819, in the old homestead on the farm where Mr. Flinchbaugh now lives and which he owns. He was reared to farming, and has always followed that occupation. January 5, 1843, he married Julia Ann Flinchbaugh, daughter of Jacob and Denah (Diehl) Flinchbaugh, of Windsor Township. Thirteen children were born of this marriage: Charles, Adam, Amanda (deceased), Jacob, Ephraim, Eli, David (deceased), Samuel, John (deceased), Liddie Ann, Julia Ann, Mary and Annie. Adam Flinchbaugh, the father of our subject, died in his sixty-first year. Catherine Flinchbaugh, his mother, died in her sixty-eighth year. The Flinchbaugh family has always been very numerous in this section of York Township. The subject of this sketch has been for many years one of York Township's leading, influential farmers, and no man in the township enjoys a better reputation for sterling honesty than John Flinchbaugh.

AMOS GABLE, son of Valentine and Mary (Miller) Gable, is the second in a family of nine children, and was born in Windsor Township, York Co., Penn., June 10, 1838. At eighteen years of age he began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for about twenty-five years. In 1878 he purchased his present residence and thirteen acres of land in Longstown, and here has since resided. Mr. Gable was married, in 1865, to Miss Leah Erb, daughter of Jacob Erb, of Spring Garden Township. They have two children: Levi E. and Solomon E.; another son, Jacob, died on June 17, 1868, aged two years, five months and eighteen days. Mr. and Mrs. Gable are members of the United Brethren Church at Longstown.

DR. JAMES. B. GLATFELTER, son of H. K. and Lucinda (Elhart) Glatfelter, was born in York Township, December 6, 1856. He was educated at the township schools, and after completing his school work took up the study of dentistry at Adamstown, and began the practice of his profession in Adams County, where he remained two years. In 1879 he located in Dallastown, where he has been very successful in his profession. Dr. Glatfelter was married, in 1876, to Lizzie McLean, daughter of Jacob McLean, of Adams County. They have two children: Melvin and Maud. The Doctor and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILSON F. GLATFELTER, son of William and Catherine (Flinchbaugh) Glatfelter, was born December 19, 1860, in Hopewell Township, and reared on his father's farm. He received his education in the public schools of his native township. He went to his trade in 1878 and worked journey work until 1884, when he embarked in the furniture business in Dallastown. He carries a large stock of goods in his line, and manufactures all kinds of furniture to order. His store-room and building is the largest and most attractive house in Dallastown, located in the center of the town, and although he began business within the last year, he is doing a large trade in York and surrounding townships.

PIUS E. GEESEY is a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Flinchbaugh) Geesey, natives of York County, Penn. His father was one of the early day men of York County, and for half a century lived on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. Pius E. is the seventh child in a family of nine children, and was born July 5, 1845, on the Geesey homestead, which he purchased at the death of his father and where he now lives, By occupation he is a farmer. In 1873 he married Miss Malinda Miller, daughter of Jacob Miller, of Windsor Township. Three children have blessed their union: Jacob Jonathan, Adam M. and Mary Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Geesey are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

ARCHIBALD P. T. GROVE, M. D., a native of Chanceford Township, and son of A. G. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Grove, was born March 21, 1854. Dr. Grove was educated at the public schools of Chanceford Township, Pleasant Grove and Stewart's Academies. For three years he taught school, during which time he also began the study of medicine, but subsequently he prosecuted further this study under the direction of Dr. Curran, of Cross Roads. With him he remained three years, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, and graduated from that institution March 6, 1878, and the same month located at Dallastown, York County, and began the practice of his profession. Here he has since resided. As a practitioner Dr. Grove is most successful, and he enjoys an enviable reputation. He was married in 1879 to Miss Cora E. Shaw, daughter of Z. S. Shaw, of Dallastown. They have one child, viz.: Austin M. Dr. and Mrs. Grove are members of the Harmony Presbyterian Church.

MICHAEL HOSE, Sr., is a son of Deitrick and Receni (Frank) Hose, and was born September 26, 1822, in York Township, where he was reared, and has always resided. He learned the trade of blacksmithing early in life, and has followed it up to the present time. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with this regiment eighteen months, two months being passed in the hospital at Fort McHenry. He subsequently re-enlisted in Company K, Two Hundredth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in service until the close of the war. His regiment participated in the battles around Petersburg, Butler's Front, Hatcher's Run, and was a witness of the surrender of Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court House. He was mustered out of the service May 30, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. December 3, 1848, Mr. Hose was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Polly (Flinchbaugh) Geesey, of York Township. They have had born to them fifteen children. Three are now living in the county: Amanda, Louisa and Michael, Jr. Mr. Hose is a respected citizen of his township.

MICHAEL HOSE, Jr., son of Michael Hose, of York Township, York Co., Penn., was born in that township, November 13, 1854. He first learned the shoe-maker's trade, which he followed about ten years, and then worked at carpentering for eight years. In 1882 he began the manufacture of cigars at Dallastown and is now doing a thriving business in that line. Mr. Hose was united in marriage in 1879, to Miss Mary Adelaide Keesey, daughter of Harrison Keesey, of York Township. They have one child, Emory Michael. Mr. and Mrs. Hose are members of the United Brethern Church.

SAMUEL PIUS ILYES, son of John and Elizabeth (Hess) Ilyes, was born in 1857, in York Township, on the homestead farm where he has always resided. There were eight children in his father's family: George (deceased), John, Jeremiah (deceased), Eliza (deceased), Louisa (deceased), Ellen, Aaron and Samuel. Aaron married Jane Day, daughter of Jesse Day, and John married Mary Hovis, daughter of Isaac Hovis. Our subject's parents are of German extraction, who, by hard labor and strict economy have been enabled to secure a competency. They own a farm of 200 acres of the best land in York Township, well stocked, cultivated and improved. The Ilyes family are members of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY INNERS is a son of George and Leah (Ebard) Inners. His father was a native of York County, Penn., and his mother was born in Adams County, Penn. Jacob Inners, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Switzerland, came to America some time in the last century, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He took up a large tract of land made a settlement in York County. He was twice married and had several children by each wife. George Inners, the father of our subject, was the third son by the second marriage, and was born in York Township in 1804, where he lived until his death in 1876. Our subject, the eldest in a family of eight children, was born December 18, 1840, in York Township, York Co., Penn. At nineteen years of age he began learning the miller's trade. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Second District Columbia Volunteers and served nine months. After returning home he resumed his trade at his present location. Mr. Inners was married in 1865 to Miss Casinda Conway, daughter of Rev. John Conway, formerly of Dallastown. Seven children have been born to their union: Clara E., Annie, Rebecca, Minnie, Cora, George H. and Chauncey P. Mr. Inners is a member of the Reformed and his wife of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN S. KEECH, second of eight children of

David and Magdeline (Patton) Keech, was born March 25, 1824, in Lower Oxford Township, Chester Co., Penn. When seven years of age he removed with his parents to Lancaster County. He received a common school education. When he was nineteen years of age he came to York Township where he has always resided (except when in charge of the county almshouse). He taught school ten terms in York County and one term in Lancaster County. April, 1869, he was appointed steward of the county almshouse and hospital; he remained until 1874, then was appointed again in 1876 and filled the position until 1881, with credit to himself and entire satisfaction of the people of the county. Was elected county auditor in 1854, and has been justice of the peace for York Township for twenty-two years, filling that office at the present time. April 4, 1847, he married Mary Ann Weitkamp, daughter of Charles and Louisa (Bierman) Weitkamp, of Westphalia, Germany. Ten children were born to this union: Charles F., William H., Albert J., Edith M. (deceased), J. Edward, Jerome H., Arthur S., James J., D. Hays and Harry E. Our subject's grandfather, Nathaniel Keech, died in 1841, aged seventy years. His maternal grandfather, James Patton, saw hard service as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Keech's father, Carl Weitkamp, died in his seventy-first year. Her mother, Lousia Bierman Weitkamp, is still living with Mrs. Keech, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

CHARLES H. KEESEY, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Glatfelter) Keesey, was born April 4, 1847, in Springfield Township, York Co., Penn. On attaining his majority he engaged in the nursery business with a Mr. Evans, of York, Penn., and in this business continued three years. In 1869 he engaged as gatekeeper on the York & Chanceford Pike, and followed that occupation five years. In 1876 he leased his present hotel at Dallastown, and engaged in the hotel business. In 1879 he established a general store in Dallastown, which he runs in connection with the hotel, and is doing a good business. Mr. Keesey was married, in 1869, to Miss Elizabeth C. Hovis, daughter of Jacob Hovis. They have two children: Percy E. and Minnie May. Mr. and Mrs. Keesey are members of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB C. KING, seventh of nine children of John and Magdelena (Conkley) King, was born December 21, 1854, in York Township, on the old King homestead. He went to his trade (carpenter) in his seventeenth year, followed his trade ten years, carrying on the business himself two years. August 29, 1882, Mr. King married Sarah A. Sakemiller, daughter of Frederick and Susan (Dretz) Sakemiller, of York Township. One child has been born to them, John Frederick. John King, our subject's father, was born at the King homestead and died in his sixty-eighth year. Our subject's grandfather, Peter King, first settled on the King farm. He bought the farm (at that time 180 acres) from John and William Penn.

ADAM KOHLER, son of Jacob and Mary (Sechrist) Kohler, was born in York Township, January 2, 1841. He was educated at the township schools and Cottage Hill College. The early life of Mr. Kohler was spent in school and at schoolteaching. He afterward began clerking in a store in Dallastown, where he remained one year, and then went to York and spent about the same length of time at the same vocation. In 1872 he engaged in general merchandising. In 1876 he established his present business, and, in connection, in 1882 began the manufacture of cigars. He is a successful merchant and now enjoys an extensive trade. Mr. Kohler was married, in 1870, to Sarah A. Geesey, daughter of Samuel Geesey, of York Township. They have five children: Lillie M., Alverta B., Claudie E., Howard L. and Mabel G. Mr. and Mrs. Kohler are members of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES KOHLER was born in York Township, September 5, 1846, son of Jacob and Mary (Sechrist) Kohler, and is of German descent. He engaged as clerk in a general store at Dallastown, and afterward at Windsor, where he remained about ten years. In 1870 he purchased a half interest in his brother's store and carriage business, and this partnership continued until 1881, when he bought his brother out, and is now doing a very extensive business. Mr. Kohler was married, in 1872, to Miss Emiline Geesey, daughter of Jonathan Geesey, of York Township. They had one child, Phineas L. Mr. and Mrs. Kohler are members of the Lutheran Church.

LEMUEL S. LAWSON, M. D., son of Thomas and Ellen Lawson (whose maiden name was Stansbury, a native of Carroll County, Md.). The father of Dr. Lawson was born in York County, Penn.; April 2, 1837, dates the birth of our subject in Manheim Township. He was educated at the public schools of Carroll Township, Md., and at Irving College. After completing his course he taught school for five years and then began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Henry Beltz, of Carroll County, Md. Dr. Lawson graduated from the Maryland University in 1867, and then located at Klinefeltersville, and commenced the regular practice of his profession. Here he remained only a short time and then went to Dallastown, where he has ever since continued the practice. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Margaret A. McFagen, of Chanceford Township. Mrs. Lawson died in 1872, and five years later Dr. Lawson married Miss Sarah Neff, daughter of Charles Neff of Dallastown. They have one child. Dr. and Mrs. Lawson are members of the United Brethren Church.

SAMUEL H. LEADER, eldest of three children of Charles and Salona (Hildebrand) Leader, was born August 22, 1836, in York Township; he was reared on a farm and received a common school education; taught school three terms in York Township. December 26, 1861, Mr. Leader married Mary Ann Naly, daughter of Henry and Magdeline (Cornbau) Naly, of York Township. To this marriage were born Clara E., Henry A., Minnie M., Charles M., Sallie A. and Addie L. Mr. Leader's grandfather's name was Frederick Leader. The Leader family is one of the earliest that settled in York Township.

A. P. NEFF, son of Jonathan and Eliza (Peeling) Neff, was born in York Township, York Co., Penn., January 18, 1839, and is the eldest in a family of four children. He was educated at the public schools and at the York County Normal School, at York, Penn. For twenty-seven years he followed school teaching and taught in the townships of York, Spring Garden and Hellam. In 1882 he began the manufacture of cigars and the "Perfect Rest" bed spring at Relay, and is now doing an extensive business. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Susan McAllister, daughter of William McAllister, of Chanceford Township, and Mrs. Neff died in 1877, leaving four children, three of whom are living: Lucinda, Samuel J. and Laura E. Mr. Neff was married in 1879, to Miss Annie B. Snyder, daughter of John A. Snyder, of York Township. They have two children: Eliza and Minnie M. Mr. and Mrs. Neff are members of the United Brethren Church at Dallastown.

JAMES B. PEELING, a native of York Township, York Co., Penn., was born September 5, 1856, son of Josiah Peeling. In early life he learned the millwright's trade, which he followed for eleven years, and then engaged in the restaurant business in New York for one year. In 1883 he removed to what is known as the Fair Mount Home, on the York and Chanceford Road, where he now resides. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Eliza Goodling, of Manchester Township. They have one child, Kirben Cleveland.

JACOB SECHRIST was born in York Township, York Co., Penn., November 22, 1845, son of Jacob and Susan (Stabley) Sechrist. He learned the millwright's trade, which he followed for two years, and then engaged in the butchering business in Dallastown; then began the manufacture of cigars, and is now one of the most extensive manufacturers in the county. He has 198 acres of farming land, which he cultivates in connection with the cigar business. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Annie Green, daughter of Rev. John R. Green, of Dallastown. Mrs. Sechrist died in 1870, leaving two children: Clara J. and John. Mr. Sechrist was married, in 1874, to Miss Sarah J. Stein, by whom he has had five children: Annie M., Emma K., Jacob S., Harry S. and Prudence M. Mr. Sechrist has held the office of inspector and constable of the borough for three years.

J. F. SPOTZ, son of Jacob Spotz, was born in York Township, York Co., Penn., April 28, 1836. He first followed farming and then learned the basketmaker's trade, at which he continued for nineteen years. In 1872 he purchased property in Dallastown and commenced the manufacture of cigars and leaf tobacco. He has since resided in Dallastown, and his business has grown to extensive proportions. He has a fine farm, which he manages in connection with his other business. Mr. Spotz was married, in 1861, to Miss Leah Miller, daughter of Henry Miller, of York Township. They have four children: Ida Agnes, Maggie May, Clara Bell and Henry L. Mr. and Mrs. Spotz are members of the United Brethren Church, of Dallastown.

MOSES SNYDER was born in Windsor Township, York Co., Penn., February 13, 1851, a son of Aaron and Catherine Snyder. He first learned the stone mason's trade, which he followed for five years, and then purchased a farm in Windsor Township, where he remained six years. In 1882 he established a general merchandising business at Snyderstown, in York Township, and is doing an extensive business. Mr. Snyder was married, in 1872, to Miss Catherine Sechrist, daughter of Henry Sechrist, of York Township. Mrs. Snyder died in 1874, leaving one child, Emeline. In 1875 Mr. Snyder was married to Miss Mary Ann Deitrich, of Chanceford. They have four children: Henry A., Annie M., Barbara and James. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are members of the United Brethren Church, of Red Lion, Penn.

AARON STRICKLER, son of Henry and Cassandria (Bahn) Strickler, is the eldest of ten children, was born in 1837 in Spring Garden Township, reared to farming, and followed it all his life, except ten years that he ran a saw-mill. May, 1864, he married Sarah Hartman, daughter of John and Henrietta (Crone) Hartman. Six children have blessed their marriage: William H., Annie, Ida J., Sarah E., John A. (deceased) and Ezra (deceased). Mr. Strickler removed to York Township when seventeen years old. Our subject's ancestors were among the very earliest settlers in York Valley. His great-grandfather, Henry Strickler, was born in 1746, where Winfield Howser now lives, at Stony Brook. Christian Strickler, the grandfather of our subject, died in 1840. Our subject's great-grandmother's maiden name was Landis. His grandmother's maiden name was Keller.

WASHINGTON D. STRIEBIG, only child of John K. and Harriet (Day) Striebig, was born September 19, 1826, at his present home, where he has always lived. He always followed farming; received a common school education. December 24, 1857, Mr. Striebig married Delilah (Emmel), daughter of John and Mary (Mull) Emmel, of Spring Garden Township. Seven children were born to them: John, Elenora, George, Eliza, Mary, Edward and Josiah (deceased). The Striebig family is a very old one in York Township. Our subject's great-grandfather, George Striebig, purchased the farm on which our subject now resides, from the Penns, 111 years ago (1774).

SAMUEL WAGNER was born in Spring Garden Township, York Co., Penn., September 29, 1821, and is a son of John and Barbara Wagner. When a child he came with his parents to York Township, and here he has since resided. In 1853 he purchased his present farm, which is located near Longstown, and consists of 140 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Wagner was married, in 1845, to Miss Susanna Heidelbaugh. They have the following children: Sarah Ann, William, Lucinda, Samuel, John, Susanna, Annie C., Ella M. and Eli. Mr. Wagner has been assessor of York Township. John H. Wagner, a son of Samuel and Susanna (Heidelbaugh) Wagner, was born November 26, 1853, in York Township. He received a common school education, and has always followed farming. October 24, 1876, he married Anna Kauffman, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Flory) Kauffman, of Windsor Township. Mrs. Wagner's paternal and maternal ancestors were early settlers of York County.

JOHN C. WEISER, son of John K. and Elizabeth (Crosbey) Weiser, was born on the farm on which he still resides, June 25, 1831, and is the second in the family born to his parents as follows: Benjamin, John C., Alexander, Charles, William H. (deceased), two infants (deceased), Granville and Mary J. At the age of seventeen our subject left the home farm and went to York, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for twenty-three years. He then returned to his home, and, in connection with farming, started the nursery and seed business. March 20, 1853, he married Leah J., daughter of Henry and Catharine (Kochenour) Myers, of York. To this marriage have been born William H., Charles F., Emanuel J., Emma C. E. and Carrie E.

SUPPLEMENTAL BIOGRAPHIES.

J. EDWIN SPRENKLE, A. M., M. D., is a native of Hanover, and is a son of Josiah S. and Margaret A. (Buchen) Sprenkle, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. He spent his boyhood at the public schools of Hanover and prepared for college by a four years' course under Prof. Baugher. He entered Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Penn., in 1877, and graduated therefrom June, 1881, as A. B. He entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in October, 1881, and graduated therefrom with honors, March 29, 1884. He received the prize for the best original research in *Materia Medica* Laboratory. Returning at once to Hanover he there began the practice of his chosen profession. He is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity of his *alma mater*.

DR. JOHN WIEST, the subject of this sketch, was born in Paradise, now Jackson Township, February 24, 1846, being a direct descendant from one of the oldest families in the county; his great-grandfather, Jacob Wiest, having emigrated from Switzerland, and having located about nine miles west of York previous to 1740. Dr. Wiest worked on his father's farm until he was fifteen years old, when he entered the York County Academy, and took a classical course at this institution. After teaching school for two successive terms in Jackson Township and one term at the York County Academy, he commenced the study of medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and graduated at the University of Michigan on the 27th of March, 1867. When he was twenty-one years of age he commenced to practice medicine near Spring Grove, York County, and at once acquired a large and lucrative practice. In 1878 he went to Philadelphia and took a special course in the treatment of eye diseases at Will's Hospital. In 1879 Dr. Wiest moved to York and opened an office for the treatment of eye diseases and the adjustment of spectacles. His practice in this specialty rapidly increased, and at present his reputation as a successful eye doctor is known all over the county. His practice in the treatment of eye diseases and adjustment of spectacles now extends all over the county and into Adams and Lancaster Counties, and Carrol County, Md. Dr. Wiest was one of the first directors in the York Hospital and Dispensary Association, and was the originator of the West York Eye, Ear and Throat Dispensary. He is a regular attendant at the Eye, Ear and Throat Dispensary, and gives one hour every day of his time to the poor gratuitously. The Doctor is a member of the County Medical Society since its organization; a member of the State Medical Society since 1871, and a member of the National Medical Association since 1883. Dr. J. Wiest, at an early age, took an active interest in politics, and an active part since he is a voter. He has frequently been elected delegate and committeeman to the county conventions and State conventions. In 1878 he was nominated and elected by the Democrats to the legislature, and was re-elected in 1880. He took an active part in the legislature, served on all the important committees, and introduced and had passed a number of important measures; among them was a law to compel school directors to grant teachers the time to attend the county institute, and one to repeal an act allowing constables, justices of the peace and district attorneys to draw their fees out of the county in certain cases. The repeal of this law saves the tax payers of York County thousands of dollars annually. Dr. Wiest was a member of the revenue commission in 1881 and advocated the release of property covered by mortgages or judgment from taxation, and advocated the taxation of corporate property for local purposes in the towns and townships in which it is located. In 1885 Dr. Wiest was appointed one of the pension examiners of York County under President Cleveland's administration; subsequently he was elected president of York County pension board.

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TO THE

HISTORY

OF

YORK COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA,

From the Earliest Period to the Present Time, Divided into General,
Special, Township and Borough Histories, with a
Biographical Department
Appended.

By Vernon D. Heilman,
Charles Ilgenfritz
Jean Heilman
and many others

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